

Datasheet for 611-700-127**Rabbit IgG (H&L) Antibody Rhodamine Conjugated Pre-Adsorbed****Overview**

Description:	Donkey Anti-Rabbit IgG (H&L) Antibody Rhodamine Conjugated (Min X Bv Ch Gt GP Ham Hs Hu Ms Rt & Sh Serum Proteins) - 611-700-127
Item No.:	611-700-127
Size:	1 mg
Applications:	IF, IHC, Multiplex
Reactivity:	Rabbit
Host Species:	Donkey

Product Details

Background:	Anti-Rabbit IgG (H&L) Rhodamine Antibody generated in donkey detects reactivity to 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 the 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.
Synonyms:	Donkey anti-Rabbit IgG Antibody Rhodamine Conjugation, Donkey anti-Rabbit IgG Rhodamine Conjugated Antibody
Host Species:	Donkey
Specificity:	IgG (H&L)
Conjugate:	Rhodamine (TRITC)
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Format:	IgG
F/P Ratio:	3.6

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-Donkey Serum, Rabbit IgG and Rabbit Serum. No reaction was observed against Bovine, Chicken, Goat, Guinea Pig, Hamster, Horse, Human, Mouse, Rat and Sheep Serum Proteins.

Application Details

Suggested Applications:	IF, IHC, Multiplex (Based on references)
Application Note:	Anti-Rabbit IgG (H&L) Rhodamine Antibody 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

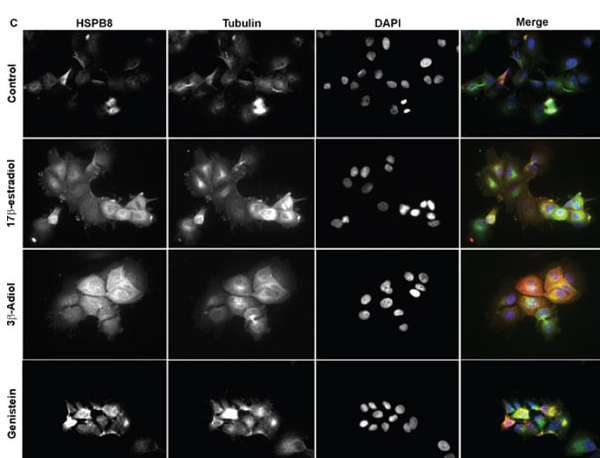
Formulation

Physical State:	Lyophilized
Concentration:	1.0 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

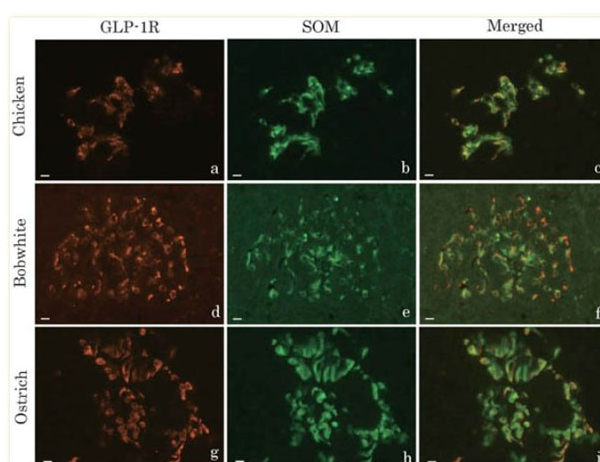
Shipping Condition:	Ambient
Storage Condition:	Store vial at 4° C prior to restoration. For extended storage aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for 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



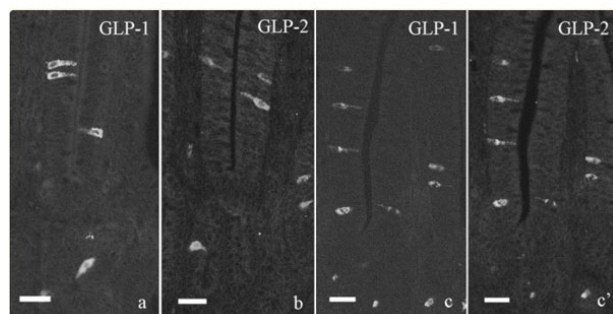
Immunofluorescence Microscopy

Expression of HSPB8 in MCF-7 cell line HSPB8 mRNA and protein levels were quantified by real-time RT-PCR analysis. (C) Representative pictures of immunofluorescence staining of HSPB8 (red, anti-rabbit) and α -tubulin (green, anti-mouse) in MCF-7 cells, treated as above for 2 days. DAPI (blue) was used to stain DNA. * $p < 0.05$ vs Control. Values represent the mean from three independent experiments. C. Control cells; E: 17 β -estradiol; EV: estradiol valerate; 3 β : 3 β -Adiol; Gen: genistein; Ral: raloxifen; Tam: tamoxifen. Fig 3. PMID: 28060751.



