# Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ 514

| Product Details | |
|---|---|
| Size | 1 mg |
| Species Reactivity | Rabbit |
| Host/Isotype | Goat / IgG |
| Class | Polyclonal |
| Type | Secondary Antibody |
| Conjugate | Alexa Fluor™ 514 |
| Excitation/Emission Max | 518/543 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_2536173 |

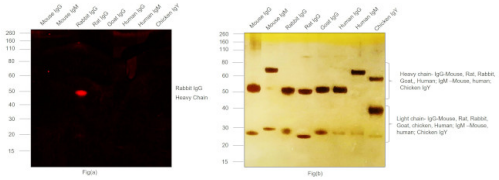
| Applications | Tested Dilution | Publications |
|---|---|---|
| Western Blot (WB) | 1:10,000 | - |
| Immunohistochemistry (IHC) | 1-10 µg/mL | - |
| Immunocytochemistry (ICC/IF) | 1-10 µg/mL | 0 Publication |
| Flow Cytometry (Flow) | 1-10 µg/mL | - |
| Miscellaneous PubMed (Misc) | - | 0 Publication |

### Product Specific Information

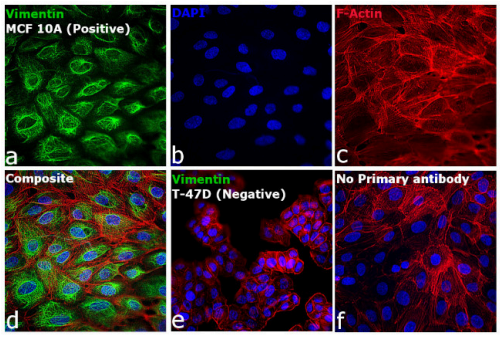
The yellow-green fluorescent Alexa Fluor 514 dye is far superior to fluorescein in both brightness and photostability, and it can be detected with standard fluorescein, Oregon Green dye or Alexa Fluor 488 dye filter sets. By using instruments that collect spectral distribution information, the signal from the Alexa Fluor 514 dye can be distinguished from both the Alexa Fluor 488 and Alexa Fluor 500 dyes.

Product will be shipped at Room Temperature.

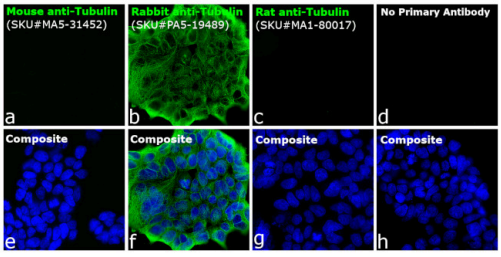
## Product Images For Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ 514



**Rabbit IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-31558)**
Specificity of secondary antibody was demonstrated by specific detection of the target immunoglobulin. Antibody specificity was demonstrated by specific detection of Rabbit IgG. A band at ~50 kDa corresponding to Rabbit IgG Heavy Chain was observed in Rabbit IgG but not in other species using Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ 514 (Product # A-31558) in Western Blot.Relative expression. {RE}




**Rabbit IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-31558) in ICC/IF**
Immunofluorescence analysis of Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ 514 (Product # A-31558) was performed using MCF 10A (positive model) and T-47D (negative model) cells stained with Vimentin Polyclonal Antibody (Product # PA5-27231). 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™ 514 (Product # A-31558, 1:2000 dilution) in 0.1% BSA in PBS for 45 minutes at room temperature, was used for detection of Vimentin in the cytoplasm (Panel a: green). Nuclei (Panel b: blue) were stained with Hoechst33342 (Product # H1399). F-actin was stained with Alexa Fluor™ 647 Phalloidin (Product # A22287, 1:4000) (Panel c: red). 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 vimentin) due to no primary antibody binding (Panel e). Nonspecific 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).




**Rabbit IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-31558) in ICC/IF**
Immunofluorescence analysis of A-31558 was performed using anti-alpha tubulin antibodies in 70% confluent log phase HEK 293 cells. The cells were fixed with 4% Paraformaldehyde, permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 and blocked with 2% BSA, then incubated with primary antibodies at 1:100 dilution at 4 degree celsius overnight. The cells were then incubated with Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ 514 (Product # A-31558) in 0.1% BSA at room temperature for 45 minutes. 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). Cytoskeletal localization of alpha-tubulin was observed only in cells stained with Mouse alpha-Tubulin antibody (Product # MA5-31452) (Panels a and e), and not in the cells stained with Rabbit alpha-Tubulin antibody (Product # PA5-19489) (Panels b and f) or Rat alpha-Tubulin antibody (Product # MA1-80017) (Panels c and g), demonstrating the host specific reactivity of A32723. Nuclei (blue) were stained with Hoechst33342 (Product # H1399). Panels d and h represent control cells with no primary antibody.

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## 30 References

Mitochondrial-cytochrome c oxidase II promotes glutaminolysis to sustain tumor cell survival upon glucose deprivation. Nat Commun (2025)

Transient proliferation by reversible YAP and mitogen-control of the cyclin D1/p27 ratio bioRxiv (2024)

An intermediate Rb-E2F activity state safeguards proliferation commitment. Nature (2024)

Group ICA of wide-field calcium imaging data reveals the retrosplenial cortex as a major contributor to cortical activity during anesthesia. Front Cell Neurosci (2024)

Functional analysis of the Drosophila eve locus in response to non-canonical combinations of gap gene expression levels. Dev Cell (2023)