

Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488)

Goat anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor®488)(ab150077) is a secondary antibody with a maximum absorption wavelength of 495 nm and a maximum emission wavelength of 519 nm. Ideal for fluorescent cell and tissue imaging. Suitable for ICC/IF, IHC, Flow cytometry and ELISA.

- Intense fluorescence and high photostability allowing more time for image capture especially when detecting low abundance targets
- Minimal spectral overlap with other Alexa Fluor® dyes makes this ideal for use in multi-color analysis
- Proven performance: cited in over 4400 publications

Key facts

Description	Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488)
Host species	Goat
Target species	Rabbit
Target isotype	IgG
Target specificity	Heavy & Light chains
Conjugation	Alexa Fluor® 488
Excitation/Emission	Ex: 495nm, Em: 519nm
Applications	IHC-Fr, ELISA, IHC-P, Flow Cyt, ICC/IF
Clonality	Polyclonal
Pre-adsorbed	No
Specificity	This antibody is specific to Rabbit IgG.
Isotype	IgG
Concentration	2 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

Application	IHC-Fr
Reactivity	Reacts
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Application	ELISA
Reactivity	Reacts
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Application	IHC-P
Reactivity	Reacts
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Application	Flow Cyt
Reactivity	Reacts
Dilution info	1/2000 - 1/4000
Notes	-

Application	ICC/IF
Reactivity	Reacts
Dilution info	1/200 - 1/1000
Notes	-

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage buffer	Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 23% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 1% BSA
Purification technique	Affinity purification Immunogen

Purification notes	This antibody was isolated by affinity chromatography using antigen coupled to agarose beads.
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Target data

[See full target information Rabbit IgG](#) [↗](#)

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle, Stable for 12 months at -20°C, Store in the dark

Notes

Fluorochrome chart - a complete quick and easy guide to help you select the most appropriate fluorochromes for your next experiment.

When it comes to advancing your immunohistochemistry (IHC) research, Abcam offers a comprehensive suite of IHC kits and secondary antibodies, designed to deliver precise and reliable results.

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Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary

Immunoglobulin G (IgG) serves as an essential component of the immune system functioning mainly as an antibody. It is found in blood and extracellular fluid making it one of the most prevalent antibodies in the human body. IgG weighs approximately 150 kDa and it is expressed by B cells as part of the humoral response to pathogens. Alternate names include gamma globulin and Ig gamma. IgG antibodies form a critical aspect of adaptive immunity by targeting specific antigens for neutralization or destruction.

Biological function summary

IgG participates in several immune processes by binding to antigens and forming immune complexes. It facilitates pathogen opsonization initiating phagocytosis by immune cells like macrophages and neutrophils. IgG also activates the classical complement pathway which enhances pathogen clearance. IgG exists in a monomeric form and can cross the placenta providing passive immunity to the fetus. In laboratory settings its high specificity makes it valuable in techniques like IgG ELISA for detecting antigen presence.

Pathways

IgG plays an integral role in the complement system and the adaptive immune response. It partners with proteins such as C1q to initiate the classical complement pathway amplifying the body's ability to detect and remove pathogens. IgG also interacts with Fc receptors on immune cells modulating immune cell activity and facilitating antigen presentation to T cells. These interactions enhance the immune system's efficiency in recognizing and responding to diverse pathogens.

Associated diseases and disorders

IgG has connections to autoimmune diseases and chronic infections. Elevated levels of IgG can indicate autoimmune conditions like lupus or rheumatoid arthritis where the immune system mistakenly attacks healthy tissue. During chronic infections such as HIV variations in IgG responses can affect disease progression and treatment efficacy. In these contexts IgG interacts with proteins involved in the immune dysregulation characteristic of such diseases highlighting its significant role in both protection and pathology.

Product promise

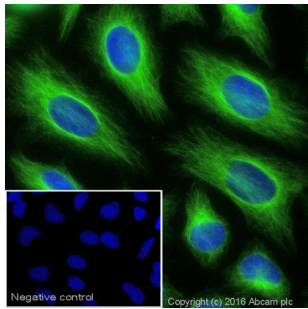
We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:

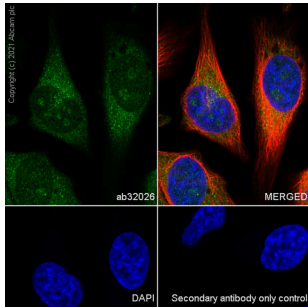
[Terms & Conditions.](#)

41 product images



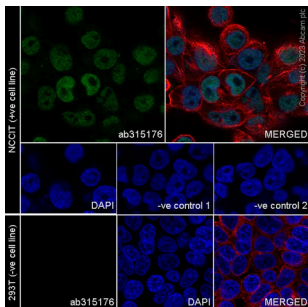
Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077)

ICC/IF image of beta Tubulin staining in HeLa cells. The cells were 100% methanol fixed (5 min), permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 for 5 minutes and then incubated in 1% BSA / 10% normal goat serum / 0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1h to block non-specific protein-protein interactions. The cells were then incubated with the primary antibody ([ab6046](#), 5µg/ml) overnight at +4°C. The secondary antibody (green) was ab150077 Alexa Fluor® 488 goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) used at 2µg/ml for 1h. DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclei (blue) at a concentration of 1.43µM. The negative control (inset) is a secondary-only assay to demonstrate low non-specific binding of the secondary antibody.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077)

