# Goat anti-Mouse IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ 594

| Product Details | |
|---|---|
| Size | 1 mg |
| Species Reactivity | Mouse |
| Host/Isotype | Goat / IgG |
| Class | Polyclonal |
| Type | Secondary Antibody |
| Conjugate | Alexa Fluor™ 594 |
| Excitation/Emission Max | 590/618 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_2534091 |

| Applications | Tested Dilution | Publications |
|---|---|---|
| Western Blot (WB) | - | 0 Publication |
| Immunohistochemistry (IHC) | - | 0 Publication |
| Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin) (IHC (P)) | Assay-dependent | 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-mouse IgG (H+L) whole secondary antibodies have been affinity purified and 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. 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.

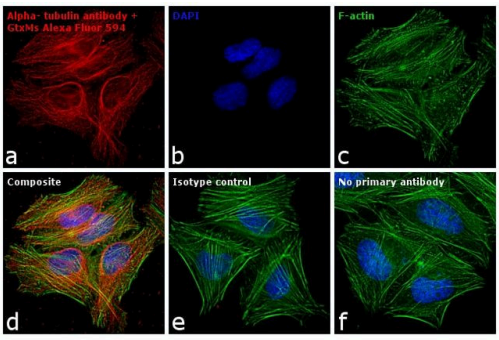
Alexa Fluor dyes are among the most trusted fluorescent dyes available today. Invitrogen™ Alexa Fluor 594 dye is a bright, red-fluorescent dye with excitation ideally suited to the 594 nm laser line. For stable signal generation in imaging and flow cytometry, Alexa Fluor 594 dye is pH-insensitive over 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 594 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.

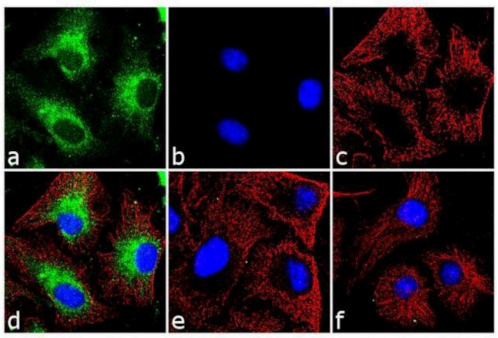
Product will be shipped at Room Temperature.

# Product Images For Goat anti-Mouse IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ 594



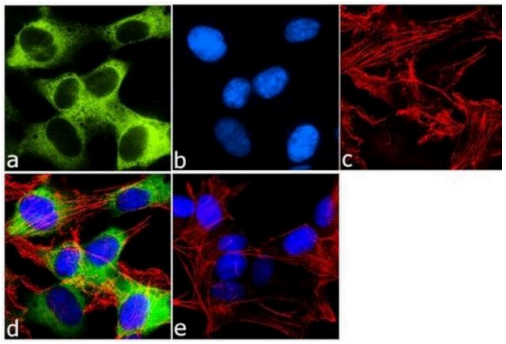

**Mouse IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-11032) in ICC/IF**

Immunofluorescence analysis of Goat anti-Mouse IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor® 594 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 primary antibody for 3 hours at room temperature. Goat anti-Mouse IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor® 594 (Product # A-11032) 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.




**Mouse IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-11032) in ICC/IF**

Immunofluorescence was performed on methanol fixed HeLa cells for detection of BNIP3 using Anti-BNIP3 (8HCLC) Recombinant Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Product # 710728, 2 µg/mL), alpha-Tubulin Monoclonal Antibody (Product # 32-2500, 1 µg/mL) and labeled with Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (Heavy Chain) Superclonal™ Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor® 488 conjugate (Product # A27034, 1:2000), Goat anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor® 594 conjugate (Product # A-11032, 1:400) respectively. Panel a) shows representative cells that were stained for detection and localization of BNIP3 protein (green), Panel b) is stained for nuclei (blue) using SlowFade® Gold Antifade Mountant with DAPI (Product # S36938,). Panel c) represents cytoskeletal alpha-tubulin staining (red). Panel d) is a composite image of Panels a, b and c clearly demonstrating cytoplasmic localization of BNIP3. Panel e) represents merged image of untreated cells with no signal Panel f) represents control cells with no primary Antibody to assess background.




**Mouse IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-11032) in ICC/IF**

Immunofluorescence was performed on fixed and permeabilized SHSY-5Y cells for detection of Stathmin-2 using Anti-Stathmin-2 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Product # 720178, 1 µg/mL), alpha-Tubulin was detected using Anti-alpha Tubulin Monoclonal Antibody (Product # 32-2500, 1 µg/mL) and labeled with Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (Heavy Chain) Superclonal™ Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor® 488 conjugate (Product # A27034, 1:2000), Goat anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor®594 conjugate (Product # A-11032, 1:400) respectively. Panel a) shows representative cells that were stained for detection and localization of Stathmin-2 protein (green), Panel b) is stained for nuclei (blue) using SlowFade® Gold Antifade Mountant with DAPI (Product # S36938,). Panel c) represents cytoskeletal alpha-tubulin staining (red). Panel d) is a composite image of Panels a, b and c clearly demonstrating cytoplasmic localization of Stathmin-2. Panel e) represents control cells with no primary Antibody to assess background.

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## 2190 References


Therapeutic potential of BOLD-100, a GRP78 inhibitor, enhanced by ATR inhibition in pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma. Cell Commun Signal (2025)

Metabolic adaptations direct cell fate during tissue regeneration. Nature (2025)

Viscoelastic Ncadherin-like interactions maintain neural progenitor cell stemness within 3D matrices. Nat Commun (2025)

Hepatitis B Virus X Protein Upregulates SREBP2 to Modulate Autophagy in Hepatocellular Carcinoma. Cancer Med (2025)

Molecular correlates of glycine receptor activity in human  cells. Mol Metab (2025)