

XFD488 goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) *Cross Adsorbed*

Catalog Number: 16398

Unit Size: 1 mg

Product Details

Storage Conditions	2-8°C with minimized light exposure. Do not freeze.
Expiration Date	12 months upon receiving
Concentration	1 mg/mL
Formulation	Phosphate-buffered saline (PBS, pH 7.2), 2 mg/mL BSA

Unit Details

Reconstitution Volume	1 mL ddH ₂ O
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Antibody Properties

Species Reactivity	Rabbit
Class	Secondary
Clonality	Polyclonal
Host	Goat

Chemical Properties

Molecular Weight	~150000
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Biological Properties

Stabilizer	2 mg/mL BSA
Appearance	Solid
Preparation	Goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) is produced in goat with pooled total rabbit IgG and affinity purified with rabbit IgG coupled beads. The antibody is conjugated with XFD488 under optimal conditions.
Application	Flow Cytometry (FACS), IF, IHC, ELISA, WB
Recommended Dilutions	Suggested dilutions are only guidelines; users should titrate the product for their specific assay using appropriate controls

Application**Recommended dilution**

Flow Cytometry (FACS)

1-5 µg/mL

IF	2 µg/mL
IHC	1-10 µg/mL
ELISA	100 ng/mL
WB	1-10 µg/mL

Spectral Properties

Conjugate	Alexa Fluor® 488
Excitation Wavelength	499 nm
Emission Wavelength	520 nm

Applications

XFD488 is manufactured by AAT Bioquest, and it has a chemical structure similar to that of Alexa Fluor® 488 (Alexa Fluor® is the trademark of Thermo Fisher). Our goat anti-rabbit IgG whole antibodies have been cross-adsorbed against human IgG and human serum prior to conjugation to minimize cross-reactivity. This XFD488 labeled-goat anti-rabbit IgG conjugate is prepared by the reaction of cross-adsorbed goat anti-rabbit IgG whole antibody with XFD488 NHS ester, which has the same molecule as Alexa Fluor® 488 NHS ester. Each conjugate has typically 4-6 fluorophores per IgG molecule. Fluorescent secondary antibody conjugates are useful in the detection, sorting, or purification of its specified target and ideal for fluorescence microscopy and confocal laser scanning microscopy, flow cytometry, and fluorescent western detection.