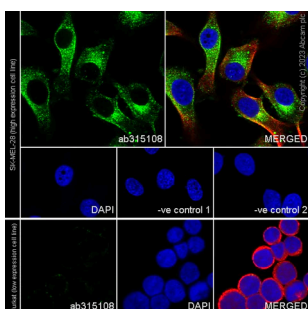
Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa (Human cervix adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) cells labeling PKC beta 2 using [ab32026](#). The cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde then permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100. The cells were then incubated with [ab32026](#) at 1:50 dilution followed by a further incubation with a Goat anti rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488, ab150077) at 2 µg/ml (shown in green). Nuclear DNA was labelled in blue with DAPI. Cells were counterstained using [ab195889](#) Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 594) at 1:200 dilution (shown in red). Secondary antibody only control: PBS instead of the primary antibody.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077)

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized NCCIT (human pluripotent embryonic carcinoma epithelial cell) cells labelling Sall4 with [ab315176](#) at 1/100 (5.07 ug/ml) dilution, followed by ab150077 Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) antibody at 1/1000 (2 ug/mL) dilution (Green). Confocal image showing cytoplasmic staining in NCCIT cell line. Negative control: 293T. Image was taken with a confocal microscope(Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8). [ab7291](#) Anti-alpha Tubulin mouse monoclonal antibody was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/1000 (1ug/ ml) dilution (Red). The Nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue).

Secondary antibody only control: Secondary antibody is ab150077 Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) at 1/1000 (2 ug/mL) dilution.



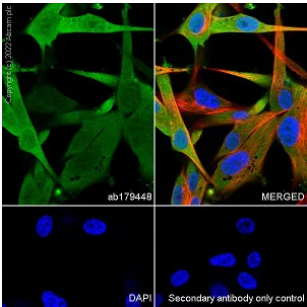
Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077)

Immunofluorescent analysis of 80% Methanol-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized SK-MEL-28 (human malignant melanoma) cells labelling CD63 with [ab315108](#) at 1/100 (5.24 ug/ml) dilution, followed by ab150077 Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) antibody at 1/1000 (2 ug/ml) dilution (Green).

Confocal image showing cytoplasmic staining in SK-MEL-28 cell line. Low expression cell line: Jurkat. Image was taken with a confocal microscope(Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).

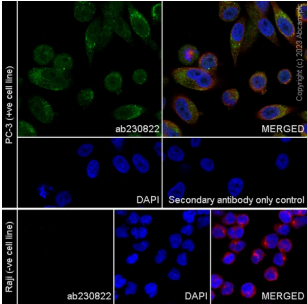
[ab7291](#) Anti-alpha Tubulin mouse monoclonal antibody was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/1000 (1 ug/ml) dilution (Red). The Nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue).

Secondary antibody only control: Secondary antibody is ab150077 Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) at 1/1000 (2 ug/ml) dilution.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077)

Immunocytochemical/immunofluorescent analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% Triton X-100 permeabilized U-87 MG (human glioblastoma- astrocytoma epithelial cell) cells labelling AKR1C1/AKR1C2 with primary antibody anti-AKR1C1/AKR1C2 ([ab179448](#)) at 1/500 dilution, followed by AlexaFluor®488 Goat anti-Rabbit (ab150077) secondary antibody at 1/1000 dilution. Confocal image showing cytoplasmic and nuclear staining in U-87 MG cell line. Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 594) ([ab195889](#)) was used to counterstain tubulin at 1:200 dilution. The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue).



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077)

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% Triton X-100 permeabilized PC-3 (human prostate adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) labeling BMAL1 with [ab230822](#) at 1/100 dilution, followed by Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor®488) (ab150077) secondary antibody at 1/1000 dilution (green).

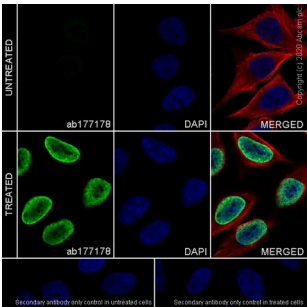
Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 594) ([ab195889](#)) at 1/200 was used as a counterstain.

The nuclear counterstain is DAPI (blue).

Confocal image showing positive staining in PC-3 cell line.

Negative Control: Raji (PMID: 29230015).

Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).

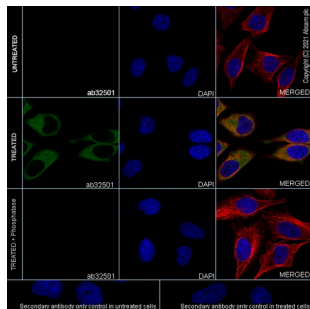


Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077)

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% Triton X-100 permeabilized HeLa (Human epithelial cell line from cervix adenocarcinoma) cells, labeling Histone H3 (acetyl K27) with [ab177178](#) at 1/8000 dilution, followed by Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077) secondary antibody at 1/1000 dilution (green).

