

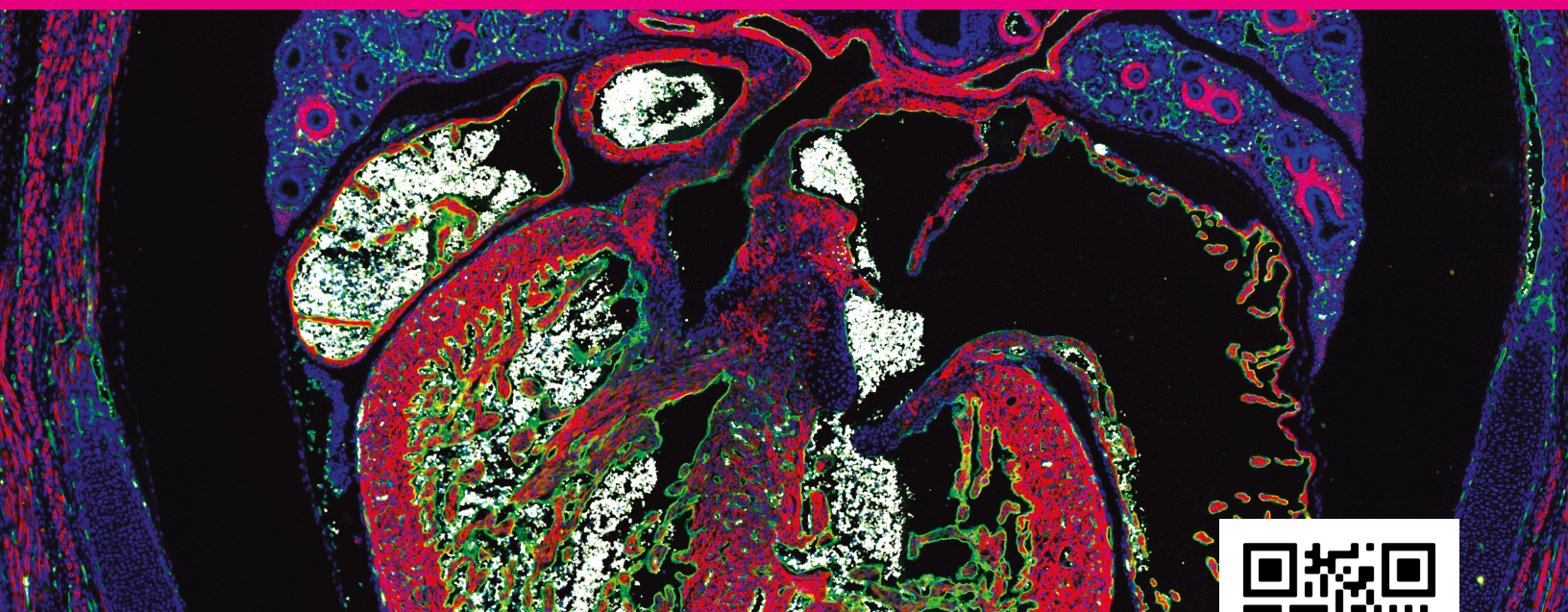
Jackson



ImmunoResearch  
LABORATORIES INC.

SECONDARY ANTIBODIES FOR

# Immunofluorescence



**Fluorescent Conjugates**  
from Jackson ImmunoResearch



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**Immunofluorescence (IF)** is an immunochemical technique that enables the detection and localization of antigens on tissue or cells using microscopy or flow cytometry. Fluorescent immunostaining allows protein expression patterns and interactions to be characterized. Advances in equipment mean new techniques can use IF to increase the detail, resolution, and complexity of the results that can be achieved. Illuminate your research with JIR's fluorescent conjugates, covering the most commonly used excitation sources and filter sets.

[www.jacksonimmuno.com](http://www.jacksonimmuno.com)

# SECONDARY ANTIBODIES FOR Immunofluorescence



## The Brightest Signal Across the Spectrum

JIR offers a wide range of fluorescent conjugates, covering the most commonly used excitation sources and filter sets from blue to infrared emissions.

### Alexa Fluor® Fluorescent Dyes

Alexa Fluor® fluorescent dyes are widely recognized as superior fluorescent dyes, respected for their brightness and photostability. They are highly water-soluble and remain fluorescent from pH 4 to pH 10, enabling you to produce exquisite images.

### Brilliant Violet™ Dyes

BV421 and BV480 are polymer chains that can be considered as a collection of optical segments, each with the ability to absorb light and emit fluorescence signal. This results in dyes that have a bright fluorescence signal for superior resolution and sensitivity.

### Cyanine Dyes (Cy™3 and Cy™5)

Cyanine dyes can be a good option for withstanding the harsh dehydration and embedding conditions required for mounting sections in non-polar plastic mounting media. The cyanine dyes are brighter in the non-polar environment than in aqueous media, resulting in reduced acquisition time compared with other dyes under those conditions.

### Fluorescent Proteins - Phycoerythrin, PerCP and Allophycocyanin

R-PE, PerCP, and APC can be excited by light over a wide range of the visible spectrum, are highly water soluble, have relatively low isoelectric points, and lack potentially sticky carbohydrates. They are an excellent choice for surface labeling of cells for flow cytometry as their relatively high molecular weights may preclude their use in procedures requiring good penetration into cells and tissues.

Fluorophore	Excitation Peak (nm)	Emission Peak (nm)
DyLight™ 405	400	421
Brilliant Violet 421™	407	421
Aminomethylcoumarin, AMCA	350	450
Brilliant Violet 480™	436	478
Alexa Fluor® 488	493	519
Fluorescein, FITC/DTAF	492	520
Indocarbocyanine, Cy™3	550	570
R-Phycoerythrin, R-PE	many, 488	580
Alexa Fluor® 555	552	572
Rhodamine Red™-X, RRX	570	590
Alexa Fluor® 568	577	602
Alexa Fluor® 594	591	614
Allophycocyanin, APC	many, 650	660
Alexa Fluor® 647	651	667
Indodicarbocyanine, Cy™5	650	670
Peridinin-Chlorophyll-Protein, PerCP	many, 488	675
Alexa Fluor® 680	684	702
Alexa Fluor® 790	792	803



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