# Goat anti-Mouse IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ 488

| Product Details | |
|---|---|
| Size | 1 mg |
| Species Reactivity | Mouse |
| Host/Isotype | Goat / IgG |
| Class | Polyclonal |
| Type | Secondary Antibody |
| Conjugate | Alexa Fluor™ 488 |
| Excitation/Emission Max | 499/520 nm |
| Immunogen | Gamma Immunoglobins Heavy and Light chains |
| Form | Liquid |
| Concentration | 2 mg/mL |
| Purification | purified |
| Storage buffer | PBS, pH 7.5 |
| Contains | 5mM sodium azide |
| Storage conditions | 4° C, store in dark |
| RRID | AB_2534069 |

| Applications | Tested Dilution | Publications |
|---|---|---|
| Immunohistochemistry (IHC) | Assay-dependent | - |
| Immunocytochemistry (ICC/IF) | 1 µg/mL | - |
| Flow Cytometry (Flow) | 1-10 µg/mL | - |

### Product Specific Information

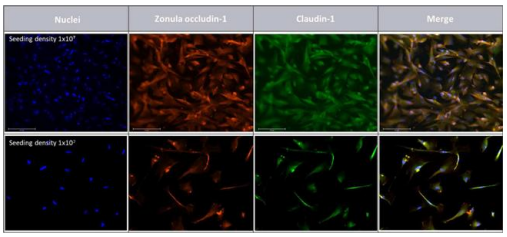
To minimize cross-reactivity, these goat anti-mouse IgG whole antibodies have been cross-adsorbed against human IgG and human serum. Cross-adsorption or pre-adsorption is a purification step to increase specificity of the antibody resulting in higher sensitivity and less background staining. The secondary antibody solution is passed through a column matrix containing immobilized serum proteins from potentially cross-reactive species. Only the nonspecific-binding secondary antibodies are captured in the column, and the highly specific secondaries flow through. The benefits of this extra step are apparent in multiplexing/multicolor-staining experiments (e.g., flow cytometry) where there is potential cross-reactivity with other primary antibodies or in tissue/cell fluorescent staining experiments where there are may be the presence of endogenous immunoglobulins. For a highly cross-adsorbed secondary antibody equivalent, please see product Cat. No. A11029.

Alexa Fluor dyes are among the most trusted fluorescent dyes available today. Invitrogen™ Alexa Fluor 488 dye is a bright, green-fluorescent dye with excitation ideally suited to the 488 nm laser line. For stable signal generation in imaging and flow cytometry, Alexa Fluor 488 dye is pH-insensitive over a wide molar range. Probes with high fluorescence quantum yield and high photostability allow detection of low-abundance biological structures with great sensitivity. Alexa Fluor 488 dye molecules can be attached to proteins at high molar ratios without significant self-quenching, enabling brighter conjugates and more sensitive detection. The degree of labeling for each conjugate is typically 2-8 fluorophore molecules per IgG molecule; the exact degree of labeling is indicated on the certificate of analysis for each product lot.

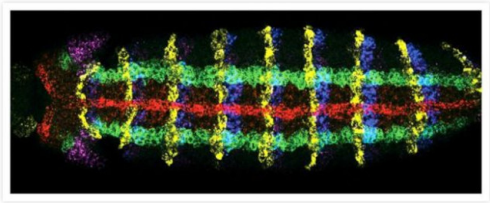
Using conjugate solutions: Centrifuge the protein conjugate solution briefly in a microcentrifuge before use; add only the supernatant to the experiment. This step will help eliminate any protein aggregates that may have formed during storage, thereby reducing nonspecific background staining. Because staining protocols vary with application, the appropriate dilution of antibody should be determined empirically. For the fluorophore-labeled antibodies a final concentration of 1-10 µg/mL should be satisfactory for most immunohistochemistry and flow cytometry applications.

Product will be shipped at Room Temperature.