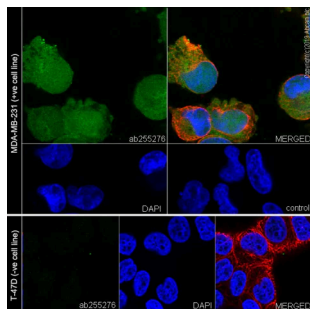
Confocal image showing increased nuclear staining in HeLa cells treated with TSA (500 ng/ml, 4 hours).

The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue).



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077)

Immunocytochemistry analysis of HeLa (Human cervix adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) treated with 25 ug/mL anisomycin for 30 min, then Lambda Protein Phosphatase 31 for 2 hours cells labeling Hsp27 with purified [ab32501](#) at 1/50 dilution (11.3 µg/mL). Cells were fixed in 4% Paraformaldehyde and permeabilized with 0.1% tritonX-100. Cells were counterstained with [ab195889](#) Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 594) at 1/200 (2.5 µg/mL) dilution. Goat anti-rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488, ab150077) was used as the secondary antibody at 1/1000 (2 µg/mL) dilution. DAPI (blue) was used as nuclear counterstain. PBS instead of the primary antibody was used as the secondary antibody only control.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077)

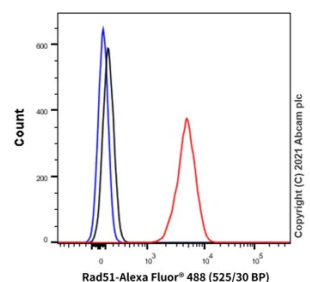
Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% Triton X-100 permeabilized MDA-MB-231 (human breast adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) labeling FABP5 with [ab255276](#) at 1/50 dilution, followed by Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077) secondary antibody at 1/1000 dilution (green).

Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 594) ([ab195889](#)) at 1/200 was used as a counterstain (red).

The nuclear counterstain is DAPI (blue).

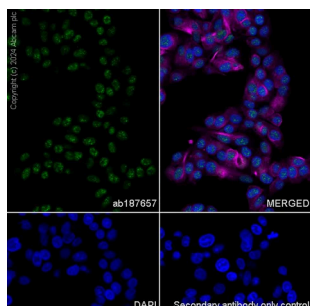
Confocal image showing cytoplasmic and nuclear staining in MDA-MB-231 cells.

Negative Control: T-47D (PMID: 21356353).



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077)

Intracellular Flow Cytometry analysis of A431 (human epidermoid carcinoma epithelial cell) labelling Rad51 with purified [ab133534](#) at 1/200 (red). Cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde. A Goat anti rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488 ab150077 (1/2000) was used as the secondary antibody. Black - Isotype control, ([ab172730](#)) rabbit monoclonal IgG. Blue - Unlabelled control, cells without incubation with primary and secondary antibodies.



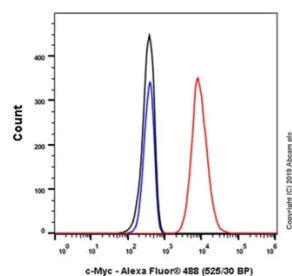
Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077)

Immunofluorescent analysis of 100% methanol-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized HepG2 (human hepatocellular carcinoma epithelial cell) labelling ROR beta/RORB with [ab187657](#) at 1/500 dilution, followed by Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488 (ab150077) secondary antibody at 1/1000 dilution (green).

Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 594) ([ab195889](#)) at 1/200 dilution was used as a counterstain (red).

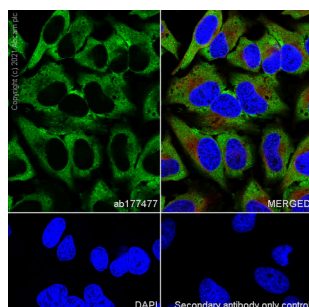
The nuclear counterstain is DAPI (blue).

Confocal image showing nuclear staining in HepG2 cell line. Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).



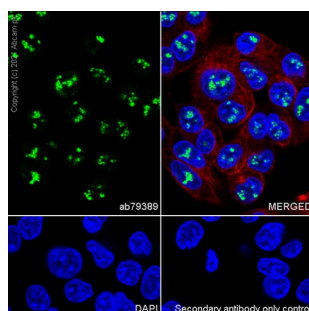
Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077)

Intracellular Flow Cytometry analysis of HeLa (Human cervix adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) labelling c-Myc with [ab32072](#) at 1/50 (red). Cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde. A Goat anti rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488 ab150077 (1/2000) was used as the secondary antibody. Black - Isotype control, ([ab172730](#)) rabbit monoclonal IgG. Blue - Unlabelled control, cells without incubation with primary and secondary antibodies.



