Goat anti-Chicken IgY (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ Plus 555

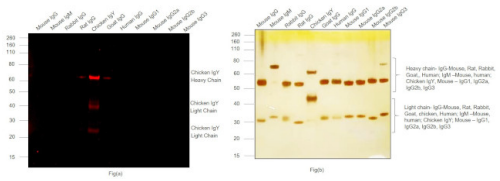
Product Details	
Size	1 mg
Species Reactivity	Chicken
Host/Isotype	Goat / IgG
Class	Polyclonal
Type	Secondary Antibody
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor™ Plus 555
Excitation/Emission Max	558/572 nm
Immunogen	Purified Chicken IgY, Heavy and Light chains
Form	Liquid
Concentration	2 mg/mL
Purification	Affinity chromatography
Storage buffer	proprietary buffer, pH 6.5
Contains	0.016% Methylisothiazolone
Storage conditions	4° C, store in dark
RRID	AB_2762844

Applications	Tested Dilution	Publications
Western Blot (WB)	0.1-0.4 µg/mL	-
Immunocytochemistry (ICC/IF)	1-10 µg/mL	-

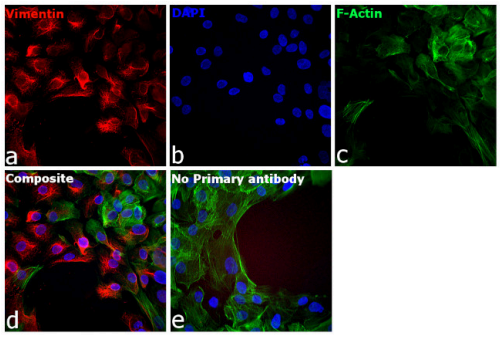
Product Specific Information

To minimize cross-reactivity, the goat anti-chicken IgY whole antibodies have been affinity-purified and cross-adsorbed against chicken serum containing non-immunoglobulin chicken serum proteins. Cross-adsorption or pre-adsorption is a purification step to increase specificity of the antibody resulting in higher sensitivity and less background staining. The secondary antibody solution is passed through a column matrix containing immobilized serum proteins from potentially cross-reactive species. Only the nonspecific-binding secondary antibodies are captured in the column, and the highly specific secondaries flow through. The benefits of this extra step are apparent in multiplexing/multicolor-staining experiments (e.g., flow cytometry) where there is potential cross-reactivity with other primary antibodies or in tissue/cell fluorescent staining experiments where there may be the presence of endogenous immunoglobulins.^M
^M
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.^M
^M
Specificity: This antibody binds to heavy chains on chicken IgY and light chains on all chicken immunoglobulins. This antibody does not bind non-immunoglobulin chicken serum proteins.

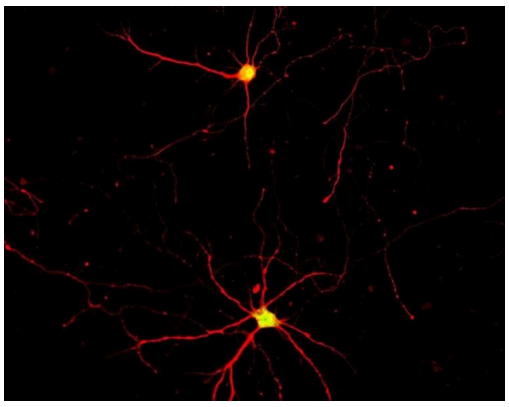
Product Images For Goat anti-Chicken IgY (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor™ Plus 555



Chicken IgY (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A32932)
Specificity of secondary antibody was demonstrated by specific detection of the target immunoglobulin. Antibody specificity was demonstrated by specific detection of Chicken IgY. Protein bands at ~68, 42 and 22 kDa corresponding to Chicken IgY Heavy and Light Chains were observed in Chicken IgY but not in other species using Goat anti-Chicken IgY (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor Plus 555 (Product # A32932) in Western Blot.Relative expression. {RE}



Chicken IgY (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A32932) in ICC/IF
Immunofluorescence analysis of Goat anti-Chicken IgY (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor Plus 555 (Product # A32932) was performed using MCF10A cells stained with Vimentin Polyclonal Antibody (Product # PA1-10003). 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 primary antibody (1:200 dilution in 0.1% BSA) for 3 hours at room temperature. Goat anti-Chicken IgY (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor Plus 555 (Product # A32932, 1:2000 dilution) in 0.1% BSA in PBS for 45 minutes at room temperature, was used for detection of Vimentin in the cytoplasm (Panel a: Red). Nuclei (Panel b: blue) were stained with Hoechst33342 (Product # H1399). Alexa Fluor™ 647 Phalloidin (Product # A22287, 1:4000) (Panel c: green). Panel d represents the composite image. Nonspecific staining was not observed with secondary antibody alone (panel e). The images were captured at 60X magnification.



Chicken IgY (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody (A32932) in ICC/IF
Immunofluorescent analysis of HuC/D and beta-III-Tubulin in Rat cortical neurons. Gibco Rat Cortex Neurons (Product # A1084001) were thawed and grown according to protocol using B-27 Plus Neurobasal Culture System (Product # A3653401) and GlutaMAX (Product # 35050061) for two weeks before processing with the Image-IT Fixation/Permeablization kit (Product # R37602) according to protocol. Cells were blocked with 3% BSA in PBS for 30 mins at RT, incubated with a HuC/D mouse monoclonal antibody (Product # A21271) at a dilution of 1:500 and a chicken anti beta-III-tubulin antibody at a dilution of 1:250 in 3% BSA in PBS for 1 hr at RT, washed 3X in PBS and then incubated with Invitrogen Alexa Fluor Plus 488 donkey anti-mouse IgG secondary antibody (Product # A32766) at a dilution of 1:1000 and Invitrogen Alexa Fluor Plus 555 goat anti-chicken IgY secondary antibody (Product # A32932) prepared in 3% BSA in PBS at a dilution of 1:500 for 1 hr at RT. The image contains overlay of HuC/D (green) and beta-III-tubulin (red). Images were taken on an EVOS FL Auto 2 Imaging System (Product # AMAFD2000) with an Olympus 20X Super Apochromat objective (Product # AMEP4734) at 20X magnification.

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28 References

Knockout of the V-ATPase interacting protein Tldc2 in B-type kidney intercalated cells impairs urine alkalinization bioRxiv (2024)

Functional PET/MRI reveals active inhibition of neuronal activity during optogenetic activation of the nigrostriatal pathway. Sci Adv (2024)

A primate model animal revealed the inter-species differences and similarities in the subtype specifications of the spiral ganglion neurons. Sci Rep (2024)

Dmxl1 Is an Essential Mammalian Gene that Is Required for V-ATPase Assembly and Function In Vivo. Function (Oxf) (2024)

Transport and Organization of Individual Vimentin Filaments Within Dense Networks Revealed by Single Particle Tracking and 3D FIB-SEM bioRxiv (2024)