

Product no **AS09 602****Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H&L), HRP conjugated****Product information**

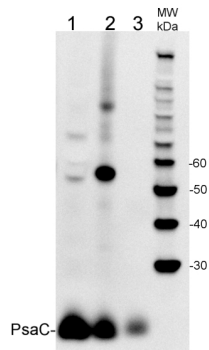
<b>Immunogen</b>	Purified Rabbit IgG, whole molecule,
<b>Host</b>	Goat
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Purity</b>	Immunogen affinity purified using solid phase rabbit IgG.
<b>Format</b>	Lyophilized
<b>Quantity</b>	1 mg
<b>Reconstitution</b>	For reconstitution add 1.1 ml of sterile water. Let it stand 30 minutes at room temperature to dissolve. Spin centrifuge shortly to remove any particles. Prepare fresh working dilutions daily
<b>Storage</b>	Store lyophilized material at 2-8 °C. For long time storage after reconstitution, dilute the antibody solution with glycerol to a final concentration of 50% glycerol and store as liquid at -20 °C, to prevent loss of enzymatic activity. For example, if you have reconstituted 1 mg of antibody in 1.1 ml of sterile water, add 1.1 ml of glycerol. Such solution will not freeze in -20 °C. If you are using a 1:5000 dilution prior to diluting with glycerol, then you would need to use a 1:2500 dilution after adding glycerol. Prepare working dilution prior to use and then discard. Be sure to mix well but without foaming.
<b>Additional information</b>	<p>Concentration: 1.0 mg/ml.</p> <p>Antibody is provided in: 10 mM Sodium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2, 1% BSA (w/v), Protease IgG free, 0.1% (v/v) ProClin 150.</p> <p>Affinity purified antibody is &gt;95% pure, according to SDS-PAGE.</p> <p>This antibody can be used on a very wide range of samples from various species including many model plants, algae, diatoms and bacteria.</p>

**Application information**

<b>Recommended dilution</b>	1 : 50 000 - 1 : 90 000 (ELISA), 1 : 500 - 1 : 5000 (IHC), 1 : 10 000 - 1 : 50 000 (WB)
<b>Confirmed reactivity</b>	Based on IEP, this antibody reacts with: rabbit IgG heavy chains and light chains on all rabbit immunoglobulins
<b>Not reactive in</b>	Non-immunoglobulin rabbit serum proteins
<b>Selected references</b>	<p><a href="#">McKenzie and Puthiyaveetil</a> (2025). Protein phosphorylation and oxidative protein modification promote plant photosystem II disassembly for repair. <i>Plant Commun.</i> 2025 Mar 10;6(3):101202. doi: 10.1016/j.xplc.2024.101202.</p> <p><a href="#">Yabrag</a> et al. (2025). A new understanding of <i>Acanthamoeba castellanii</i>: dispelling the role of bacterial pore-forming toxins in cyst formation and amoebicidal actions. <i>Cell Death Discov.</i> 2025 Feb 19;11(1):66. doi: 10.1038/s41420-025-02345-8.</p> <p><a href="#">Boussardon</a> et al. (2025). The atypical proteome of mitochondria from mature pollen grains. <i>Curr Biol.</i> 2025 Jan 21:S0960-9822(24)01705-6. doi: 10.1016/j.cub.2024.12.037.</p> <p><a href="#">Pinczés</a> et al. (2024). Viral coat proteins decrease the gene silencing activity of cognate and heterologous viral suppressors. <i>Sci Rep.</i> 2024 Dec 28;14(1):31008. doi: 10.1038/s41598-024-81998-4.</p> <p><a href="#">Caballero</a> et al. (2024). Connecting high-resolution 3D chromatin maps with cell division and cell differentiation at the root apical meristem. <i>Plant Cell Rep.</i> 2024 Sep 16;43(10):232. doi: 10.1007/s00299-024-03322-8.</p> <p><a href="#">Truong</a> et al. (2024). Apo-siderophores promote growth of iron-deficient Arabidopsis plants by mobilizing iron from roots to shoots and reducing oxidative stress in roots. <i>Plant Stress</i>, Volume 12, June 2024, 100488.</p> <p><a href="#">Martín-Merchán</a> et al. (2024). Arabidopsis AGO1 N-terminal extension acts as an essential hub for PRMT5 interaction and post-translational modifications. <i>Nucleic Acids Res.</i> 2024 May 20;gkae387. doi: 10.1093/nar/gkae387.</p> <p><a href="#">Miloró</a> et al. (2024). Barley AGO4 proteins show overlapping functionality with distinct small RNA-binding properties in heterologous complementation. <i>Plant Cell Rep.</i> 2024 Mar 13;43(4):96. doi: 10.1007/s00299-024-03177-z.</p> <p><a href="#">Liu</a> et al. (2023). RBPome identification in egg-cell like callus of Arabidopsis. <i>Biol Chem.</i> 2023 Sep 29;404(11-12):1137-1149. doi: 10.1515/hsz-2023-0195.</p> <p><a href="#">Chung</a> et al. (2023). An RNA thermometer in the chloroplast genome of <i>Chlamydomonas facilitates</i> temperature-controlled gene expression. <i>Nucleic Acids Res.</i> 2023 Nov 10;51(20):11386-11400. doi: 10.1093/nar/gkad816.</p> <p><a href="#">Shi</a> et al. (2023). Protocol to identify protein-protein interaction networks in <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> using transient TurboID-based proximity labeling. <i>STAR Protoc.</i> 2023 Sep 20;4(4):102577. doi: 10.1016/j.xpro.2023.102577.</p> <p><a href="#">Lim</a> et al. (2022). Arabidopsis guard cell chloroplasts import cytosolic ATP for starch turnover and stomatal opening. <i>Nat Commun.</i> 2022 Feb 3;13(1):652. doi: 10.1038/s41467-022-28263-2. PMID: 35115512; PMCID: PMC8814037.</p> <p><a href="#">Miklankova</a> et al. (2022) HYPK promotes the activity of the Nalpa-acetyltransferase A complex to determine proteostasis of nonAc-X2/N-degron-containing proteins. <i>Sci Adv.</i> 2022 Jun 17;8(24):eabn6153. doi: 10.1126/sciadv.abn6153. Epub 2022 Jun 15. PMID: 35704578; PMCID: PMC9200280.</p>