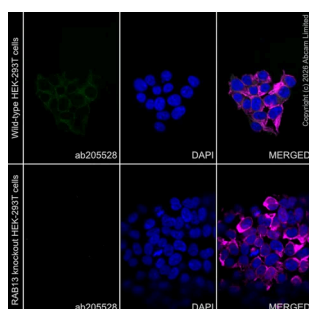
Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077)

Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa (Human cervix adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) cells labeling IMP3 using [ab177477](#). The cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde then permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100. The cells were then incubated with [ab177477](#) at 1:50 dilution followed by a further incubation with a Goat anti rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488, ab150077) at 2 µg/ml (shown in green). Nuclear DNA was labelled in blue with DAPI. Cells were counterstained using [ab195889](#) Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 594) at 1:200 dilution (shown in red). Secondary antibody only control: PBS instead of the primary antibody.



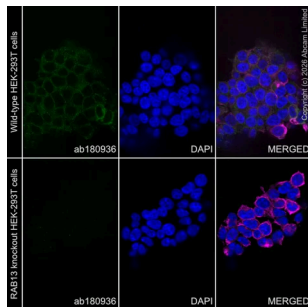
Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077)

Immunocytochemistry analysis of HepG2 (human hepatocellular carcinoma epithelial cell) labelling Pax2 with [ab79389](#) at 1/200 dilution. Cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde and permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 at room temperature for 4 minutes. Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077) at 1/1000 was used as the secondary antibody (green). Cells were counterstained with Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 594) ([ab195889](#)) at 1/200 dilution (red). Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (blue). Confocal image showing nucleolar staining in HepG2 cell line.



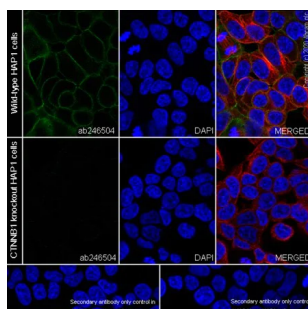
Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077)

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde fixed 0.1% Triton X-100 permeabilized Wildtype HEK-293T (human embryonic kidney epithelial cell), and RAB13 KO HEK293T (RAB13 knockout HEK293T) cells labelling RAB13 with [ab205528](#) at 1/100 (11.06 µg/ml) followed by ab150077 Goat Anti-Rabbit (Alexa Fluor® 488) as secondary at 1/1000 (2 µg/ml) dilution. Confocal image showing cytoplasmic and membranous staining in wildtype HEK-293T (shown in green), showing no staining in RAB13 knockout HEK-293T cells. [ab7291](#) Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Loading Control was used as a counterstain at 1/200 with [ab150120](#), Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 594) preadsorbed as secondary (shown in magenta). Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue). Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).



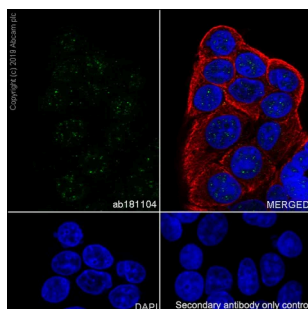
Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077)

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde fixed 0.1% Triton X-100 permeabilized Wildtype HEK-293T (human embryonic kidney epithelial cell), and RAB13 KO HEK293T (RAB13 knockout HEK293T) cells labelling RAB13 with [ab180936](#) at 1/100 (10.75 µg/ml) followed by ab150077 Goat Anti-Rabbit (Alexa Fluor® 488) as secondary at 1/1000 (2 µg/ml) dilution. Confocal image showing cytoplasmic and membranous staining in wildtype HEK-293T (shown in green), showing no staining in RAB13 knockout HEK-293T cells. [ab7291](#) Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Loading Control was used as a counterstain at 1/200 with [ab150120](#), Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 594) preadsorbed as secondary (shown in magenta). Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue). Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).



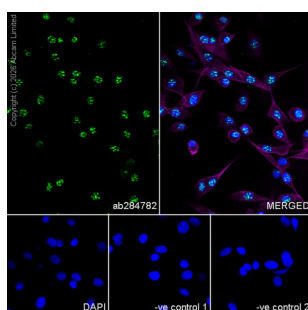
Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077)

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized CTNNB1 KO HAP1 (CTNNB1 knockout human chronic myelogenous leukemia near-haploid cell line) cells labelling beta Catenin non-phospho S37/T44 with [ab246504](#) at 1/100 (5.4 µg/ml) dilution, followed by ab150077 antibody at 1/1000 (2 µg/ml) dilution (Green). Confocal image showing membranous staining in parental HAP1 cell line, and staining in the CTNNB1 KO HAP1 cell line. Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8). [ab195889](#) was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/200 (2.5 µg/ml) dilution (Red). The Nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue). Secondary antibody only control: Secondary antibody is ab150077 at 1/1000 (2 µg/ml) dilution.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077)

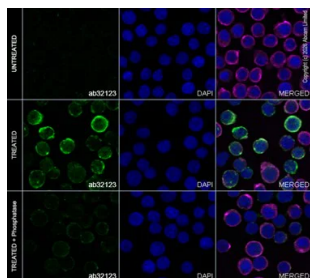
Immunofluorescent analysis of 100% Methanol-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized MCF7 (human breast adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) cells labelling RNF20 with [ab181104](#) at 1/200 (8.5 µg/ml) dilution, followed by ab150077 AlexaFluor® 488 Goat anti-Rabbit secondary antibody at 1/1000 (2 µg/ml) dilution (Green). Confocal image showing nuclear staining in MCF7 cell line. Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8). [ab195889](#) Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 594) was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/200 (2.5 µg/ml) dilution (Red). The Nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue). Secondary antibody only control: Secondary antibody is ab150077 AlexaFluor® 488 Goat anti-Rabbit secondary at 1/1000 (2 µg/ml) dilution.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077)

Immunofluorescent analysis of 100% methanol-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized U-87 MG cells labelling HOXB5 with [ab284782](#) at 1/500 dilution, followed by Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit secondary antibody (ab150077) at 1/1000 dilution (Green).

