Goat anti-Chicken IgY (H+L) Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ 647

Product Details	
Size	1 mg
Species Reactivity	Chicken
Host/Isotype	Goat / IgG
Class	Polyclonal
Type	Secondary Antibody
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor™ 647
Excitation/Emission Max	650/671 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_2535866

Applications	Tested Dilution	Publications
Western Blot (WB)	1:5,000-1:10,000	0 Publication
Immunohistochemistry (IHC)	1-10 µg/mL	0 Publication
Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin) (IHC (P))	-	0 Publication
Immunohistochemistry - Free Floating (IHC (Free))	-	0 Publication
Immunocytochemistry (ICC/IF)	1-10 µg/mL	0 Publication
Miscellaneous PubMed (Misc)	-	0 Publication

Product Specific Information

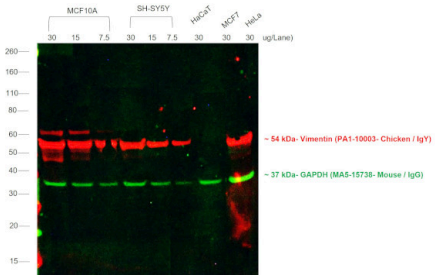
Alexa Fluor dyes are among the most trusted fluorescent dyes available today. Invitrogen™ Alexa Fluor 647 dye is a near-infrared-fluorescent dye with excitation ideally suited to the 647 nm laser line. For stable signal generation in imaging and flow cytometry, Alexa Fluor 647 dye is pH-insensitive over 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 647 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

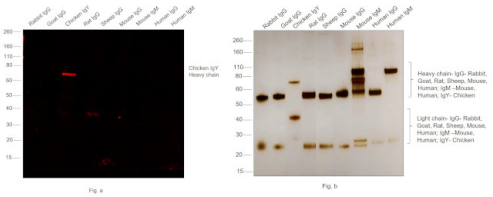
be satisfactory for most immunohistochemistry and flow cytometry applications.

Product will be shipped at Room Temperature.

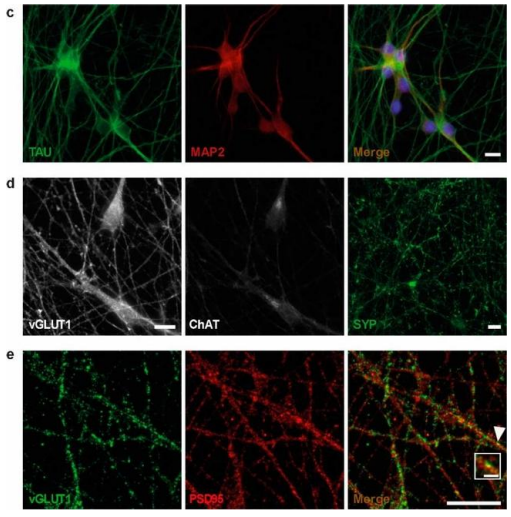
Product Images For Goat anti-Chicken IgY (H+L) Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ 647



Chicken IgY (H+L) Secondary Antibody (A-21449) in WB
Multiplexed fluorescent western blot was performed using Goat anti-Chicken IgY (H+L) Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ 647 (Product # A-21449). Whole cell extracts of MCF10A (Lane 1, 2, 3), SH-SY5Y (Lane 4, 5, 6), HaCaT (Lane 7), MCF7 (Lane 8) and HeLa (Lane 9) were electrophoresed usingNuPAGE™ 4-12% Bis-Tris Protein Gel (Product # NP0322BOX). Resolved proteins were transferred onto anitrocellulose membrane (Product # IB23001) byiBlot® 2 Dry BlottingSystem (Product # IB21001). The blot was probed with Vimentin Polyclonal Antibody (Product # PA1-10003), and GAPDH Loading Control Monoclonal Antibody (GA1R) (Product # MA5-15738). Secondary antibodies (Product # A-21103, 1:10,000 dilution), and (Product # A32766, 1:10,000 dilution) were used for detection of Vimentin, and GAPDH respectively. Fluorescent detection was performed usingiBright™ FL1500 (Product # A44115). The anti-chicken secondary antibody (Product # A-21449) specifically detects the chicken primary antibody.



Chicken IgY (H+L) Secondary Antibody (A-21449)
Specificity of secondary antibody was demonstrated by specific detection of the target immunoglobulin. Antibody specificity was demonstrated by specific detection of Chicken IgY. A band at ~ 68 kDa corresponding to Chicken IgY Heavy Chain was observed in Chicken IgY but not in other species using Goat anti-Chicken IgY (H+L) Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ 647 (Product # A-21449) in Western Blot. {RE}



Chicken IgY (H+L) Secondary Antibody (A-21449) in ICC/IF
Differentiation and characterization of human induced pluripotent stem cell (iPSC) -derived cortical neurons. (a) Schematic representation of human iPSC differentiation protocol using doxycycline and coculturing of primary murine astrocytes. (b) Representative phase-contrast images at indicated time points of human iPSC differentiation into cortical neurons with and without coculturing of astrocytes; scale bar = 100 µm. (c-e) Representative images of iPSC-derived neurons 14 days after initiation of differentiation indicate proper neuronal maturation into glutamatergic neurons, and formation of axons, dendrites and synapses. (c) Immunocytochemical stainings of neuronal marker expression (TAU, MAP2) show the expected polarized distribution of predominantly axonal TAU (left panel) and predominantly dendritic MAP2 protein (middle panel). The merge includes nuclear stain NucBlue to indicate somata (right panel); scale bar = 10 µm. (d) Immunocytochemical stainings for neuronal differentiation markers. Neurons express glutamate transporter 1 (vGLUT1; left panel) but lack the expression of the motor neuron marker choline acetyltransferase (ChAT; middle panel). Neurons express the presynaptic marker synaptophysin (SYP; right panel); scale bars = 10 µm. (e) Immunocytochemical stainings for neuronal synaptic markers. Neurons form synapses, as visualized by expression and co-localization of the signals obtained with an… Image collected and cropped by CiteAb from the following publication (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov /33670788), licensed under a CC BY license.

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446 References

Genetic and pharmacological reduction of CDK14 mitigates synucleinopathy. Cell Death Dis (2024)

Tmprss2 maintains epithelial barrier integrity and transepithelial sodium transport. Life Sci Alliance (2024)

The developmental timing of spinal touch processing alterations predicts behavioral changes in genetic mouse models of autism spectrum disorders. Nat Neurosci (2024)

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