

anti-Cy3 (A-6): sc-166894

BACKGROUND

Cyanine is a non-systematic name of a synthetic dye family belonging to the polymethine group. The family of cyanine dyes include Cy2, Cy3, Cy5, Cy7 and their derivatives, which the numbers are based on the partially saturated indole nitrogen heterocyclic nucleus with two aromatic units being connected via a polyalkene bridge of varying carbon number. Cyanines have many uses as fluorescent dyes, particularly in biomedical imaging. Depending on the structure, they cover the spectrum from infrared to ultraviolet. Cyanines are utilized to increase the sensitivity range of photographic emulsions, such as increasing the range of wavelengths which will form an image on film. Cyanines are mostly green or light blue in color, and are chemically unstable. Anti-cyanine may be immobilized and used to bind the cyanine dyes in a linker system. A linker system is provided where a small molecule reactive group, e.g., an activity based probe which binds to certain enzymes at the active site, is linked through an aryl diazo linker to an affinity molecule.

SOURCE

anti-Cy3 (A-6) is a mouse monoclonal antibody specific for the detection of Cy3.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG₁ kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

anti-Cy3 (A-6) is available conjugated to agarose (sc-166894 AC), 500 µg/0.25 ml agarose in 1 ml, for IP; to HRP (sc-166894 HRP), 200 µg/ml, for WB, IHC(P) and ELISA; to either phycoerythrin (sc-166894 PE), fluorescein (sc-166894 FITC), Alexa Fluor® 488 (sc-166894 AF488), Alexa Fluor® 546 (sc-166894 AF546), Alexa Fluor® 594 (sc-166894 AF594) or Alexa Fluor® 647 (sc-166894 AF647), 200 µg/ml, for WB (RGB), IF, IHC(P) and FCM; and to either Alexa Fluor® 680 (sc-166894 AF680) or Alexa Fluor® 790 (sc-166894 AF790), 200 µg/ml, for Near-Infrared (NIR) WB, IF and FCM.

APPLICATIONS

anti-Cy3 (A-6) is recommended for detection of Cy3 by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-IgGκ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgGκ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use m-IgGκ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgGκ BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz® Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz® Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

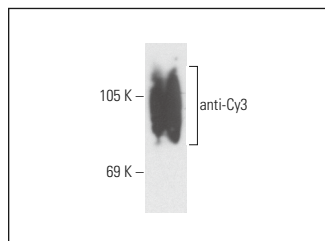
RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, ****DO NOT FREEZE****. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

DATA



anti-Cy3 (A-6): sc-166894. Western blot analysis of Cy3 in Cy3-conjugated BSA.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

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- Fagúndez, P., et al. 2018. An electrochemical biosensor for rapid detection of anti-dsDNA antibodies in absolute scale. *Analyst* 143: 3874-3882.
- Qu, Y., et al. 2018. The dual delivery of KGF and bFGF by collagen membrane to promote skin wound healing. *J. Tissue Eng. Regen. Med.* 12: 1508-1518.
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- Hartwig, C., et al. 2021. Golgi-dependent copper homeostasis sustains synaptic development and mitochondrial content. *J. Neurosci.* 41: 215-233.
- Ketley, R.F., et al. 2022. DNA double-strand break-derived RNA drives TIRF/53BP1 complex dissociation. *Cell Rep.* 41: 111526.
- Nozaki, T., et al. 2023. Condensed but liquid-like domain organization of active chromatin regions in living human cells. *Sci. Adv.* 9: eadf1488.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.

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