Chicken anti-Goat IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ 594

Product Details	
Size	1 mg
Species Reactivity	Goat
Host/Isotype	Chicken / IgY
Class	Polyclonal
Type	Secondary Antibody
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor™ 594
Excitation/Emission Max	590/618 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_2535871

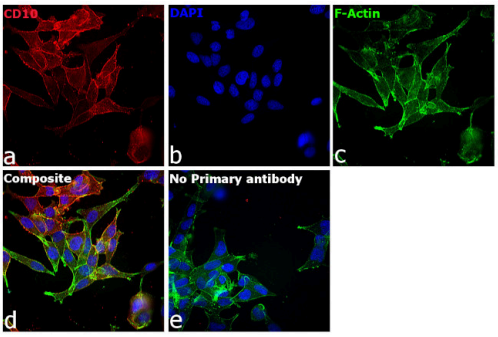
Applications	Tested Dilution	Publications
Immunohistochemistry (IHC)	1-10 µg/mL	0 Publication
Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin) (IHC (P))	-	0 Publication
Immunohistochemistry (PFA fixed) (IHC (PFA))	-	0 Publication
Immunohistochemistry (Frozen) (IHC (F))	-	0 Publication
Immunocytochemistry (ICC/IF)	0.5-10 µg/mL	0 Publication
Miscellaneous PubMed (Misc)	-	0 Publication

Product Specific Information

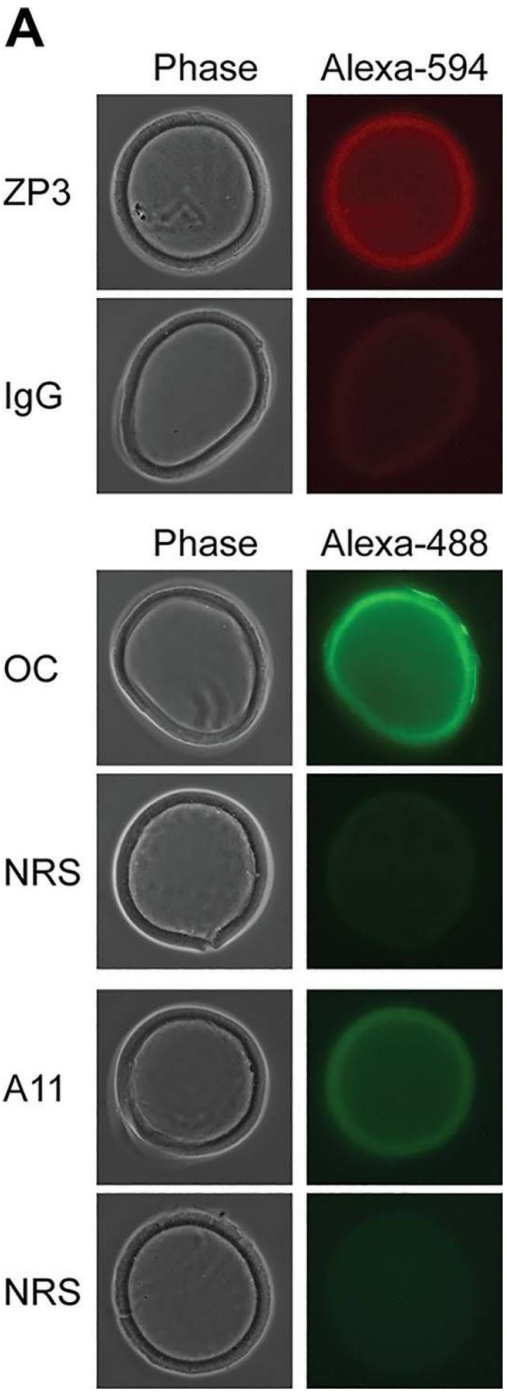
This Chicken anti-goat antibody reacts with IgG heavy chains and all classes of immunoglobulin light chains from goat. Chicken secondary antibodies have gained popularity because they demonstrate a lower level of nonspecific binding. Chicken antibodies lack a classic 'Fc' domain and will not bind to protein A or protein G, nor will they bind to mammalian IgG Fc receptors.

Product will be shipped at Room Temperature.

