

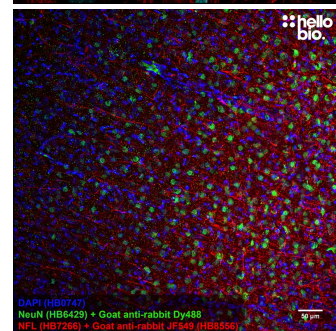
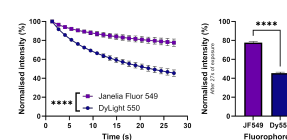
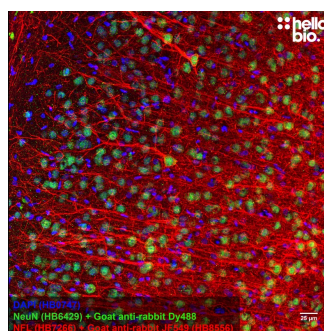
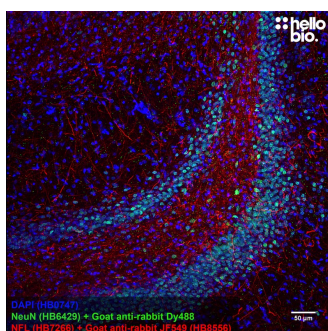
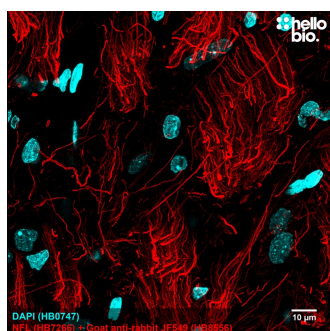
## DATASHEET

### Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Janelia Fluor® 549) preadsorbed ValidAb™

#### Product overview

<b>Name</b>	Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Janelia Fluor® 549) preadsorbed ValidAb™
<b>Cat No</b>	HB8556
<b>Host</b>	Goat
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Target</b>	Rabbit IgG H&L
<b>Conjugate</b>	Janelia Fluor® 549
<b>Description</b>	Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L Janelia Fluor® 549 secondary antibody. Part of the ValidAb™ range of highly validated, data-rich antibodies.

#### Validation data



#### Product information

<b>Immunogen</b>	Purified rabbit IgG
<b>Purification</b>	
<b>Purification notes</b>	Immunogen affinity chromatography. Pre-adsorbed with human, mouse and rat serum proteins
<b>Concentration</b>	1mg/ml
<b>Formulation</b>	20% glycerol in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide and 1% recombinant albumin

#### Tested applications

<b>Applications</b>	ELISA, FACS and flow cytometry, ICC, live cell imaging, IHC(IF)
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<b>IHC(IF) optimal concentration</b>	1:300 to 1:2,000 dilution (0.5 - 3.3µg/ml). Optimise dependent upon assay. A good starting point is 1:500 (2µg/ml).
<b>ICC optimal concentration</b>	1:300 to 1:2,000 dilution (0.5 - 3.3µg/ml). Optimise dependent upon assay. A good starting point is 1:500 (2µg/ml).
<b>Negative control</b>	While this antibody has been cross-adsorbed to reduce non-specific binding it is still often worthwhile to conduct a control experiment where the primary antibody is omitted to give confidence that the staining pattern observed is specific.

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## Storage & Handling

<b>Storage instructions</b>	+4 °C
<b>Important</b>	This product is for RESEARCH USE ONLY and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic use. Not for human or veterinary use

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## References

### Single-molecule localization microscopy.

Lelek M et al (2021) Nature reviews. Methods primers 1

**PubMedID** [35663461](#)

### Precision of tissue patterning is controlled by dynamical properties of gene regulatory networks.

Exelby K et al (2021) Development (Cambridge, England) 148

**PubMedID** [33547135](#)

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