Donkey anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ 488

Product Details	
Size	1 mg
Species Reactivity	Rabbit
Host/Isotype	Donkey / 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_2535792

Applications	Tested Dilution	Publications
Western Blot (WB)	-	0 Publication
Immunohistochemistry (IHC)	-	0 Publication
Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin) (IHC (P))	1-10 µg/mL	0 Publication
Immunohistochemistry (PFA fixed) (IHC (PFA))	-	0 Publication
Immunohistochemistry (Frozen) (IHC (F))	Assay-dependent	0 Publication
Immunohistochemistry - Free Floating (IHC (Free))	-	0 Publication
Immunocytochemistry (ICC/IF)	2 µg/mL	0 Publication
Flow Cytometry (Flow)	1-10 µg/mL	0 Publication
Functional Assay (Functional)	-	0 Publication
in situ PLA (PLA)	-	0 Publication
Miscellaneous PubMed (Misc)	-	0 Publication

Product Specific Information

To minimize cross-reactivity, these donkey anti-rabbit IgG whole antibodies have been affinity-purified and show minimum cross-reactivity to bovine, chicken, goat, guinea pig, hamster, horse, human, mouse, rat, and sheep serum proteins. 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

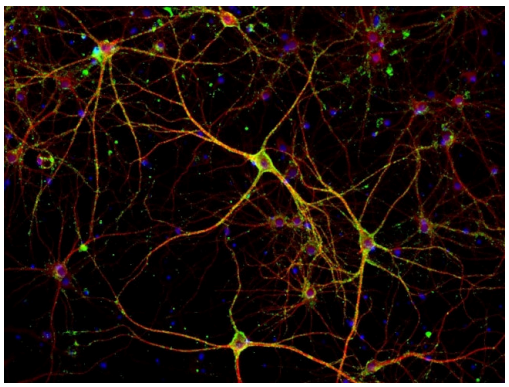
fluorescent staining experiments where there may be the presence of endogenous immunoglobulins.

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.

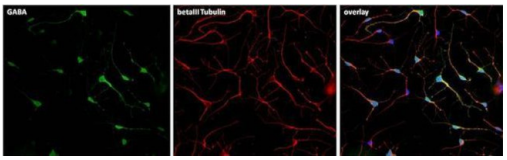
Using conjugate solutions: Centrifuge the protein conjugate solution briefly in a microcentrifuge before use; add only the supernatant to the experiment. This step will help eliminate any protein aggregates that may have formed during storage, thereby reducing nonspecific background staining. Because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

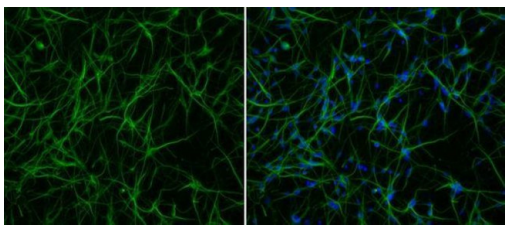
Product Images For Donkey anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ 488



Rabbit IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-21206) in ICC/IF
Immunofluorescent analysis of PSD-95 (green) and MAP2 (red) on rat primary cortical neurons cultured for 28 days in the B-27 Plus Neuronal Culture System (Product # A3653401). At day 28 the cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde for 15 min, permeabilized with 0.1% triton X-100 for 30min, and blocked with 1% BSA for 30 min at room temperature. Cells were stained with anti-PSD95 antibody (Product # 51-6900) at a dilution of 1:200, and anti-MAP2 (Product # 13-1500) at a dilution of 1:400, in 1% BSA staining buffer, overnight at 4C, and then incubated with Alexa Fluor 488 conjugated donkey anti-rabbit (Product # A21206) and Alexa Fluor 594 donkey anti-mouse (Product # A21203) antibodies at a dilution of 1:1000 for 30 min. at room temp. Wash 3 times with DPBS. Stain with DAPI for nucleus.



Rabbit IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-21206) in ICC/IF
Immunofluorescence analysis of neurons using anti-beta III tubulin antibody (Product # 480011). GABAergic precursor cells derived from H9 embryonic stem cells were differentiated for 7 days and stained with antibodies against GABA (Product # PA5-32241 at 1:5000) followed by Alexa Fluor® 488 donkey anti-rabbit (Product # A-21206, green) and neuronal marker beta III tubulin (Product # 480011 at 1:1000) followed by by Alexa Fluor® 594 goat-anti-mouse (Product # A-11005, red). Nuclear DNA was stained with DAPI (blue).



Rabbit IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-21206) in ICC/IF
Immunofluorescence analysis of neurons using anti-MAP2 antibody (Product # MA5-12823). GABAergic precursor cells derived from H9 embryonic stem cells were differentiated for 7 days and stained with antibodies against MAP2 (Product # MA5-12823 at 1:200) followed by Alexa Fluor 488 donkey anti-rabbit (Product # A-21206, green). Nuclear DNA was stained with DAPI (blue) in the merged image (right panel).

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8047 References

Gut microbes-spinal connection is required for itch sensation. Gut Microbes (2025)

Glutamate promotes CCL2 expression to recruit tumor-associated macrophages by restraining EZH2-mediated histone methylation in hepatocellular carcinoma. Oncoimmunology (2025)

Endothelial cell supplementation promotes xenograft revascularization during short-term ovarian tissue transplantation. Bioact Mater (2025)

Nuclear Profilin-1 for DNA Damage Repair Is Involved in Phagocytic Impairment of Senescent Microglia. Glia (2025)

Bcl6 controls the stability and suppressive function of regulatory T cells in head and neck squamous cell carcinoma. Genes Dis (2025)