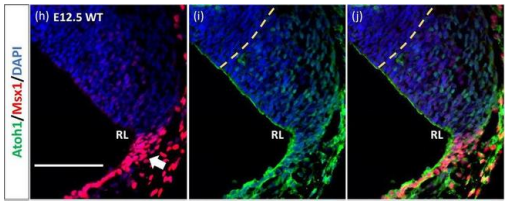
Product Images For Chicken anti-Goat IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ 594



Goat IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-21468) in ICC/IF
Immunofluorescence analysis of Chicken anti-Goat IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ 594 (Product # A-21468) was performed using LNCaP cells stained with CD10 Polyclonal Antibody (Product # PA5-47075). The cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde for 10 minutes, permeabilized with 0.1% Triton™ X-100 for 10 minutes, blocked with 2% BSA for 1 hour and labeled with 1:150 dilution of primary antibody for 3 hours at room temperature. The cells were probed with Chicken anti-Goat IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ 594 (Product # A-21468, 1:3000 dilution) in 0.1% BSA in PBS for 45 minutes at room temperature. Membrane localization of CD10 was seen in LNCaP (Panel a: Red). Nuclei (Panel b: Blue) were stained with Hoechst33342 (Product # H1399). F-actin was stained with Alexa Fluor® 488 Phalloidin (Product # A12379, 1:300) (Panel c: Green). Panel d represents the composite image. The specificity of the secondary antibody was proved by the absence of signal in HeLa (negative model for CD10) due to no primary antibody binding (Panel e). The images were captured at 40X magnification in CellInsight CX7 LZR High-Content Screening (HCS) Platform (Product # CX7A1110LZR) and externally deconvoluted (D.Sage et al./Methods 115 (2017) 28–41).



Goat IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-21468) in ICC/IF
Amyloidogenic properties of the mouse ZP.A) The detection of amyloids in isolated mouse ZP was carried out using the amyloid conformation-dependent antibodies anti-fibrillar OC and anti-oligomer A11 in immunofluorescence analysis. Normal rabbit serum (NRS) served as a control. The anti-ZP3 antibody was used as a marker for the ZP with normal goat IgG serving as a control antibody. The corresponding phase images are shown for each fluorescent image. B) Intact ZP stained with 0.1% thioflavin S to detect amyloids. Scale bar = 50 µm. C) ZP pellets stained with 0.2% Congo Red showed yellow-green birefringence (arrow) when examined under polarizing light and bright red fluorescence when examined with UV light. Scale bar = 10 µm. Image collected and cropped by CiteAb from the following publication (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26043223), licensed under a CC BY license.



Goat IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A-21468) in IHC
Msx1 and Msx2 expression relative to Atoh1 in the early cerebellum. (A-F,H-N) Sagittal sections of the RL with the right-side of panels denoting dorsal and the bottom-side denoting caudal. (A-C) RNAscope fluorescent RNA in situ hybridization (FISH) double-label on sagittal sections of E12.5 cerebellum. Dotted yellow lines (A-J) highlight the ventral boundary of RL as delineated by Atoh1 expression. (A) Msx1 (green) and Msx2 (red) expression regions form an alternative banding pattern and do not overlap with each other. Msx1 (green) is expressed highest in the distal tip of the RL (white arrow) dorsal to Atoh1 (red). This compartment is Atoh1-negative (B) and maps to the red region shown in (G) at E12.5. (C) Msx2 (green) and Atoh1 (red) are largely overlapping in their expression regions. (A-C) Inset shows DAPI (blue) counterstain of the respective cerebellar tissue sections. Roof plate epithelium auto-fluoresces with the fluorescent dyes. (D-F) show the expression of Msx1, Msx2 and Atoh1, respectively. (G) Schematic illustrating the compartments within the RL at E12.5 and E14.5 based on results by Yeung et al. (2014). At both ages, red represents Wls-positive, Msx1-positive and Atoh1-negative, yellow represents Atoh1-positive, Wls-negative, Msx1-negative. At E14.5 the blue iRL region is Wls-positive and Atoh1-negative. (H-J,L-N) Immunofluorescence double-label on . Image collected and cropped by CiteAb under a CC-BY license from the following publication: Msx gen… Image collected and cropped by CiteAb from the following publication (), licensed under a CC BY license.

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97 References

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