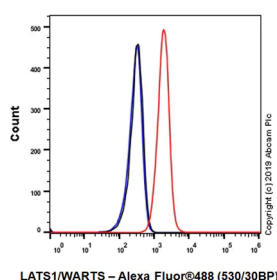
Cells were incubated overnight at 4° C, followed by Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit secondary antibody (ab150077) at RT for 45 min. [ab7291](#) Anti-beta Tubulin, used as a counterstain at 1/1000 dilution, was co-incubated with [ab284782](#) overnight at 4° C, followed by Alexa Fluor® 594 Goat Anti-Mouse secondary ([ab150120](#)) at 1/1000 dilution at RT for 45 min (Magenta). Nucleus were visualized using DAPI (Blue).



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077)

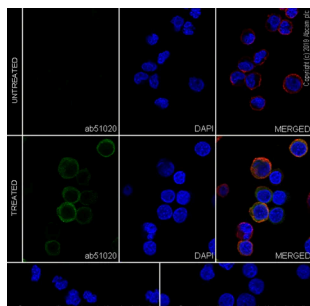
Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized Ramos cells with or without treatment labelling CD22 (phospho Y822) with [ab32123](#) at 1/200 dilution followed by Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit secondary antibody (ab150077) at 1/1000 dilution (Green). Confocal images showing no staining in Ramos cells and strong membranous staining in Ramos treated with pervanadate (1mM 30min) but weak membranous staining in Ramos treated with pervanadate (1mM 30min) and phosphatase.

[ab7291](#) Anti-beta Tubulin, used as a counterstain at 1/1000 dilution, was co-incubated with [ab32123](#) overnight at 4° C, followed by Alexa Fluor® 594 Goat Anti-Mouse secondary ([ab150120](#)) at 1/1000 dilution at RT for 45 min (Magenta). Nucleus were visualized using DAPI.



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077)

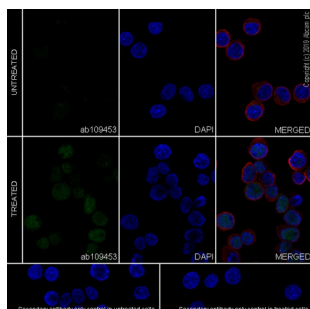
Intracellular flow cytometric analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde fixed, 90% methanol permeabilized HeLa (human cervix adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) cells labelling LATS1/WARTS with [ab243656](#) at 1/500 dilution (Red) compared with a Rabbit monoclonal IgG ([ab172730](#)) / Black isotype control and an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody) (Blue). A Goat anti rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor®488, ab150077) at 1/2000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077)

Immunocytochemistry analysis of Raji (human Burkitt's lymphoma B lymphocyte) labeling PLCG 2 with purified [ab51020](#) at 1/50 dilution (4 µg/ml). Cells were fixed with 4% Paraformaldehyde and permeabilised with 0.1% tritonX-100. Goat anti rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488, ab150077) at 1/1000 (2 µg/ml) was used as the secondary antibody. [ab195889](#) Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 594) 1/200 (2.12 µg/ml) was used as counterstain. Nuclei were stained blue with DAPI.

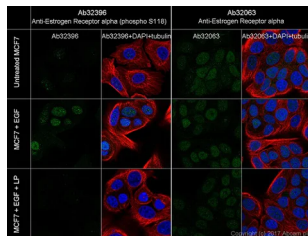
Negative control: PBS instead of the primary antibody.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077)

Immunocytochemistry analysis of Jurkat (human T cell leukemia T lymphocyte) labeling p95/NBS1 with purified [ab109453](#) at 1/100 dilution. Cells were fixed with 4% Paraformaldehyde and permeabilised with 0.1% tritonX-100. Goat anti rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488, ab150077) at 1/1000 (2 µg/ml) was used as the secondary antibody. [ab195889](#) Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 594) 1/200 (2.27 µg/ml) was used as counterstain. Nuclei were stained blue with DAPI. Negative control: PBS instead of the primary antibody.

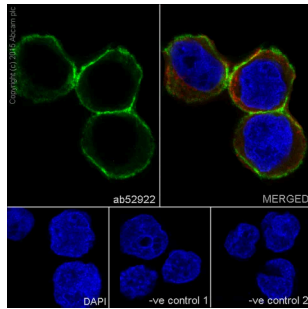
Confocal image showing increased nuclear staining in Jurkat cells treated with Etoposide (25uM) for 2 h.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077)

Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence analysis of MCF7 (Human breast adenocarcinoma cell line) cells labeling Estrogen Receptor alpha (phospho S118) with unpurified [ab32396](#) at 5 µg/ml (1/200 dilution). Cells were fixed with 4% Paraformaldehyde and permeabilized with 0.1% tritonX-100. [ab150077](#), an AlexaFluor® 488 Goat anti-Rabbit was used as the secondary antibody at 2 µg/ml (1/1000 dilution). [ab195889](#), Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 594) was used to counterstain at 2.5 µg/ml (1/200 dilution). DAPI nuclear counterstain.