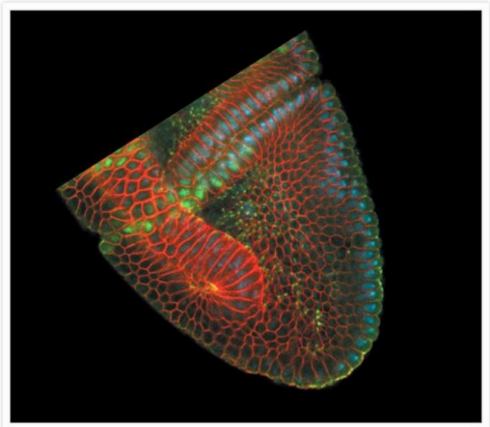
## Product Images For Goat anti-Mouse IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ 488




**Mouse IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-11001) in ICC/IF**
Immunoflourescence staining of HIEC-6 cells for Zonula occludin-1, Claudin-1 and nuclei when seeded in high density; 107 cells/well (top row) and low density; 102 cells /well (bottom row). Magnification 20×. Scale bar 125 µm. Image collected and cropped by CiteAb from the following publication (), licensed under a CC BY license.



**Mouse IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-11001) in IHC**
Simultaneous detection of expression of five genes in a whole-mount Drosophila embryo by fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH) with five RNA probes. Red: sog labeled using aminoallyl UTP (Product # A21663, A32765) and Alexa Fluor® 647 succinimidyl ester (Product # A-20006, A20106). Green: ind labeled with DNP, followed by rabbit anti-dinitrophenyl-KLH IgG antibody (Product # A-6430) prelabeled with the Zenon® Alexa Fluor® 555 Rabbit IgG Labeling Kit (Product # Z-25305). Blue: en labeled with biotin and detected with HRP-streptavidin and Alexa Fluor® 405 tyramide (TSA™ Kit 39, Product # T30952). Yellow: wg labeled with digoxigenin and detected with sheep anti-digoxigenin IgG antibody and Alexa Fluor® 594 Donkey Anti-Sheep IgG antibody (Product # A-11016). Magenta: msh labeled with fluorescein and detected with mouse anti-fluorescein/Oregon Green® IgG<sub>2a< /sub> antibody (Product # A-6421) and Alexa Fluor® 488 Goat Anti-Mouse IgG antibody (Product # A-11001, A11029). Image contributed by Dave Kosman and Ethan Bier, University of California, San Diego.



**Mouse IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-11001) in IHC**
Formation of the cephalic furrow in the anterior end of a developing Drosophila melanogaster embryo visualized with the help of several fluorescent stains. A primary antibody to neurotactin was visualized using a red-fluorescent Cy3 dye secondary antibody (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech Ltd.). Primary antibodies to plasma membrane-bound myosin and to nuclear-localized even-skipped (Eve) protein were visualized with green-fluorescent Alexa Fluor® 488 Goat Anti-Mouse IgG antibody (Product # A-11001) and Alexa Fluor® 488 Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG antibody (Product # A-11008), respectively. The nuclei were stained with blue-fluorescent Hoechst 33342 (Product # H1399, H3570, H21492). The sample was prepared by Eric Wieschaus, and the imaging was performed by Joe Goodhouse of Princeton University.

**View more figures on thermofisher.com**

## 7029 References


Berbamine suppresses intestinal SARS-CoV-2 infection via a BNIP3-dependent autophagy blockade. Emerg Microbes Infect (2023)

Enhanced nuclear translation is associated with proliferation and progression across multiple cancers. MedComm (2020) (2023)

Neuroprotective properties of anti-apoptotic BCL-2 proteins in 5xFAD mouse model of Alzheimer's disease. IBRO Neurosci Rep (2023)

The ERK activator, BCI, inhibits ciliogenesis and causes defects in motor behavior, ciliary gating, and cytoskeletal rearrangement. Life Sci Alliance (2023)

miR-137-LAPTM4B regulates cytoskeleton organization and cancer metastasis via the RhoA-LIMK-Cofilin pathway in osteosarcoma. Oncogenesis (2023)

# RD

# CCL-136™

## Description

Rhabdomyosarcoma (RD) cells are large, multinucleated, spindle-shaped cells isolated from muscle tissue. Use this cell line for your research and for the detection of viruses.

