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www.rockland.com
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Datasheet for 600-101-096S

Fluorescein (FITC) Antibody

Overview

Description:	Anti-Fluorescein (GOAT) Antibody - 600-101-096S
Item No.:	600-101-096S
Size:	25 µL
Applications:	ELISA, WB, FISH, Microarray
Reactivity:	Fluorescein
Host Species:	Goat

Product Details

Background:	Anti-Fluorescein Antibody is designed for immunofluorescence microscopy, fluorescence based plate assays (FLISA) and fluorescent western blotting. Anti-FITC is also suitable as a visualization reagent for fluorescein-labelled compounds (such as antibodies, lectins and peptide nucleic acid (PNA) probes).
Synonyms:	goat Anti-FITC antibody, goat anti-fluorescein antibody
Host Species:	Goat
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Format:	IgG

Target Details

Reactivity:	Fluorescein
Immunogen Type:	Other
Immunogen:	Fluorescein conjugated to Goat IgG
Purity/Specificity:	Fluorescein Antibody was prepared from monospecific antiserum by immunoaffinity chromatography using Fluorescein conjugated Goat 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 and Fluorescein conjugated Bovine Serum Albumin.

Application Details

Tested Applications:	ELISA, WB
Suggested Applications:	FISH, Microarray (Based on references)
Application Note:	Anti-Fluorescein Antibody has been tested by ELISA and western blot and is suitable for immunomicroscopy, in situ hybridization and flow cytometry or FACS analysis as well as other antibody based fluorescent assays requiring lot-to-lot consistency.
Assay Dilutions:	All assays should be optimized by the user. Recommended dilutions (if any) may be listed below.
ELISA:	1:5,000 -1:30,000
FC:	User Optimized
IHC:	1:250 -1:1,500
WB:	1:500 -1:3,000
Other:	FISH and in situ hybrid

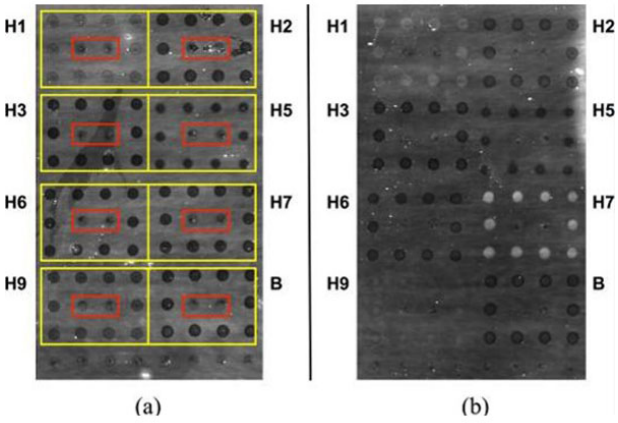
Formulation

Physical State:	Liquid (sterile filtered)
Concentration:	1.0mg/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:	None

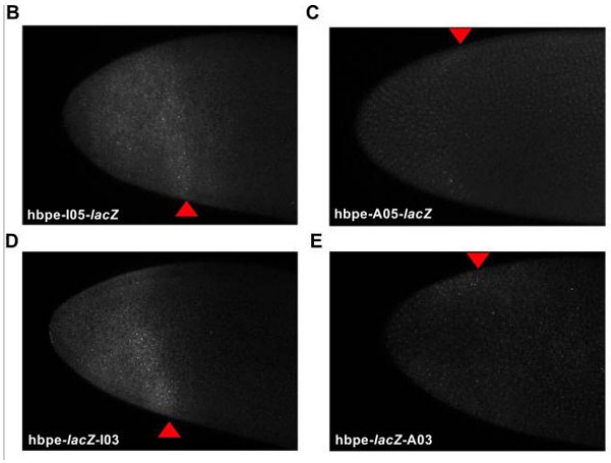
Shipping & Handling

Shipping Condition:	Dry Ice
Storage Condition:	Store vial at -20° C or below prior to opening. This vial contains a relatively low volume of reagent (25 µL). To minimize loss of volume dilute 1:10 by adding 225 µL of the buffer stated above directly to the vial. Recap, mix thoroughly and briefly centrifuge to collect the volume at the bottom of the vial. Use this intermediate dilution when calculating final dilutions as recommended below. Store the vial at -20°C or below after dilution. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing.
Expiration:	Expiration date is one (1) year from date of receipt.