Confocal image showing the signal increased after EGF (100ng/ml, 5 min) treatment and decreased after Lambda Protein Phosphatase treatment (31°C for 2 hours).

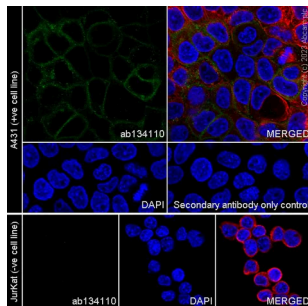


Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077)

Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence analysis of Raji (human Burkitt's lymphoma) cells labelling HLA A with purified [ab52922](#) at 1/100. Cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde and permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100. [ab150077](#), an Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (1/1000) was used as the secondary antibody. DAPI (blue) was used as the nuclear counterstain. [ab7291](#), a mouse anti-tubulin (1/1000) and [ab150120](#), an Alexa Fluor® 594-conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG (1/1000) were also used.

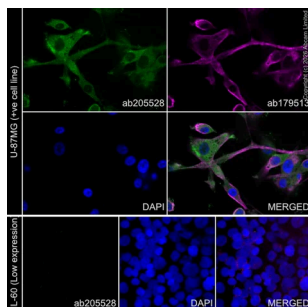
Control 1: primary antibody (1/100) and secondary antibody, [ab150120](#), an Alexa Fluor® 594-conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG (1/500).

Control 2: [ab7291](#) (1/1000) and secondary antibody, [ab150077](#), an Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (1/500).



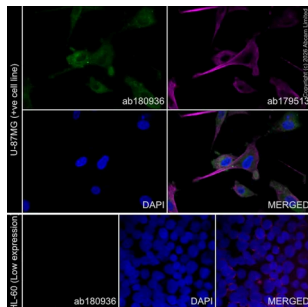
Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077)

Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence analysis of A431 (human epidermoid carcinoma epithelial cell) labeling CD239/BCAM with [ab134110](#) at 1/100 dilution followed by [ab150077](#) at 1/1000 dilution. Cells were fixed with 4% Paraformaldehyde and permeabilized with 0.1% TritonX-100. DAPI was used as nuclear counter stain. Cells were counterstained with [ab195889](#) at 1/200 dilution. Confocal image showing mainly membranous staining in A431 cell line. Negative control: JurKat (PMID:30078440) Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).



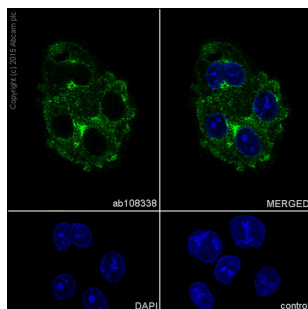
Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077)

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde fixed 0.1% Triton X-100 permeabilized U-87 MG (human glioblastoma-astrocytoma epithelial cell) (+ve cell line), and HL-60 (human acute promyelocytic leukemia promyeloblast) (Low expressing cell line) labelling RAB13 with [ab205528](#) at 1/100 (11.06 µg/ml) followed by [ab150077](#) Goat Anti-Rabbit (Alexa Fluor® 488) as secondary at 1/1000 (2 µg/ml) dilution. Confocal image showing mainly cytoplasmic staining in U-87 MG cell line (shown in green). [ab7291](#) Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Loading Control was used as a counterstain at 1/200 with [ab150120](#), Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 594) preadsorbed as secondary (shown in magenta). Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue). Low expression: HL-60. Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).



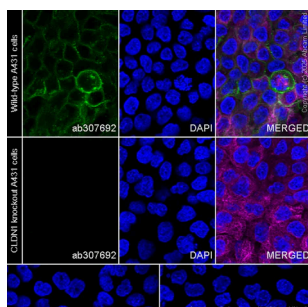
Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077)

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde fixed 0.1% Triton X-100 permeabilized U-87 MG (human glioblastoma-astrocytoma epithelial cell) (+ve cell line), and HL-60 (human acute promyelocytic leukemia promyeloblast) (Low expressing cell line) labelling RAB13 with [ab180936](#) at 1/100 (10.75 µg/ml) followed by ab150077 Goat Anti-Rabbit (Alexa Fluor® 488) as secondary at 1/1000 (2 µg/ml) dilution. Confocal image showing mainly cytoplasmic staining in U-87 MG cell line (shown in green). [ab7291](#) Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Loading Control was used as a counterstain at 1/200 with [ab150120](#), Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 594) preadsorbed as secondary (shown in magenta). Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue). Low expression: HL-60. Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077)

Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence analysis of HepG2 (Human hepatocellular carcinoma epithelial cell) cells labeling ATG9A with Purified [ab108338](#) at 1/100 dilution. Cells were fixed in 4% Paraformaldehyde and permeabilized with 0.1% tritonX-100. ab150077 Goat anti rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488) was used as the secondary antibody at 1/1000 dilution. DAPI nuclear counterstain. PBS instead of the primary antibody was used as the secondary antibody only control.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077)

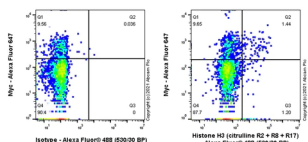
Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized CLDN1 KO A431 (CLDN1 knockout human epidermoid carcinoma epithelial cell) cells labelling Claudin 1 with [ab307692](#) at 1/250 dilution, followed by AlexaFluor® 488 Goat anti-Rabbit secondary (ab150077) antibody at 1/1000 dilution (Green).

Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 594) ([ab195889](#)) was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/200 dilution (Magenta). The Nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue).

Secondary antibody only control: Secondary antibody is AlexaFluor488 Goat anti-Rabbit secondary (ab150077) at 1/1000 dilution.

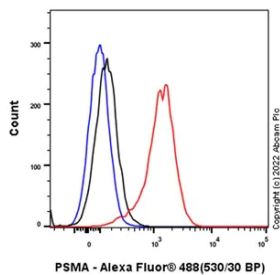
Confocal image showing membranous and cytoplasmic staining in wildtype A431 cells and showing no staining in CLDN1 knockout A431 cells.

Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).



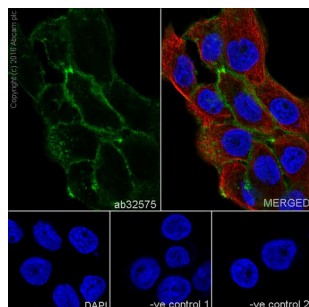
Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077)

Intracellular Flow Cytometry analysis of 293T (human embryonic kidney epithelial cell) transfected with myc-tagged PADI4 construct, then treated with 10mM CaCl₂ and 10uM Ionomycin for 4h labeling Histone H3 (citrulline R2 + R8 + R17) with [ab281584](#) at 1/500 dilution. Cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde and permeabilised with 90% methanol. Goat anti rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488, ab150077) at 1/2000 dilution was used as a secondary antibody. Isotype control : Rabbit monoclonal IgG ([ab172730](#))/left.



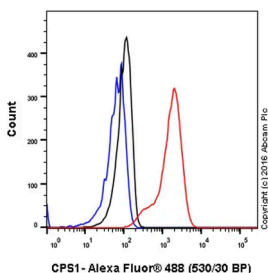
Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077)

Intracellular Flow Cytometry analysis of LNCaP (Human prostate carcinoma epithelial cell) cells labeling PSMA with [ab247436](#) at 1/100 dilution (1 µg) (Red). Cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde and permeabilised with 90% methanol. Goat anti-rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488, ab150077) secondary antibody was used at 1/2000 dilution. Isotype control - Rabbit monoclonal IgG ([ab172730](#)) (Black). Unlabeled control - cell without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody (Blue).



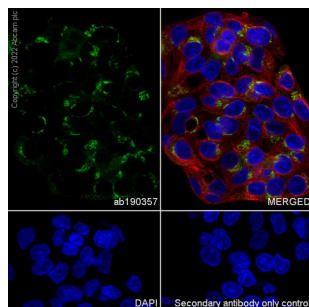
Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077)

Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence analysis of A431 (human epidermoid carcinoma) cells labeling alpha smooth muscle Actin (green) with purified [ab32575](#) at 1/500. Cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde and permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100. ab150077, Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (1/1000) was used as the secondary antibody. Cells were counterstained with [ab7291](#), anti-Tubulin (mouse mAb) at 1/1000 followed by [ab150120](#) Alexa Fluor®594 goat anti-mouse secondary (1/1000). Nuclei were counterstained with DAPI (blue). For negative control 1, rabbit primary antibody and anti-mouse secondary antibody ([ab150120](#)) were used. For negative control 2, [ab7291](#) (mouse primary antibody) was used followed by anti-rabbit secondary antibody (ab150077).



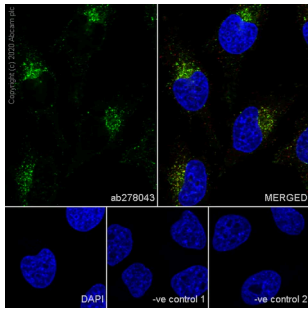
Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077)

Intracellular Flow Cytometry analysis of HeLa (Human cervix adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) cells labeling CPS1 (red) with [ab129076](#) at a 1/20 dilution. Cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde and permeabilized with 90% methanol. A goat anti-rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077) was used as the secondary antibody at a 1/2000 dilution. Black - Rabbit monoclonal IgG (Black) ([ab172730](#)). Blue (unlabeled control) - Cell without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody (Blue).