- **Organism** *Homo sapiens*, human
- **Tissue** Muscle
- **Age** 7 weeks
- **Gender** Female
- **Morphology** spindle cells and large multinucleated cells
- **Growth properties** Adherent
- **Disease** Rhabdomyosarcoma

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## Storage Conditions

- **Product format** Frozen
- **Storage conditions** Vapor phase of liquid nitrogen

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## Intended Use

This product is intended for laboratory research use only. It is not intended for any animal or human therapeutic use, any human or animal consumption, or any diagnostic use.

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## BSL 1

ATCC determines the biosafety level of a material based on our risk assessment as guided by the current edition of *Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories (BMBL)*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. It is your responsibility to understand the hazards associated with the material per your organization's policies and procedures as well as any other applicable regulations as enforced by your local or national agencies.

ATCC highly recommends that appropriate personal protective equipment is always used when

handling vials. For cultures that require storage in liquid nitrogen, it is important to note that some vials may leak when submersed in liquid nitrogen and will slowly fill with liquid nitrogen. Upon thawing, the conversion of the liquid nitrogen back to its gas phase may result in the vial exploding or blowing off its cap with dangerous force creating flying debris. Unless necessary, ATCC recommends that these cultures be stored in the vapor phase of liquid nitrogen rather than submersed in liquid nitrogen.

## Certificate of Analysis

For batch-specific test results, refer to the applicable certificate of analysis that can be found at www.atcc.org.

## Growth Conditions

- **Temperature** 37°C

## Handling Procedures

- **Unpacking and storage instructions**
    1. Check all containers for leakage or breakage.
    2. Remove the frozen cells from the dry ice packaging and immediately place the cells at a temperature below -130°C, preferably in liquid nitrogen vapor, until ready for use.
- **Complete medium** The base medium for this cell line is ATCC-formulated Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium, Catalog No. 30-2002. To make the complete growth medium, add the following components to the base medium: fetal bovine serum to a final concentration of 10%.
- **Handling Procedure**
  To insure the highest level of viability, thaw the vial and initiate the culture as soon as possible upon receipt. If upon arrival, continued storage of the frozen culture is necessary, it should be stored in liquid nitrogen vapor phase and not at -70°C. Storage at -70°C will result in loss of viability.

    1. Thaw the vial by gentle agitation in a 37°C water bath. To reduce the possibility of contamination, keep the O-ring and cap out of the water. Thawing should be rapid (approximately 2 minutes).
    2. Remove the vial from the water bath as soon as the contents are thawed, and decontaminate by dipping in or spraying with 70% ethanol. All of the operations from this point on should be carried out under strict aseptic conditions.

3. Transfer the vial contents to a centrifuge tube containing 9.0 mL complete culture medium and spin at approximately 125 x *g* for 5 to 7 minutes. Discard supernatant.
4. Resuspend the cell pellet with the recommended complete medium and dispense into a 25 cm culture flask. It is important to avoid excessive alkalinity of the medium during recovery of the cells. It is suggested that, prior to the addition of the vial contents, the culture vessel containing the complete growth medium be placed into the incubator for at least 15 minutes to allow the medium to reach its normal pH (7.0 to 7.6).
5. Incubate the culture at 37°C in a suitable incubator. A 5% $CO_2$ in air atmosphere is recommended if using the medium described on this product sheet.

- **Subculturing procedure**

  Volumes used in this protocol are for a 75 $cm^2$ flask; proportionally reduce or increase amount of dissociation medium for culture vessels of other sizes.