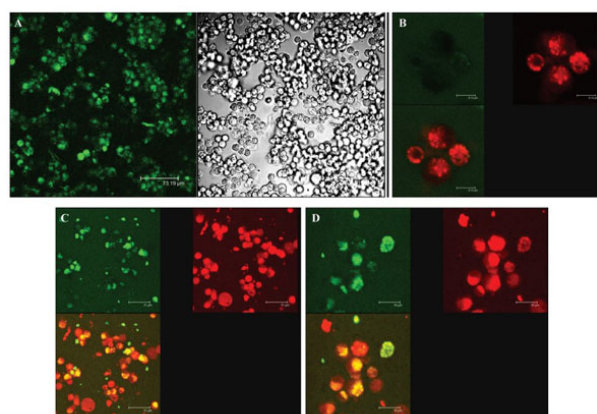
Immunofluorescence Microscopy

Double immunofluorescence images of glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor (GLP-1R, a, d, g) and somatostatin (SOM, b, e, h) in the pancreatic islets of chickens (a–c), northern bobwhites (d–f), and ostriches (g–i). Figures c, f, and i show merged images of a and b, d and e, and g and h, respectively. Almost every SOM-immunoreactive cell in the pancreatic islets of three avian species also demonstrated GLP-1R immunoreactivity. Bars indicate 10 μ m. Fig. 1. PMID: 32055175.



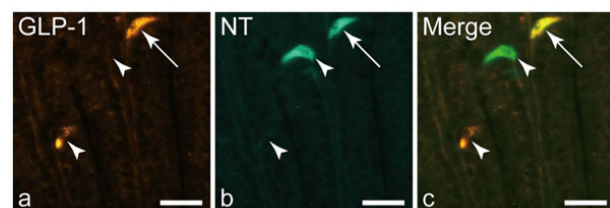
Immunofluorescence Microscopy

Immunofluorescent staining for GLP-1 (a, c) and GLP-2 (b, c') in the chicken distal ileum. a, b: Single immunofluorescent staining for GLP-1 (a) and GLP-2 (b). Both immunoreactive cells are scattered in villous epithelium and crypt of the distal ileum and show the similar localization to that indicated by double immunofluorescent staining. c, c': Double immunofluorescent staining for GLP-1 (c) and GLP-2 (c'). Most GLP-1-immunoreactive cells also show immunoreactivity for GLP-2. Bar=20 μ m. Fig. 1. PMID: 23759686.



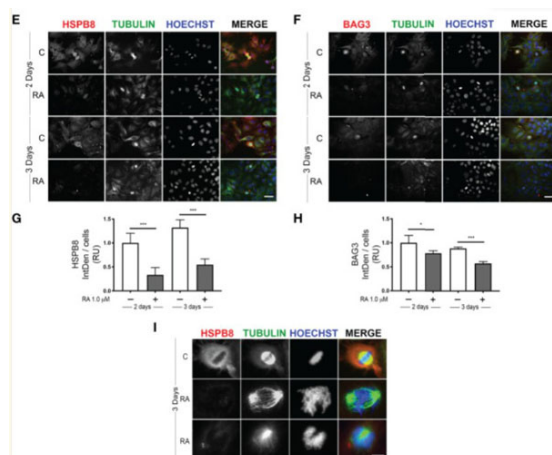
Immunofluorescence Microscopy

Confocal microscopy imaging of particles coated by BODIPY-labeled (green fluorescence) and CD14 stained NR8383 cells (red fluorescence): (A) Cells exposed to 10 μ g/cm² DQ12 after 30 min of incubation (Left: fluorescence image; right: transmitted light image of not stained cells) (B) Unexposed cells (C) Cells exposed to 10 μ g/cm² of DQ12 after 60 min of incubation (D) Cells exposed to 10 μ g/cm² of CS after 60 min of incubation. For B, C, and D: Upper left: transmitted green fluorescence; Upper right: transmitted red fluorescence; Lower left: transmitted fused green and red fluorescence; Lower right: sham. FIG. 2. PMID: 18803060.



Immunofluorescence Microscopy

Distribution in the chicken distal ileum of three types of enteroendocrine cells. Enteroendocrine cell types were identified by a double immunofluorescence technique for glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) and neurotensin (NT). Arrows indicate cells showing immunoreactivity for both GLP-1 and NT (GLP-1+ /NT+). Arrowheads indicate cells containing either GLP-1 (GLP-1+ /NT-) or NT (GLP-1- /NT+). Bars 20 μ m. Fig. 1. PMID: 28108848.



Immunofluorescence Microscopy

Effect of RA treatment in MCF-7 cells.

(E) Immunofluorescence analysis of HSPB8 (red) and tubulin (green) in MCF-7 cells treated for 2 and 3 days with 1μM RA, nuclei were stained with Hoechst (scale bar = 20μm). (F) Immunofluorescence analysis of BAG3 (red) and tubulin (green) in MCF-7 cells treated for 2 and 3 days with 1μM RA (scale bar = 20μm). (G, H) Fluorescent intensity quantification of HSPB8 and BAG3, nuclei were stained with Hoechst. (I) Higher magnification of the mitotic spindle (scale bar = 5μm). *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01 and ***p < 0.005 in all charts. Graph bars represent the mean of three independent experiments. Figure 1. PMID: 34136389.

References

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Disclaimer

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