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077)

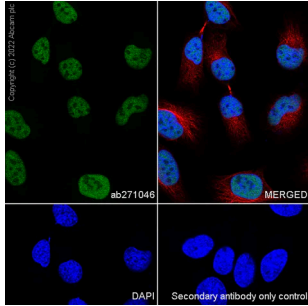
Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde fixed and permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 HepG2 (human hepatocellular carcinoma epithelial cell) cells labelling SERPINB1/PI2 with [ab190357](#) at 1/100 dilution (10 µg/ml), followed by AlexaFluor®488 Goat anti-Rabbit secondary antibody (ab150077) at 1/1000 dilution (2 µg/ml) (green). Confocal image showing cytoplasmic staining in HepG2 cell line. Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8). Cells were counterstained with [ab195889](#) Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 594) 1/200 (2.5 µg/ml). DAPI was used as nuclear counterstain. The negative controls are as follows: -ve control 1: [ab190357](#) at 1/100 dilution (10 µg/ml), followed by AlexaFluor®488 Goat anti-Rabbit secondary antibody (ab150077) at 1/1000 dilution (2 µg/ml). -ve control 2: AlexaFluor®488 Goat anti-Rabbit secondary antibody (ab150077) at 1/1000 dilution (2 µg/ml).



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077)

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized HeLa cells labelling LAMP1 with [ab278043](#) at 1/100 (5.45 ug/ml) dilution, followed by ab150077 Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) antibody at 1/1000 (green). Confocal image showing cytoplasmic staining in HeLa. [ab25630](#) Anti-LAMP1 mouse monoclonal antibody was used to counterstain at 1/500 (red). The Nuclear counterstain was DAPI (blue).

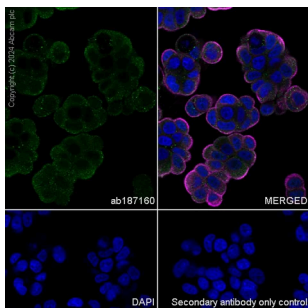
Secondary antibody only control: Secondary antibody is ab150077 Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) at 1/1000 dilution



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077)

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% Triton X-100 permeabilized HeLa cells labeling KDM3B / JMJD1B with [ab271046](#) at 1/500 dilution, followed by ab150077 Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) antibody at 1/1000 dilution (Green). Confocal image showing nuclear staining in HeLa cell line. [ab195889](#) Anti-alpha Tubulin mouse monoclonal antibody - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 594) was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/200 dilution (Red). The Nuclear counterstain was DAPI (Blue).

Secondary antibody only control: Secondary antibody is ab150077 Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) at 1/1000 dilution.



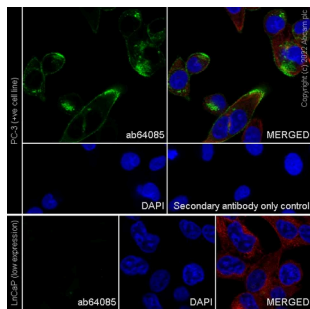
Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077)

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% Triton X-100 permeabilized MCF-7 (human breast adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) labeling 15-PGDH with [ab187160](#) at 1/100 dilution, followed by Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077) secondary antibody at 1/1000 dilution (green).

Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 594) ([ab195889](#)) at 1/200 was used as a counterstain (red).

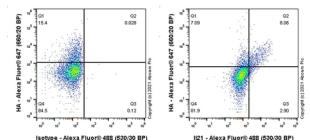
The nuclear counterstain is DAPI (blue).

Confocal image showing mainly cytoplasmic staining in MCF-7 cell line.



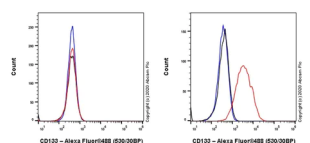
Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077)

[ab64085](#) staining TMEM16A in PC-3 (human prostate adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) cells. The cells were fixed with 4% formaldehyde, permeabilized in 100% methanol. The cells were then incubated with [ab64085](#) at 1/20 dilution, followed by secondary antibody [ab150077](#) AlexaFluor®488 Goat anti-Rabbit secondary at 1/1000 dilution (Green). [ab195889](#), Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 594) was used for counterstain at 1/200 dilution (Red). Nuclear DNA was labelled in blue with DAPI. Confocal image showing membranous and cytoplasmic staining in PC-3 cell line. Low expression control: LnCaP (PMID: 29899325) Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).



Flow Cytometry - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077)

Flow cytometric analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde fixed 90% methanol permeabilized 293T (Human embryonic kidney epithelial cell) transfected with HA tagged IL-21 construct cells labelling IL21 with [ab227837](#) at 1/500 dilution (0.1µg)/ Right (Red) compared with a Rabbit monoclonal IgG ([ab172730](#)) / Left isotype control and an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody) (Blue). A Goat anti rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488, [ab150077](#)) at 1/2000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.



Flow Cytometry - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077)

Flow cytometric analysis of HEK-293T (Human embryonic kidney epithelial cell, Left panel) / Caco-2 (Human colorectal adenocarcinoma epithelial cell, Right panel) using [ab278053](#) at 1/500 dilution (0.1µg) (red). The isotype control used was the Rabbit monoclonal IgG ([ab172730](#)), black line and an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody) (blue). Secondary antibody used was the Goat anti-rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488, [ab150077](#)) at 1/2000 dilution.

Negative control: HEK-293T. (PMID 20167130)
Gated on viable cells.

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