  1. Remove and discard culture medium.
  2. Briefly rinse the cell layer with 0.25% (w/v) Trypsin - 0.53 mM EDTA solution to remove all traces of serum, which contains trypsin inhibitor.
  3. Add 2.0 to 3.0 mL of Trypsin-EDTA solution to flask and observe cells under an inverted microscope until cell layer is dispersed (usually within 5 to 10 minutes). **Note**: To avoid clumping do not agitate the cells by hitting or shaking the flask while waiting for the cells to detach. Cells that are difficult to detach may be placed at 37°C to facilitate dispersal.
  4. Add 6.0 to 8.0 mL of complete growth medium and aspirate cells by gently pipetting.
  5. Add appropriate aliquots of the cell suspension to new culture vessels.
  6. Incubate cultures at 37°C.

  **Subcultivation Ratio:** A subcultivation ratio of 1:2 to 1:4 is recommended
  **Medium Renewal:** Every 3 to 4 days
- **Reagents for cryopreservation** Complete growth medium supplemented with 5% (v/v) DMSO (ATCC 4-X)

## Material Citation

If use of this material results in a scientific publication, please cite the material in the following manner: RD (ATCC CCL-136)

## References

References and other information relating to this material are available at www.atcc.org.

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## Revision

This information on this document was last updated on 2022-12-03

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# C2C12

## CRL-1772™

## Description

C2C12 is a myoblast cell line that is a subclone (produced by H. Blau, et al) of the mouse myoblast cell line established by D. Yaffe and O. Saxel. The C2C12 cell line differentiates rapidly, forming contractile myotubes and producing characteristic muscle proteins. Treatment with bone morphogenic protein 2 (BMP-2) cause a shift in the differentiation pathway from myoblastic to osteoblastic.

- **Organism** *Mus musculus*, mouse
- **Cell Type** myoblast
- **Tissue** Muscle
- **Morphology** myoblast
- **Growth properties** Adherent

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## Storage Conditions

- **Product format** Frozen
- **Storage conditions** Vapor phase of liquid nitrogen

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## Intended Use

This product is intended for laboratory research use only. It is not intended for any animal or human therapeutic use, any human or animal consumption, or any diagnostic use.

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## BSL 1

ATCC determines the biosafety level of a material based on our risk assessment as guided by the current edition of *Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories (BMBL)*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. It is your responsibility to understand the hazards associated with the material per your organization's policies and procedures as well as any other applicable regulations as enforced by your local or national agencies.

ATCC highly recommends that appropriate personal protective equipment is always used when handling vials. For cultures that require storage in liquid nitrogen, it is important to note that some vials may leak when submersed in liquid nitrogen and will slowly fill with liquid nitrogen. Upon thawing, the conversion of the liquid nitrogen back to its gas phase may result in the vial exploding or blowing off its cap with dangerous force creating flying debris. Unless necessary, ATCC recommends that these cultures be stored in the vapor phase of liquid nitrogen rather than submersed in liquid nitrogen.

## Certificate of Analysis

For batch-specific test results, refer to the applicable certificate of analysis that can be found at www.atcc.org.

## Growth Conditions

- **Temperature** 37°C
- **Seeding density** 5.0 x $10^3$ viable cells/$cm^2$

## Handling Procedures

- **Unpacking and storage instructions**
  1. Check all containers for leakage or breakage.
  2. Remove the frozen cells from the dry ice packaging and immediately place the cells at a temperature below -130°C, preferably in liquid nitrogen vapor, until ready for use.
- **Complete medium** The base medium for this cell line is ATCC-formulated Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium, Catalog No. 30-2002. To make the complete growth medium, add the following components to the base medium: fetal bovine serum to a final concentration of 10%.
- **Handling Procedure**

  **Handling Procedure for Frozen Cells**

  To insure the highest level of viability, thaw the vial and initiate the culture as soon as possible upon receipt. If upon arrival, continued storage of the frozen culture is necessary, it should be stored in liquid nitrogen vapor phase and not at -70°C. Storage at -70°C will result in loss of viability.