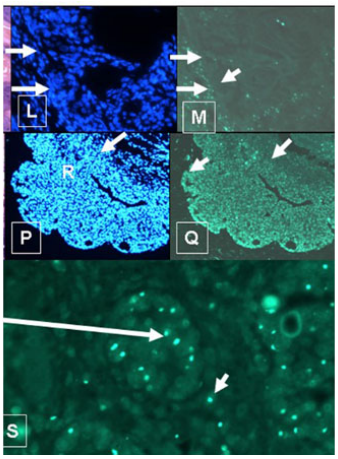
Images



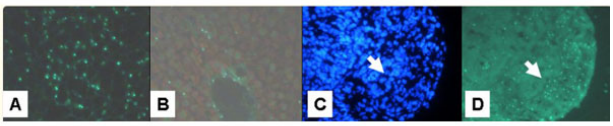
Dot Blot
Strong responses to polyclonal anti-HA antiserum are readily observable on an AIR hemagglutinin microarray.(a) 1% BSA control (p/n BSA-10). (b) Anti-H7 polyclonal antiserum (A/Netherlands/219/2003, H7N7), 1:80 dilution (1.3%) in 1% BSA. Spots showing substantially increased brightness indicate binding to immobilized H7. In both cases, antigens were arrayed in square patterns as indicated by the yellow boxes in (a); a mouse IgG Fc domain (p/n 010-0103) was included as negative control (red boxes). Slight differences in spot intensity in the control (a) are due to differences in deposition efficiency for different antigens or controls. Specific antigens used in these experiments are indicated in Table 2. Goat anti-fluorescein, (p/n 600-101-096) used as an internal negative control.
Fig 1. PMID: 26241048.



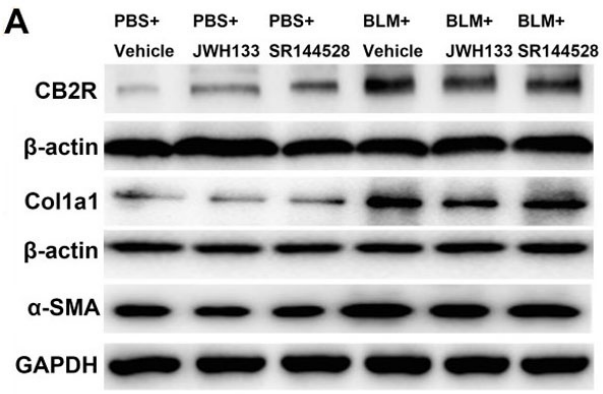
Fluorescence in situ Hybridization (FISH)
Self-cleaving ribozymes can tune gene expression in Drosophila embryos. (B-E) Representative images of in situ hybridized Drosophila embryos probed for lacZ. Each embryo imaged expresses lacZ under the control of the hbpe and contains an inactive (B/D) or active (C/E) ribozyme. Red triangles represent the width of the lacZ gradient. Fig 3. PMID: 32352996.



Fluorescence in situ Hybridization (FISH)
L–M. Squamous cell carcinoma from mouse 1; P–S. Breast cancer from mouse 4. L–M Squamous cell carcinoma from mouse 1. The squamous cell carcinoma in the breast of mouse 1 does not contain Y-Chromosomes, whereas the breast adenocarcinoma in mouse 4 (E–F) does. L. DAPI (nuclei), M. in situ for Y-chromosome (40X). The arrows mark the border between the squamous cell carcinoma and the stroma. P–S. Breast Cancer from mouse 4. P. DAPI showing nuclei in the tumor. Q. In situ for Y-chromosomes (20X) showing up to 80% of nuclei in tumor contain Y-chromosome in this section. The arrows in O-Q delineate the border of the stroma and the tumor. In contrast to M, Q shows that the tumor labels strongly for Y-chromosomes, whereas the stroma is weakly labeled. S in situ for Y-chromosome of breast adenocarcinoma (40X). The larger arrow shows a focus of cancer in the H&E section that is labeled for Y-chromosome in a serial section. Figure 1. PMID: 19816927.



