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Datasheet for 611-1922

Rabbit IgG (H&L) Antibody Texas Red™ Conjugated Pre-Adsorbed

Overview

Description:	Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H&L) Antibody Texas Red™ Conjugated (Min X Human Serum Proteins) - 611-1922
Item No.:	611-1922
Size:	2 mg
Applications:	IHC
Reactivity:	Rabbit
Host Species:	Goat

Product Details

Background:	Anti-Rabbit IgG Antibody Texas Red™ generated in goat detects rabbit IgG. Secreted as part of the adaptive immune response by plasma B cells, immunoglobulin G constitutes 75% of serum immunoglobulins. Immunoglobulin G binds to viruses, bacteria, as well as fungi and facilitates their destruction or neutralization via agglutination (and thereby immobilizing them), activation of the compliment cascade, and opsonization for phagocytosis. The whole IgG molecule possesses both the F(c) region, recognized by high-affinity Fc receptor proteins, as well as the F (ab) region possessing the epitope-recognition site. Both heavy and light chains of the antibody molecule are present. Secondary Antibodies are available in a variety of formats and conjugate types. When choosing a secondary antibody product, consideration must be given to species and immunoglobulin specificity, conjugate type, fragment and chain specificity, level of cross-reactivity, and host-species source and fragment composition. This Anti-Rabbit IgG (H&L) is conjugated to Texas Red™.
Synonyms:	Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG Antibody Texas Red™ Conjugated, Goat Anti Rabbit IgG Texas Red™ Conjugated Antibody
Host Species:	Goat
Specificity:	IgG (H&L)
Conjugate:	Texas Red®
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Format:	IgG

Target Details

Reactivity:	Rabbit
Immunogen:	Rabbit IgG whole molecule
Purity/Specificity:	This product was prepared from monospecific antiserum by immunoaffinity chromatography using Rabbit IgG coupled to agarose beads followed by solid phase adsorption(s) to remove any unwanted reactivities. Assay by immunoelectrophoresis resulted in a single precipitin arc against anti-Goat Serum, Rabbit IgG and Rabbit Serum. No reaction was observed against Human Serum Proteins.

Application Details

Suggested Applications:	IHC (Based on references)
Application Note:	This product is designed for immunofluorescence microscopy, fluorescence based plate assays (FLISA) and fluorescent western blotting. This product is also suitable for multiplex analysis, including multicolor imaging, utilizing various commercial platforms.
Assay Dilutions:	All assays should be optimized by the user. Recommended dilutions (if any) may be listed below.
FC:	1:500 - 1:2,500
FLISA:	1:10,000 - 1:50,000
IF:	1:1,000 - 1:5,000

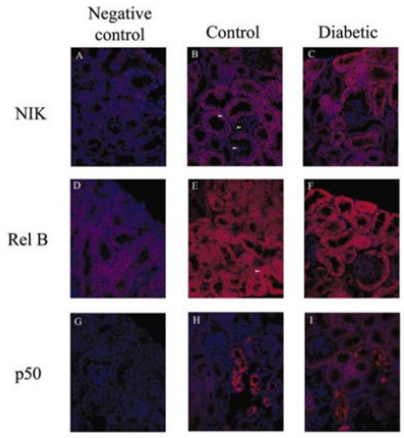
Formulation

Physical State:	Lyophilized
Concentration:	2.0 mg/mL by UV absorbance at 280 nm
Buffer:	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Preservative:	0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide
Stabilizer:	10 mg/mL Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA) - Immunoglobulin and Protease free
Reconstitution Volume:	1.0 mL
Reconstitution Buffer:	Restore with deionized water (or equivalent)

Shipping & Handling

Shipping Condition:	Ambient
Storage Condition:	Store vial at 4° C prior to restoration. For extended storage aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.
Expiration:	Expiration date is one (1) year from date of receipt.

Images



Immunofluorescence Microscopy
Representative 5-µm formalin-fixed sections of kidney sampled from control (B, E, and H) and diabetic (C, F, and I) mice. Negative controls (eliminating the primary antibody) are shown for the diabetic tissues in A, D, and G. Secondary antibody used for both NIK and RelB was Texas Red–conjugated antibody. While NIK was predominantly located in proximal tubular epithelial cells in controls and diabetics, RelB staining was distributed throughout all tubules in the cortex. Little immunostaining was observed in the glomeruli for NIK and RelB. p50 immunostaining was localized to only a few tubules in each section of control and diabetic kidneys. ×400 magnification. Fig 6. PMID: 16644679.

References

- Starkey JM et al. Diabetes-induced activation of canonical and noncanonical nuclear factor-kappaB pathways in renal cortex. *Diabetes.* (2006)

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