

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 complement 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

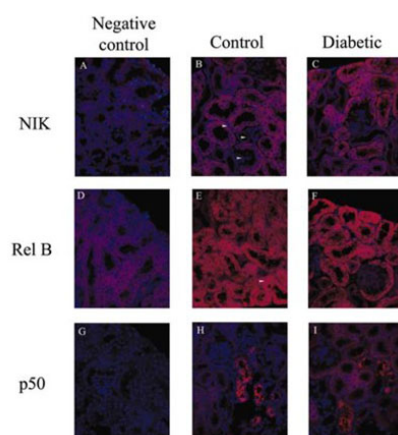
Formulation

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- μ m 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. $\times 400$ 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)

Disclaimer

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications. Please contact a technical service representative for more information. All products of animal origin manufactured by Rockland Immunochemicals are derived from starting materials of North American origin. Collection was performed in United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) inspected facilities and all materials have been inspected and certified to be free of disease and suitable for exportation. All properties listed are typical characteristics and are not specifications. All suggestions and data are offered in good faith but without guarantee as conditions and methods of use of our products are beyond our control. All claims must be made within 30 days following the date of delivery. The prospective user must determine the suitability of our materials before adopting them on a commercial scale. Suggested uses of our products are not recommendations to use our products in violation of any patent or as a license under any patent of Rockland Immunochemicals, Inc. If you require a commercial license to use this material and do not have one, then return this material, unopened to: Rockland Inc., P.O. BOX 5199, Limerick, Pennsylvania, USA.