Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ 660

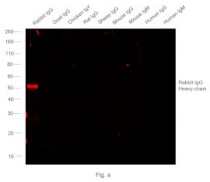
Product Details	
Size	1 mg
Species Reactivity	Rabbit
Host/Isotype	Goat / IgG
Class	Polyclonal
Type	Secondary Antibody
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor™ 660
Excitation/Emission Max	663/691 nm
Immunogen	Gamma Immunoglobins Heavy and Light chains
Form	Liquid
Concentration	2 mg/mL
Purification	purified
Storage buffer	PBS, pH 7.5
Contains	5mM sodium azide
Storage conditions	4°C, store in dark
RRID	AB_2535735

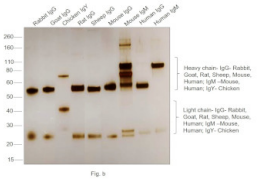
Applications	Tested Dilution	Publications
Western Blot (WB)	1:5,000-1:10,000	-
Immunohistochemistry (IHC)	1-10 µg/mL	-
Immunocytochemistry (ICC/IF)	1:500-1:2,000	-
Flow Cytometry (Flow)	1-10 µg/mL	0 Publication
Miscellaneous PubMed (Misc)	-	0 Publication

Product Specific Information

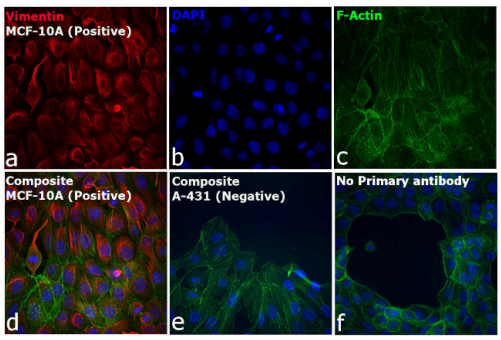
Product will be shipped at Room Temperature.

Product Images For Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ 660

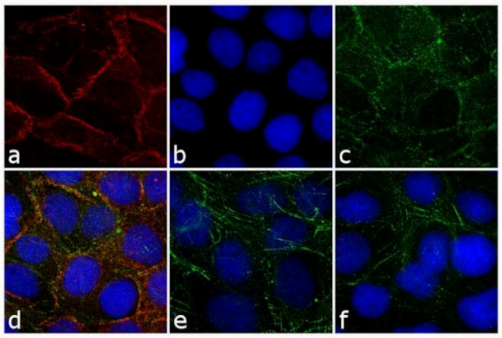




Rabbit IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-21074)
Specificity of secondary antibody was demonstrated by specific detection of the target immunoglobulin. Antibody specificity was demonstrated by specific detection of Rabbit IgG. Band at ~55 kDa corresponding to Rabbit IgG Heavy Chain was observed in Rabbit IgG but not in other species using Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ 660 (Product # A-21074) in Western Blot. {RE}



Rabbit IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-21074) in ICC/IF
Immunofluorescence analysis of Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ 660 (Product # A-21074) was performed using MCF-10A (positive model) and A-431 (negative model) in 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 2% BSA for 1 hour and labeled with 1:500 dilution of primary antibody overnight at 4C. Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ 660 (Product # A-21074, 1:2000) in 0.1% BSA in PBS for 1 hour at room temperature, was used for detection of Vimentin 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, 1:500) (Panel c: green). Panel d represents the composite image. The specificity of the secondary antibody was proved by the absence of signal in A-431 (negative model for Vimentin) 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).



Rabbit IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-21074) in ICC/IF
Immunofluorescence analysis of Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor 660 (Product # A-21074) was performed using A-431 cells stained with EGFR (EP38Y) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (Product # MA5-14485). 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 of rabbit primary antibody for 3 hours at room temperature. Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor 660 (Product # A-21074) 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 EGFR in the membrane (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.

View more figures on thermofisher.cn

37 References

Anoctamin 9 determines Ca2+ signals during activation of T-lymphocytes. Front Immunol (2025)

TMED9 coordinates the clearance of misfolded GPI-anchored proteins out of the ER and into the Golgi. PLoS Biol (2025)

Age-dependent cerebral vasodilation induced by volatile anesthetics is mediated by NG2+ vascular mural cells. Commun Biol (2024)

The p24-family member, TMED9, coordinates clearance of misfolded GPI-anchored proteins from the ER to the Golgi via the Rapid ER Stress-Induced Export pathway bioRxiv (2024)

PROS1 released by human lung basal cells upon SARS-CoV-2 infection facilitates epithelial cell repair and limits inflammation bioRxiv (2024)