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

Product Details	
Size	1 mg
Species reactivity	Mouse
Published species	Mouse
Host / Isotype	Goat / IgG
Class	Polyclonal
Type	Secondary Antibody
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor™ Plus 488
Immunogen	Gamma Immunoglobins Heavy and Light chains
Target class	IgG
Antibody form	Whole Antibody
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_2633275

Applications	Tested Dilution	Publications
Flow Cytometry (Flow)	-	1 Publication
Immunocytochemistry (ICC/IF)	1-10 µg/mL	19 Publications
Immunohistochemistry (IHC)	-	5 Publications
Immunohistochemistry (Frozen) (IHC (F))	-	1 Publication
Miscellaneous Pubmed (Misc)	-	81 Publications
Western Blot (WB)	0.1-0.4 µg/mL	3 Publications

Product Specific Information

To minimize cross-reactivity, the goat anti-mouse IgG whole antibodies have been pre cross-adsorbed against bovine IgG, goat IgG, rabbit IgG, rat IgG, human IgG, and human serum. 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.
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.

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