

Datasheet for 611-745-127

Rabbit IgG (H&L) Antibody DyLight™ 800 Conjugated Pre-Adsorbed

Overview

Description:	Donkey Anti-Rabbit IgG (H&L) Antibody DyLight™ 800 Conjugated (Min X Bv Ch Gt GP Ham Hs Hu Ms Rt & Sh Serum Proteins) - 611-745-127
Item No.:	611-745-127
Size:	100 µg
Applications:	Dot Blot, WB
Reactivity:	Rabbit
Host Species:	Donkey

Product Details

Background:	Anti-Rabbit IgG (H&L) DyLight 800 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 DyLight 800™ Conjugated, Donkey Anti Rabbit IgG DyLight 800™ Conjugated Antibody
Host Species:	Donkey
Specificity:	IgG (H&L)
Conjugate:	DyLight™ 800
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Format:	IgG
F/P Ratio:	2.7

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. This antibody will react with heavy chains of rabbit IgG and with light chains of most rabbit immunoglobulins.

Application Details

Tested Applications:	Dot Blot
Suggested Applications:	WB (Based on references)
Application Note:	Anti-Rabbit IgG (H&L) DyLight 800 Antibody has been tested by dot blot and 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. The emission spectra for this DyLight™ conjugate match the principle output wavelengths of most common fluorescence instrumentation.
Assay Dilutions:	All assays should be optimized by the user. Recommended dilutions (if any) may be listed below.
FLISA:	>1:20,000
IF:	>1:5,000
WB:	>1:10,000

Formulation

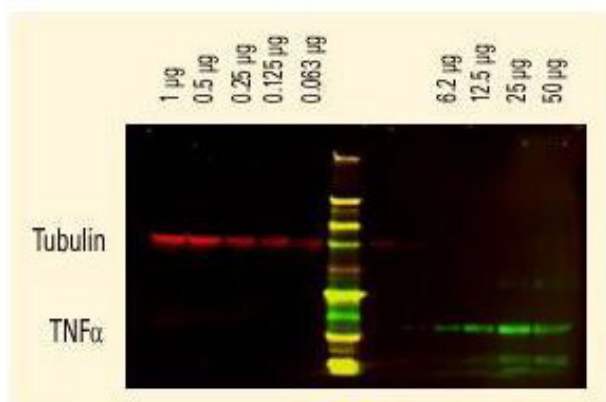
Physical State:	Lyophilized
Concentration:	1.0 mg/mL by UV absorbance at 280 nm
Buffer:	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Preservative:	0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide
Stabilizer:	10 mg/mL Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA) - Immunoglobulin and Protease free

Reconstitution Volume:	100 μ L
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



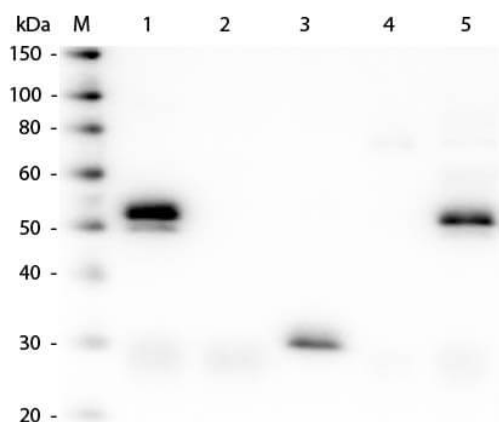
Western Blot

DyLight™ dyes can be used for two-color Western Blot detection with low background and high signal. Anti-tubulin was detected using a DyLight™ 680 conjugate. Anti-TNF α was detected using a DyLight™ 800 conjugate. The image was captured using the Odyssey® Infrared Imaging System developed by LI-COR.

Diagram

Properties of DyLight™ Conjugates.

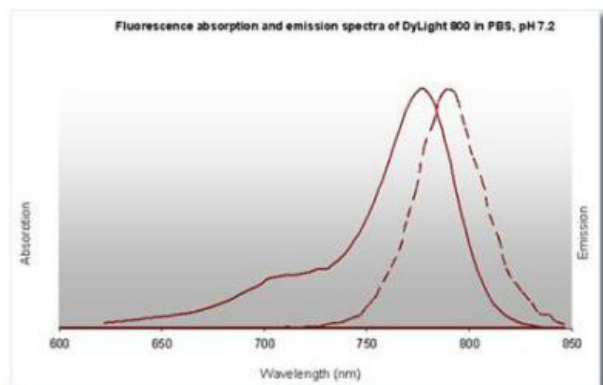
Emission	Color	DyLight™ Dye	Ex/Em (nm)	ϵ ($M^{-1} cm^{-1}$)	Similar Dyes
Blue		405	400/420	30,000	Alexa™ 405, Cascade Blue
Green		488	493/518	70,000	Alexa™ 488, Cy2®, FITC
Yellow		549	550/568	150,000	Alexa™ 546, Alexa 555, Cy3®, TRITC
Red		649	646/674	250,000	Alexa™ 647, Cy5®
Near Infrared		680	682/715	140,000	Alexa™ 680, Cy5.5®, IRDye™ 700
Infrared		800	770/794	270,000	IRDye™ 800



Western Blot

Western Blot of Anti-Rabbit IgG (H&L) (DONKEY) Antibody (Min X Bv Ch Gt GP Ham Hs Hu Ms Rt & Sh Serum Proteins) (p/n 611-701-127). Lane M: 3 μ l Molecular Ladder. Lane 1: Rabbit IgG whole molecule (p/n 011-0102). Lane 2: Rabbit IgG F(ab) Fragment (p/n 011-0105). Lane 3: Rabbit IgG F(c) Fragment (p/n 010-0103). Lane 4: Rabbit IgM Whole Molecule (p/n 011-0107). Lane 5: Normal Rabbit Serum (p/n B309). All samples were reduced. Load: 50 ng of IgG, F(ab), F(c) and Serum, 25 ng of IgM. Block: MB-070 for 30 min at RT. Primary Antibody: Anti-Rabbit IgG (H&L) (DONKEY) Antibody (Min X Bv Ch Gt GP Ham Hs Hu Ms Rt & Sh Serum Proteins) (p/n 611-701-127) 1:7,500 for 60 min at RT. Secondary antibody: Anti-Donkey IgG (GOAT) Peroxidase Conjugated Antibody (p/n 616-1302) 1:40,000 in MB-070 for 30 min at RT. Predicted/Observed Size: 25 and 50 kDa for Rabbit IgG and Serum, 25 kDa for F(c) and F(ab), 70 and 23 kDa for IgM. Rabbit F(c) migrates slightly higher.

Diagram



References

- Ideo H et al. Galectin-4 contributes to the maintenance of expression and activation of multiple receptor-type kinases involved in peritoneal metastasis. *Sci Rep.* (2026)
- Joshi, H et al. L-plastin enhances NLRP3 inflammasome assembly and bleomycin-induced lung fibrosis. *Cell Reports* (2022)
- Navarro R et al. TGF- β -induced IGFBP-3 is a key paracrine factor from activated pericytes that promotes colorectal cancer cell migration and invasion. *Mol Oncol.* (2020)
- Gopalan et al. Schizosaccharomyces pombe Pol II transcription elongation factor ELL functions as part of a rudimentary super elongation complex. *Nucleic Acids Research* (2018)
- Ay et al. Molecular mechanisms underlying protective effects of quercetin against mitochondrial dysfunction and progressive dopaminergic neurodegeneration in cell culture and MitoPark transgenic mouse models of Parkinson's Disease. *Journal of Neurochemistry* (2017)

Disclaimer

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