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Datasheet for 603-144-126

Chicken IgG (H&L) Antibody DyLight™ 680 Conjugated Pre-Adsorbed

Overview

Description:	Goat Anti-Chicken IgG (H&L) Antibody DyLight™ 680 Conjugated (Min X Bv Gt GP Ham Hs Hu Ms Rb Rt & Sh Serum Proteins) - 603-144-126
Item No.:	603-144-126
Size:	100 µg
Applications:	IF
Reactivity:	Chicken
Host Species:	Goat

Product Details

Background:	Anti-Chicken IgG DyLight Antibody generated in goat detects chicken IgY. Secreted as part of the adaptive immune response by plasma B cells, immunoglobulin G constitutes 75% of serum immunoglobulins. Immunoglobulin G binds to viruses, bacteria, as well as fungi and facilitates their destruction or neutralization via agglutination (and thereby immobilizing them), activation of the compliment cascade, and opsonization for phagocytosis. The whole IgG molecule possesses both the F(c) region, recognized by high-affinity Fc receptor proteins, as well as the F (ab) region possessing the epitope-recognition site. Both heavy and light chains of the antibody molecule are present.
Synonyms:	goat anti-Chicken IgG DyLight™680 Conjugated Antibody, goat anti-Chicken IgG Antibody DyLight™ 680 Conjugation, Chicken Secondary Antibody, goat anti-Chicken IgY DyLight™680
Host Species:	Goat
Specificity:	IgG (H&L)
Conjugate:	DyLight™ 680
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Format:	IgG
F/P Ratio:	2.1

Target Details

Reactivity:	Chicken

Immunogen:	Chicken IgG whole molecule
Purity/Specificity:	This product was prepared from monospecific antiserum by immunoaffinity chromatography using Chicken IgG coupled to agarose beads followed by solid phase adsorption(s) to remove any unwanted reactivities. Assay by immunoelectrophoresis resulted in a single precipitin arc against anti-Goat Serum, Chicken IgG and Chicken Serum. No reaction was observed against Bovine, Goat, Guinea Pig, Hamster, Horse, Human, Mouse, Rabbit, Rat and Sheep Serum Proteins. This antibody will react with heavy chains of Chicken IgG and with light chains of most Chicken immunoglobulins.

Application Details

Suggested Applications:	IF (Based on references)
Application Note:	The emission spectra for this DyLight™ conjugate match the principle output wavelengths of most common fluorescence instrumentation. This product is designed for immunofluorescence microscopy, fluorescence based plate assays (FLISA) and fluorescent western blotting. This product is also suitable for multiplex analysis, including multicolor imaging, utilizing various commercial platforms.
Assay Dilutions:	All assays should be optimized by the user. Recommended dilutions (if any) may be listed below.
FLISA:	>1:20,000
IF:	>1:5,000
WB:	>1:10,000

Formulation

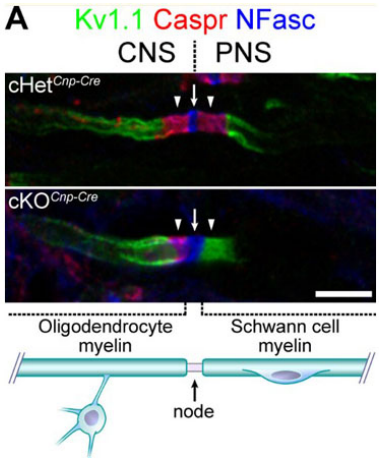
Physical State:	Lyophilized
Concentration:	1.0 mg/mL by UV absorbance at 280 nm
Buffer:	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Preservative:	0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide
Stabilizer:	10 mg/mL Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA) - Immunoglobulin and Protease free
Reconstitution Volume:	100 µL
Reconstitution Buffer:	Restore with deionized water (or equivalent)

Shipping & Handling

Shipping Condition:	Ambient

Storage Condition:	Store vial at 4° C prior to restoration. For extended storage aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.
Expiration:	Expiration date is one (1) year from date of receipt.

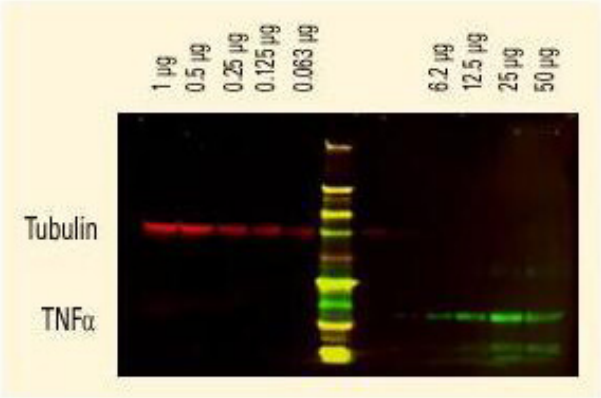
Images



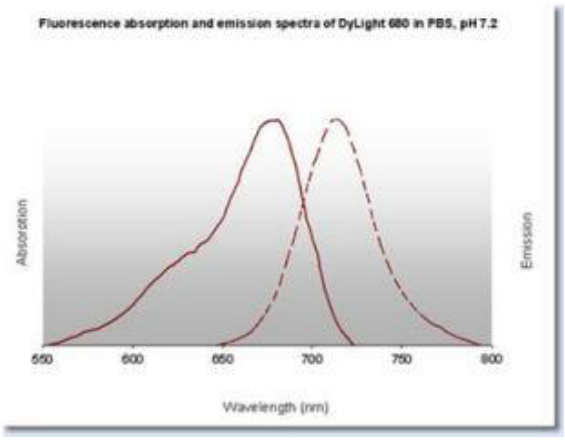
Immunofluorescence Microscopy
Knockout of TDP-43 in oligodendrocytes displays normal paranodal axoglial junctions in the central nervous system (CNS).(A) Immunostaining of the dorsal root entry zone from P60 conditional heterozygote (cHet) and conditional knockout (cKO) (by Cnp-Cre) spinal cords for Kv1.1 channels (green), contactin-associated protein (Caspr) (red), and neurofascin (NFasc) (blue). The node at the transition zone is indicated by an arrow and is shared by an oligodendrocyte at the left and a Schwann cell at the right, as illustrated below. The flanking CNS and peripheral nervous system (PNS) paranodes are indicated by arrowheads. Illustration adapted from Figure 1a of Chang et al., 2016, with permission. Figure 3. PMID: 33689679.

Diagram
Properties of DyLight™ Conjugates.

Emission	Color	DyLight™ Dye	Ex/Em (nm)	ε (M^{-1} cm^{-1})	Similar Dyes
Blue		**405**	**400/420**	**30,000**	**Alexa™ 405, Cascade Blue**
Green		488	493/518	70,000	Alexa™ 488, Cy2®, FITC
Yellow		549	550/568	150,000	Alexa™ 546, Alexa 555, Cy3®,TRITC
Red		649	646/674	250,000	Alexa™ 647, Cy5®
Near Infrared		680	682/715	140,000	Alexa™ 680, Cy5.5®, IRDye™ 700
Infrared		800	770/794	270,000	IRDye™ 800



Western Blot
DyLight™ dyes can be used for two-color Western Blot detection with low background and high signal. Anti-tubulin was detected using a DyLight™ 680 conjugate. Anti-TNFa was detected using a DyLight™ 800 conjugate. The image was captured using the Odyssey® Infrared Imaging System developed by LI-COR.



Diagram

References

- Chang KJ et al. TDP-43 maximizes nerve conduction velocity by repressing a cryptic exon for paranodal junction assembly in Schwann cells. *Elife.* (2021)

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