

bs-0432G-Cy7**[Secondary Antibodies]**

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Goat Anti-Chicken IgY, Cy7 conjugated**— DATASHEET —****Host:** Goat**Isotype:** IgG**Reactivity:** Chicken**Clonality:** Polyclonal**Target:** Goat Anti-Chicken IgY**Purification:** affinity purified by Protein G**Concentration:** 1mg/ml**Storage:** 10 mM TBS (pH=7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% glycerol.

Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Background: In chickens, immunoglobulin Y is the functional equivalent to Immunoglobulin G (IgG). Like IgG, it is composed of two light and two heavy chains. Structurally, these two types of immunoglobulin differ primarily in the heavy chains, which in IgY have a molecular mass of about 65,100 atomic mass units (amu), and are thus larger than in IgG. The light chains in IgY, with a molar mass of about 18,700 amu, are somewhat smaller than the light chains in IgG. The molar mass of IgY thus amounts to about 167,000 amu. The steric flexibility of the IgY molecule is less than that of IgG. Functionally, IgY is partially comparable to Immunoglobulin E (IgE), as well as to IgG. However, in contrast to IgG, IgY does not bind to Protein A, to Protein G, or to cellular Fc receptors. Furthermore, IgY does not activate the complement system. The name Immunoglobulin Y was suggested in 1969 by G.A. Leslie and L.W. Clem, after they were able to show differences between the immunoglobulins found in chicken eggs, and immunoglobulin G. Other synonymous names are Chicken IgG, Egg Yolk IgG, and 7S-IgG.