Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ 680

Product Details	
Size	1 mg
Species Reactivity	Rabbit
Host/Isotype	Goat / IgG
Class	Polyclonal
Type	Secondary Antibody
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor™ 680
Excitation/Emission Max	681/704 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_2535736

Applications	Tested Dilution	Publications
Western Blot (WB)	1-10 µg/mL	0 Publication
Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin) (IHC (P))	-	0 Publication
Immunocytochemistry (ICC/IF)	1-10 µg/mL	0 Publication
Immunoprecipitation (IP)	-	0 Publication
Miscellaneous PubMed (Misc)	-	0 Publication

Product Specific Information

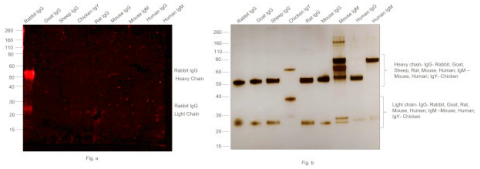
To minimize cross-reactivity, these goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) whole secondary antibodies have been affinity purified and cross-adsorbed against human IgG, human serum, mouse IgG, mouse serum, and bovine serum. Cross-adsorption or pre-adsorption is a purification step to increase specificity of the antibody 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 680 dye is a bright, near-infrared-fluorescent dye with excitation ideally suited to the 680 nm laser line. For stable signal generation in imaging and flow cytometry, Alexa Fluor 680 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 680 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.

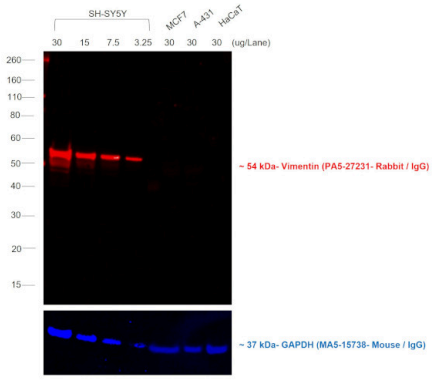
Using conjugate solutions: Centrifuge the protein conjugate solution briefly in a microcentrifuge before use; add only the supernatant to the experiment. This step will help eliminate any protein aggregates that may have formed during storage, thereby reducing nonspecific background staining. Because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

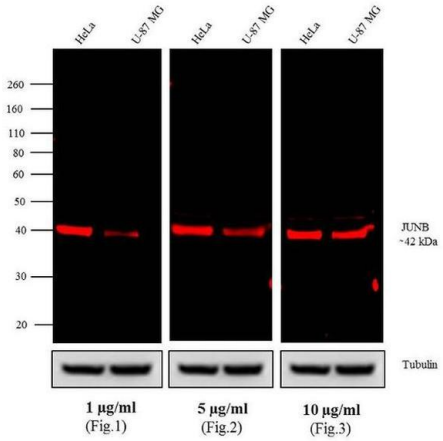
Product Images For Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ 680



Rabbit IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-21076)
Antibody specificity was demonstrated by detection of differential basal expression of IgG across cell lines owing to their inherent genetic constitution. Antibody specificity was demonstrated by specific detection of Rabbit IgG. Bands at ~55 and 25 kDa corresponding to Rabbit heavy and light chain were observed in Rabbit IgG but not in other species using Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ 680 (Product # A-21076) in Western Blot. {RE}



Rabbit IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-21076) in WB
Fluorescent western blot was performed using Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ 680 (Product # A-21076). Whole cell extracts of SH-SY5Y (Lane 1, 2, 3, 4), MCF7 (Lane 5), A-431 (Lane 6) and HaCaT (Lane 7) were electrophoresed using NuPAGE™ 4-12% Bis-Tris Protein Gel (Product # NP0322BOX). Resolved proteins were then transferred onto a nitrocellulose membrane (Product # IB23001) by iBlot® 2 Dry Blotting System (Product # IB21001). The blot was probed with Vimentin Polyclonal Antibody (Product # PA5-27231) and GAPDH Loading Control Monoclonal Antibody (GA1R) (Product # MA5-15738). Secondary antibodies (Product # A-21076, 2 µg /mL and Product # SA5-35521, 1:10,000) were used for detection of Vimentin and GAPDH respectively using the iBright™ FL 1500 (Product # A44115). Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ 680 (Product # A-21076) specifically detects the Vimentin primary antibody.



Rabbit IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-21076) in WB
Western blot analysis was performed on nuclear extracts (30 µg lysate) of HeLa (Lane 1) and U-87 MG (Lane 2). The blots were probed with Anti-JUNB Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (Product # 701702, 1-2 µg/mL) and detected using Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor 680 (Product # A-21076) at concentrations 1 µg/mL (Fig. 1), 5 µg/mL (Fig. 2) and 10 µg/mL (Fig. 3). A 42 kDa band corresponding to JUNB was observed. Known quantity of protein samples were electrophoresed using Novex® NuPAGE®12 % Bis-Tris gel (Product # NP0342BOX), XCell SureLock™ Electrophoresis System (Product # EI0002) and Novex® Sharp Pre-Stained Protein Standard (Product # LC5800). Resolved proteins were then transferred onto a nitrocellulose membrane with iBlot® 2 Dry Blotting System (Product # IB21001). The membrane was probed with the relevant primary and secondary antibody after blocking with 5 % skimmed milk. Fluorescent detection was performed using the Odyssey® Fc imaging system (Li-cor Biosciences).

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286 References

AVJ16 inhibits lung carcinoma by targeting IGF2BP1. Oncogene (2025)

Reticuloendothelial system blockade does not enhance siRNA-LNP circulation or tumor accumulation in mice. Int J Pharm X (2025)

Challenges and advances for huntingtin detection in cerebrospinal fluid: in support of relative quantification. Biomark Res (2025)

Sperm derived H2AK119ub1 is required for embryonic development in Xenopus laevis. Nat Commun (2025)

Total propagation of yeast prion conformers in ssz1 upf1 Hsp104T160M triple mutants. Curr Genet (2025)