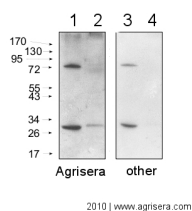
[Hofmann, Wienkoop & Luthje \(2022\)](#) Hypoxia-Induced Aquaporins and Regulation of Redox Homeostasis by a Trans-Plasma Membrane Electron Transport System in Maize Roots. *Antioxidants* (Basel). 2022 Apr 25;11(5):836. doi: 10.3390/antiox11050836. PMID: 35624700; PMCID: PMC9137787.

[Bychkov et al. \(2022\)](#) The role of PAP4/FSD3 and PAP9/FSD2 in heat stress responses of chloroplast genes. *Plant Sci.* 2022 Sep;322:111359. doi: 10.1016/j.plantsci.2022.111359. Epub 2022 Jun 20. PMID: 35738478.



**5 µg** of total extract from (1) *Hordeum vulgare* total leaf, (2) *Zea mays* (3) *Spinacia oleracea* extracted with PEB (**AS08 300**) were separated on 4-12% NuPage (Invitrogen) **LDS-PAGE** and blotted 1h to **PVDF**. Blots were blocked immediately following transfer in 2% ECL Advance blocking reagent (GE Healthcare) in 20 mM Tris, 137 mM sodium chloride pH 7.6 with 0.1% (v/v) Tween-20 (TBS-T) for 1h at room temperature with agitation. Blots were incubated in the primary anti-PsaC antibody (**AS04 042**) at a dilution of 1: 10 000 for 1h at room temperature with agitation. The antibody solution was decanted and the blot was rinsed briefly twice, then washed once for 15 min and 3 times for 5 min in TBS-T at room temperature with agitation. Blots were incubated in secondary antibody (goat anti-rabbit IgG horse radish peroxidase conjugated, AS09 602, Agrisera) diluted to 1:50 000 in 2% ECL Advance blocking solution for 1h at room temperature with agitation. The blots were washed as above and developed for 5 min with chemiluminescent detection reagent according to the manufacturers instructions. Images of the blots were obtained using a CCD imager (FluorSMax, Bio-Rad) and Quantity One software (Bio-Rad). Exposure time was 30 seconds.

### Comparison of Agrisera secondary antibody sensitivity



**10 µg** of mitochondrial fraction from *Arabidopsis thaliana* (1,3) and *Arabidopsis thaliana* leaf extract (2,4) were separated on 10% gel and blotted on nitrocellulose membrane using wet transfer (0.22% CAPS, pH 11). Filters were blocked (1.5h) in 5% milk in TBST (1X TBS, 0,1% Tween 20), incubated with 1: 1000 anti-COXII antibodies (2h in TBST) followed by incubation with 1: 10 000 secondary anti-rabbit (1h) HRP-coupled antibodies from **Agrisera (left panel)** and **other manufacture (right panel)** and visualized with chemiluminescent detection reagent, on Kodak autoradiography film for 5 s. Antibody in left panel detects target protein also in total cell extract (2) and can be used in higher dilution than applied 1: 10 000.

Agrisera goat anti-rabbit HRP conjugated antibody (**AS09 602**) can be used at following dilutions: 1: 50 000 -1: 90 000 (ELISA), 1 : 75 000 with chemiluminescence detection range of extreme low picogram and 1: 25 000 with chemiluminescence detection reagent of mid femtogram (WB), 1: 500 -1: 5000 (IHC).