



**Mouse Anti-Human IgG (H+L) Secondary
Antibody, FITC Conjugated**

Catalog number: BM2003

This package insert must be read in its entirety before using this product.

For research use only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

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Catalog Number: BM2003, **Storage:** At -20°C for one year from date of receipt. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Protect from light.

Product Overview

Product Name	Mouse Anti-Human IgG (H+L) Secondary Antibody, FITC Conjugate
Synonyms	FITC-conjugated Mouse Anti-Human IgG; Mouse Anti-Human IgG-FITC Secondary Antibody; Fluorescein-labeled Mouse Anti-Human IgG Secondary Antibody
Description	Mouse Anti-Human IgG (H+L) Secondary Antibody, FITC Conjugate, for detection, localization and quantification of target proteins in a sample via indirect immunofluorescence in IHC-P, IHC-F, ICC, or FCM.
Reagent Type	Fluorophore-conjugated secondary antibody
Conjugate	FITC
Host	Mouse
Target Species	Human
Antibody Class	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Immunogen	Whole molecule human IgG
Purification	Immunoaffinity chromatography
Specificity	Human IgG specific; No cross-reactivity with rabbit/goat/bovine IgG
Form Supplied	Liquid, concentrated buffered stock solution
Formulation	0.5 mg HRP-conjugated secondary antibody 0.01 M PBS (PH 7.4) 5 mg/mL BSA 50% glycerol
Pack Size	0.5 ml
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Application	IF, Flow Cytometry *Our Boster Guarantee covers the use of this product in the above marked tested applications.
Storage	At -20°C for one year from date of receipt. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Protect from light.
Shipping	Ships with gel ice.
Precautions	FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR CLINICAL USE

Assay Information

Sample Type	Human primary-antibody-probed Single cell suspension, Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue sections, Thawed frozen samples (IHC-F)
Assay Type	Immunoanalytical
Assay Purpose	Protein detection/quantification
Technique	Immunofluorescence
Equipment Needed	Excitation light source; Filter set and detector: fluorescence microscope

(can be combined with confocal microscope), fluorescence plate-reader, flow cytometer, or cell sorter

Main Advantages

Specificity

High Signal Amplification

Fast

Quantifiable

Easy to Use

Multiplex Compatibility

High signal-to-noise ratio

Multiple secondary antibodies can bind to a single primary antibody; Multiple FITC molecules bind to a single secondary antibody
Fewer number of processing steps - no need for adding a substrate; Less optimization required compared to enzymatic detection; Generates strong signals in a relatively short time span; Fluorescence can be observed directly

Allows quantification of detected signal

Supplied in a workable liquid format

Colocalization studies (multiple antigens concurrent detection), even in close proximity: using primary antibodies from different host species for simultaneous detection by fluorophore-conjugated secondary antibodies; using multiple differently colored fluorophores in the same experiment for targets differentiation

Background

Most commonly, secondary antibodies are generated by immunizing the host animal with a pooled population of immunoglobulins from the target species. The host antiserum is then purified through immunoaffinity chromatography to remove all host serum proteins, except the specific antibody of interest. Purified secondary antibodies are further solid phase adsorbed with other species serum proteins to minimize cross-reactivity in tissue or cell preparations, and are then modified with antibody fragmentation, label conjugation, etc., to generate highly specific reagents. Secondary antibodies can be conjugated to a large number of labels, including enzymes, biotin, and fluorescent dyes/proteins. Here, the antibody provides the specificity to locate the protein of interest, and the label generates a detectable signal. The label of choice depends upon the experimental application.

Immunofluorescence is a technique used for light microscopy with a fluorescence microscope which utilizes fluorescent dyes as reporters. It is being employed in a variety of applications such as cellular imaging and flow cytometry and is commonly used to visualize the distribution of target molecules through a sample, to detect protein location and activation, to identify protein complex formation and conformational changes, to monitor biological processes in vivo.

Fluorescent dyes (also known as fluorochromes, fluorophores, or simply fluors) are molecules that can absorb light of a specific energy and wavelength, thereby undergoing excitation, and then re-emit it at a lower energy and longer wavelength upon returning to the ground state.

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