Fluorescence in situ Hybridization (FISH)
A–D. Y-chromsome labeling of control and experimental lesions. A. Male liver. Note high labeling of hepatocytes (70%). This is the expected frequency as some Y-chromosomes are not in the plane of the tissue section. B. Liver from female recipient of male bone marrow. Hepatocytes are not labeled, but many endothelial cells and Kupffer cells are. C,D Lung adenocarcinoma. C. DAPI; D. FISH. The tumor cells do label for Ychromosomes, whereas the stromal cells are heavily labeled. The arrows show the demarcation between the tumor and the stroma. Fig 2. PMID: 19816927.



Western Blot
CB2R agonist JWH133 prevents bleomycin-induced collagen I expression in mice lung tissue. (A) The expression of cannabinoid receptor type 2 (CB2R), collagen I (Col1a1) and α-SMA (Acta2) were evaluated by western blotting. Figure 5. PMID: 29262578 .

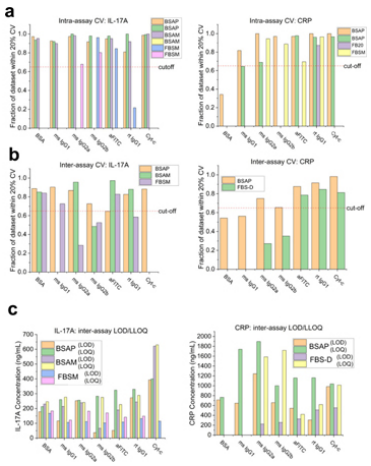
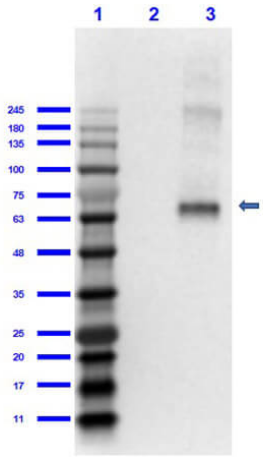


Figure
Assay precision and selectivity. (a) Fraction of intra-assay data points that are within 20% CV for trials in BSA and serum backgrounds for IL-17A (left) and CRP (right) as a function of negative control subtraction. The cutoff of 0.65 is indicated with a red dashed line. (b) Fraction of interassay data points that are within 20% CV for trials in BSA and serum backgrounds for IL-17A (left) and CRP (right) as a function of negative control subtraction. The cutoff of 0.65 is indicated with a red dashed line. (c) Measured concentrations corresponding to the limits of detection (LOD) and lower limit of quantitation (LLOQ) as a function of negative control protein for both IL-17A and CRP across several trials conducted in either 1% BSA or serum. LOD = LOB + 1.645σ. Abbreviations: FBS-D: FBS-containing diluent. Fig 5. PMID: 39898999



Western Blot
Western Blot of Goat Anti-Fluorescein Antibody. Lane 1: Opal Prestained Molecular Weight Marker (p/n MB-210-0500). Lane 2: Bovine Albumin (BSA) (p/n 001-0133) [0.05µg]. Lane 3: Bovine Albumin-Fluorescein (BSA-FITC) (p/n 001-0233) [0.05µg]. Primary Antibody: Gt-anti-Fluorescein 1.0µg/mL overnight at 2-8°C. Secondary Antibody: Donkey Anti-Goat HRP (p/n 605-703-002) at 1:40,000 for 30mins at RT. Block: 5% BLOTTO (p/n B501-0500) in 1X PBS for 1hr at RT. Predicted MW: ~60kDa. Observed MW: ~65kDa. Exposure: 1sec.

References

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