  **SAFETY PRECAUTION: ATCC highly recommends that protective gloves and clothing always be used and a full face mask always be worn when handling frozen vials.** It is important

to note that some vials leak when submersed in liquid nitrogen and will slowly fill with liquid nitrogen. Upon thawing, the conversion of the liquid nitrogen back to its gas phase may result in th vessel exploding or blowing off its cap with dangerous force creating flying debris.

1. Thaw the vial by gentle agitation in a 37°C water bath. To reduce the possibility of contamination, keep the O-ring and cap out of the water. Thawing should be rapid (approximately 2 minutes).
2. Remove the vial from the water bath as soon as the contents are thawed, and decontaminate by dipping in or spraying with 70% ethanol. All of the operations from this point on should be carried out under strict aseptic conditions.
3. Transfer the vial contents to a centrifuge tube containing 9.0 ml complete culture medium. and spin at approximately 125 xg for 5 to7 minutes.
4. Discard the supernatant and resuspend the cell pellet in an appropriate amount of fresh growth medium.
5. Transfer the cell suspension to an appropriate size vessel. It is important to avoid excessive alkalinity of the medium during recovery of the cells. It is suggested that, prior to the addition of the vial contents, the culture vessel containing the growth medium be placed into the incubator for at least 15 minutes to allow the medium to reach its normal pH (7.0 to 7.6).
6. Incubate the culture at 37°C in a suitable incubator. A 5% $CO_2$ in air atmosphere is recommended if using the medium described on this product sheet.

- **Subculturing procedure**
  IMPORTANT - DO NOT ALLOW CULTURES TO BECOME CONFLUENT.
  Cultures must not be allowed to become confluent as this will deplete the myoblastic population in the culture.
  Myotube formation is enhanced when the medium is supplemented with 10% horse serum instead of fetal bovine serum.
  1. Remove and discard culture medium.
  2. Briefly rinse the cell layer with 0.25% (w/v) Trypsin- 0.53 mM EDTA solution to remove all traces of serum which contains trypsin inhibitor.
  3. Add 2.0 to 3.0 mL of Trypsin-EDTA solution to flask and observe cells under an inverted microscope until cell layer is dispersed (usually within 5 to 15 minutes).
     **Note:** To avoid clumping do not agitate the cells by hitting or shaking the flask while waiting for the cells to detach. Cells that are difficult to detach may be placed at 37°C to facilitate dispersal.
  4. Add 6.0 to 8.0 mL of complete growth medium and aspirate cells by gently pipetting.
  5. Add appropriate aliquots of the cell suspension to new culture vessels.
     Inoculate at a cell concentration between 1.5 X $10^5$ and 1.0 X $10^6$ viable cells/75 $cm^2$.
     Corning T-75 flasks (catalog #430641) are recommended for subculturing this product.
  6. Incubate cultures at 37°C.

  **Medium Renewal:** Every two to three days
- **Reagents for cryopreservation** Complete growth medium supplemented with 5% (v/v) DMSO (ATCC 4-X)

## Material Citation

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## References

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## Revision

This information on this document was last updated on 2022-12-11

## Contact Information

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abcam

Product datasheet

# Anti-HA tag antibody [HA.C5] ab18181

19 Abreviews 192 References 5 Images

## Overview

| | |
|---|---|
| **Product name** | Anti-HA tag antibody [HA.C5] |
| **Description** | Mouse monoclonal [HA.C5] to HA tag |
| **Host species** | Mouse |
| **Tested applications** | **Suitable for:** WB, ICC/IF |
| **Species reactivity** | **Reacts with:** Species independent |
| **Immunogen** | Synthetic peptide from influenza hemagglutinin epitope:<br>YPYDVPDYA<br>conjugated to KLH.<br>Run BLAST with Run BLAST with |
| **General notes** | This product was changed from ascites to tissue culture supernatant on 5th February 2018. Please note that the dilutions may need to be adjusted accordingly. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact our scientific support team.<br><br>The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.<br><br>If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As |

