# Chromeo™ Fluorescent Secondary Antibodies

**anti-rabbit & anti-mouse secondaries for enhanced fluorescent detection**

Active Motif Chromeon now offers fluorescent Chromeo Dyes conjugated to high-quality secondary antibodies, which makes it even easier for you to take advantage of the superior fluorescent properties of the Chromeo Dyes. These secondary conjugates are available as goat anti-mouse and goat anti-rabbit antibodies in a variety of dyes to provide you with flexible options for your assays.

## Optimized conjugation for superior quality

Next to the spectral properties of the dyes, the quality of the conjugates is influenced by the dye-to protein ratio, the conjugation method and its purity. Active Motif Chromeon's optimized conjugation method, coupled with subsequent purification of the conjugate from interfering unbound dye molecules, makes Chromeo Dye conjugates brighter than other commercially available conjugates and lowers the background in many applications. Active Motif Chromeon antibody conjugates have been tested in various applications including flow cytometry and fluorescent microscopy.

## Chromeo conjugated secondary antibodies in fluorescent microscopy

When looking for protein localization, phosphorylation cascades or alterations of cellular structure, fluorescent microscopy is the method of choice. Often, fluorescent-conjugated secondary antibodies are used in biological assays to visualize target-specific primary antibodies. A critical step in these fluorescent applications is the binding of the primary antibody, which can be dependent on the pre-treatment of the cells. Therefore, it is very important that binding of the secondary antibody is guaranteed whether the cells are treated with methanol, formaldehyde or even formalin. Chromeo conjugated secondary antibodies work in all fixation conditions, so you have the flexibility to choose any number of cell treatments and still obtain consistent results.

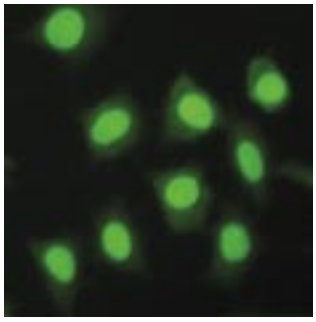

**Figure 1: Lamin staining in fixed HeLa cells.**
HeLa cells were fixed and then permeabilized using formaldehyde. Chromeo 488 Goat anti-Mouse was then used to visualize lamin that had previously been bound by a primary Lamin A antibody.

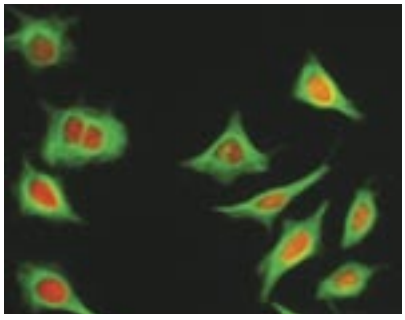

**Figure 2: Tubulin staining in fixed U2OS cells.**
Anti-tubulin was detected with Chromeo 488 Goat anti-Rabbit IgG in U2OS cells that had been fixed and permeabilized by methanol. The cells were also co-labeled with propidium iodide.

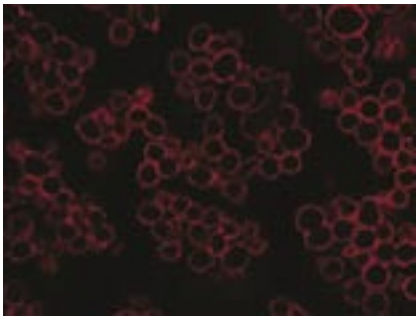

**Figure 3: EGF receptor staining in Urotsa cells.**
EGF receptor was detected in paraffin-treated Urotsa cells with Chromeo 546 Goat anti-Mouse IgG. (Experiments were performed at the University of Regensburg, Institute of Pathology/AG Brockhoff.)

| Product | Format | Catalog No. |
|---|---|---|
| Chromeo™ 488 Goat anti-Mouse IgG | 1 mg | 15031 |
| Chromeo™ 488 Goat anti-Rabbit IgG | 1 mg | 15041 |
| Chromeo™ 494 Goat anti-Rabbit IgG | 1 mg | 15042 |
| Chromeo™ 546 Goat anti-Mouse IgG | 1 mg | 15033 |

| Product | Format | Catalog No. |
|---|---|---|
| Chromeo™ 546 Goat anti-Rabbit IgG | 1 mg | 15043 |
| Chromeo™ 642 Goat anti-Mouse IgG | 1 mg | 15034 |
| Chromeo™ 642 Goat anti-Rabbit IgG | 1 mg | 15044 |