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

Product Details	
Size	1 mg
Species Reactivity	Rabbit
Host/Isotype	Goat / IgG
Class	Polyclonal
Type	Secondary Antibody
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor™ Plus 488
Excitation/Emission Max	493/518 nm
Immunogen	Gamma Immunoglobins Heavy and Light chains
Form	Liquid
Concentration	2 mg/mL
Purification	Affinity chromatography
Storage buffer	proprietary buffer, pH 6.5
Contains	0.016% Methylisothiazolone, 0.016% Bromonitrodioxane
Storage conditions	4° C, store in dark
RRID	AB_2633280

Applications	Tested Dilution	Publications
Western Blot (WB)	0.1-0.4 µg/mL	0 Publication
Immunohistochemistry (IHC)	-	0 Publication
Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin) (IHC (P))	-	0 Publication
Immunohistochemistry (Frozen) (IHC (F))	-	0 Publication
Immunocytochemistry (ICC/IF)	1-10 µg/mL	0 Publication
Miscellaneous PubMed (Misc)	-	0 Publication

Product Specific Information

To minimize cross-reactivity, the goat anti-rabbit IgG whole antibodies have been pre cross-adsorbed against bovine IgG, goat IgG, mouse IgG, rat IgG, and human IgG. Cross-adsorption or pre-adsorption is a purification step to increase specificity of the antibody resulting in less background staining and cross-reactivity. 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. Further passages through additional columns result in highly cross-adsorbed preparations of secondary antibody. The benefits of these extra steps are apparent in multiplexing/multicolor-staining experiments 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.^M
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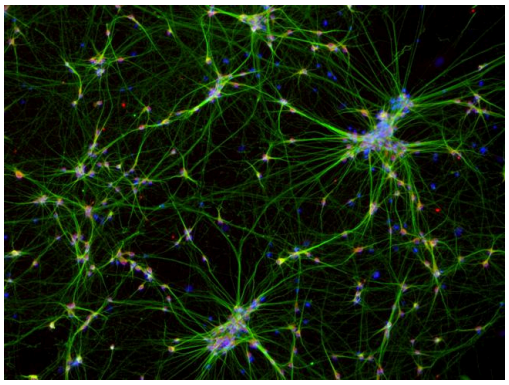
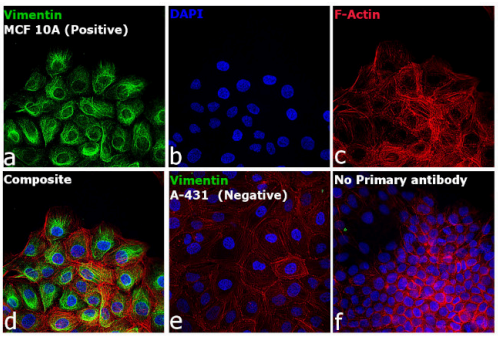
Using conjugate solutions: Centrifuge the protein conjugate solution briefly in a microcentrifuge before use; add only the supernatant to the experiment. This step will help eliminate any protein aggregates that may have formed during storage, thereby reducing nonspecific background staining. Because staining protocols vary with application, the appropriate dilution of antibody should be determined empirically.

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



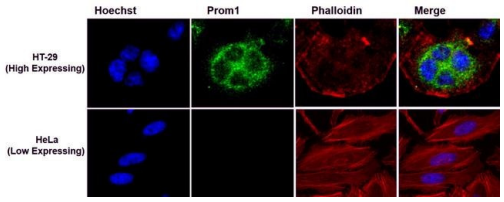
Rabbit IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A32731) in ICC/IF

Immunofluorescent analysis of MAP2 in the differentiated neurons from H9 ESC-derived NSCs. 2 weeks after differentiation, cells were fixed, permeabilized and stained with a MAP2 rabbit polyclonal antibody (Product # PA5-17646) at 1:100 dilution (green) and a HuC/HuD mouse monoclonal antibody (Product # A-21271), at a concentration of 5 µg/mL (red) in blocking buffer for at least 1 hour at room temperature, and then incubated with goat anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody, Alexa Fluor Plus 488 conjugate (Product # A32731, green) and a donkey anti-mouse IgG secondary antibody, Alexa Fluor 594 conjugate (Product # A-21203, red) at a dilution of 1:1000 for 1 hour at room temperature. Nuclei (blue) were stained with Hoechst 33342 dye (Product # 62249).



Rabbit IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A32731) in ICC/IF

Immunofluorescence analysis of Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ Plus 488 (Product # A32731) was performed using MCF 10A (positive model) and A-431 (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) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ Plus 488 (Product # A32731, 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 A-431 (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) Highly Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A32731) in ICC/IF

Immunofluorescent analysis of Prom1 (green) in HT-29 and HeLa cells. The cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde for 15 minutes at -20c, permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 for 15 minutes, and blocked with 3% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature. Cells were stained with a Prom1 mouse monoclonal antibody (Product # MA1-219) at a dilution of 1:100 in blocking buffer overnight at 4°C, and then incubated with a Goat anti-Mouse IgG (H+L) Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor Plus 488 conjugate (Product # A32731) at a dilution of 1:1000 for at least 30 minutes at a room temperature in the dark (green). F-actin (red) was stained with Dylight 554 Phalloidin. Nuclei (blue) were stained with Hoechst 33342 (Product # 62249). Images were taken on a Thermo Scientific ToxInsight Instrument at 20X magnification.

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Arsenite exposure induces premature senescence and senescence-associated secretory phenotype (SASP) in human hepatocyte-derived cell line Huh-7. Environ Health Prev Med (2025)

Suppression of ADP-ribosylation reversal triggers cell vulnerability to alkylating agents. Neoplasia (2025)

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TAM receptors mediate the Fpr2-driven pain resolution and fibrinolysis after nerve injury. Acta Neuropathol (2024)