## Properties

| | |
|---|---|
| **Form** | Liquid |
| **Storage instructions** | Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C. Do Not Freeze. |
| **Storage buffer** | pH: 7.20<br>Preservative: 0.05% Sodium azide<br>Constituent: PBS |
| **Purity** | Affinity purified |
| **Purification notes** | Purified from TCS |
| **Clonality** | Monoclonal |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Clone number** | HA.C5 |
| **Isotype** | IgG3 |

## Applications

**The Abpromise guarantee** Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab18181 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

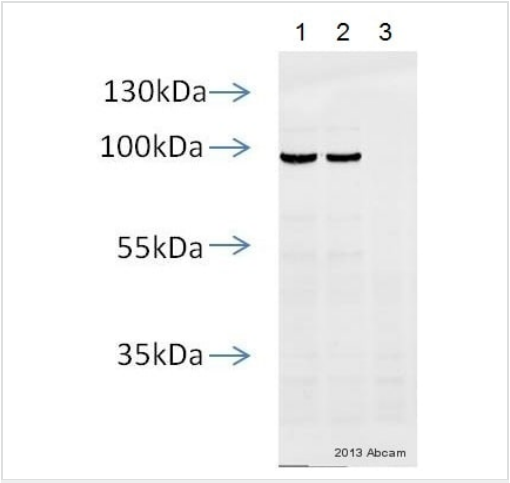
| Application | Abreviews | Notes |
|---|---|---|
| **WB** | ★★★★★ (12) | 1/1000. |
| **ICC/IF** | ★★★★☆ (4) | Use at an assay dependent concentration. |

## Target

**Relevance**

Human influenza hemagglutinin (HA) is a surface glycoprotein required for the infectivity of the human virus. The HA tag is derived from the HA molecule corresponding to amino acids 98-106 has been extensively used as a general epitope tag in expression vectors. Many recombinant proteins have been engineered to express the HA tag, which does not appear to interfere with the bioactivity or the biodistribution of the recombinant protein. This tag facilitates the detection, isolation, and purification of the proteins.

## Images




Western blot - Anti-HA tag antibody [HA.C5] (ab18181)

This image is courtesy of an anonymous Abreview

**All lanes :** Anti-HA tag antibody [HA.C5] (ab18181) at 1/1000 dilution

**Lanes 1-2 :** HEK293 whole cell lysate - transfected
**Lane 3 :** HEK293 whole cell lysate - untransfected

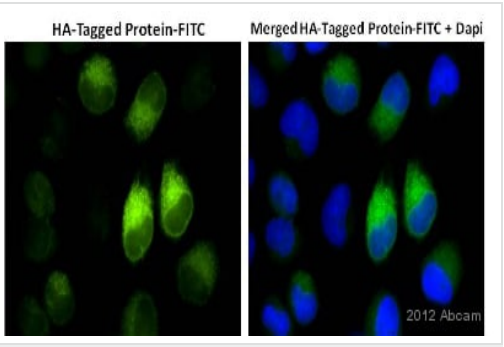
Lysates/proteins at 30 µg per lane.

**Secondary**
**All lanes :** IRDye® 800CW Goat anti-mouse IgG polyclonal at 1/10000 dilution

Performed under reducing conditions.

**Observed band size:** 85 kDa

**Exposure time:** 5 minutes

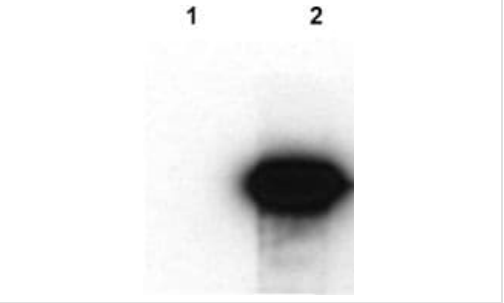



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-HA tag antibody [HA.C5] (ab18181)

This image is courtesy of an Abreview submitted by Harendra Chahar

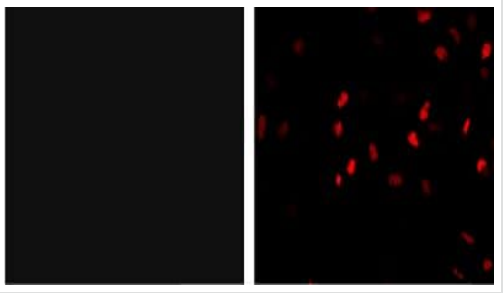
ab18181 staining HA tag (green) in HeLa cells by Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence.

Cells were fixed with paraformaldehyde, permeabilized with 0.5% Triton X-100 and blocked with 3% BSA for 1 hour at 22°C. Samples were incubated with primary antibody (1/1000 in diluent) for 1 hour at 22°C. A FITC-conjugated goat anti-mouse polyclonal IgG (1/1000) was used as the secondary antibody. Nuclei were stained with DAPI (blue).



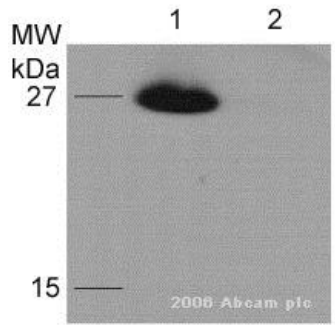

Western blot - Anti-HA tag antibody [HA.C5] (ab18181)

Western blot using ab18181 of 293 cells transfected with HA-tagged vector(2) and untransfected control (1). Western blot using ab18181 of 293 cells transfected with HA-tagged vector(2) and untransfected control (1).



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-HA tag antibody [HA.C5] (ab18181)

Immunofluorescence using ab18181 staining a HA-tag fusion protein (transcription factor) in a stable expressing cell line (right hand panel) and control cell line (left hand panel).




Western blot - Anti-HA tag antibody [HA.C5] (ab18181)

This image is courtesy of an anonymous Abreview

**All lanes :** Anti-HA tag antibody [HA.C5] (ab18181) at 1/2000 dilution

**Lane 1 :** WCE from cell line transfected for HA-tagged protein
**Lane 2 :** WCE from a cell line transfected with empty vector

Lysates/proteins at 50 µg per lane.

**Secondary**
**All lanes :** HRP conjugated Goat anti-mouse IgG (H+L)

Developed using the ECL technique.

Performed under reducing conditions.

**Exposure time:** 10 seconds

Incubation with the primary antibody was carried out at 4°C overnight, whilst the secondary antibody was incubated for 1 hour at room temperature.



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# MOUSE ANTI-ENTEROVIRUS 71 MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY

**CATALOG NUMBER:** MAB979

**LOT NUMBER:**

**QUANTITY:** 100 µL

**SPECIFICITY:** Reacts with Enterovirus 71.
Neutralizes enterovirus 71 BrCr strain at a titer of less than 1:14.

**ISOTYPE:** $IgG_1$

**APPLICATIONS:** Indirect immunofluorescence at 1:1,000.
(Also cross-reacts with Coxsackie A16).
Optimal working dilutions must be determined by end user.

**FORMAT:** Ascites.

**STORAGE/HANDLING:** Maintain at -20°C in undiluted aliquots for up to 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

**REFERENCES:** *Pediatr. Infect. Dis. J.* (1995) **14**:1095

***Important Note:*** *During shipment, small volumes of product will occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial. For products with volumes of 200 µL or less, we recommend gently tapping the vial on a hard surface or briefly centrifuging the vial in a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container's cap.*

*For research use only; not for use as a diagnostic.*



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