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IBA1

Cat.No. 234 009; Recombinant chicken antibody, 50 µg recombinant IgY (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	50 µg purified recombinant IgY, lyophilized. Albumin and azide were added for stabilization. For reconstitution add 50 µl H ₂ O to get a 1mg/ml solution in TBS. Then aliquot and store at -20°C to -80°C until use. Antibodies should be stored at +4°C when still lyophilized. Do not freeze! For detailed information, see back of the data sheet.
Applications	WB: 1: 1000 up to 1: 2000 (AP staining) IP: not tested yet ICC: 1: 500 up to 1: 1000 IHC: 1: 500 up to 1: 1000 IHC-P: 1: 200 up to 1: 1000 ExM: external data (see remarks)
Clone	Ch311H9
Subtype	IgY (λ light chain)
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the carboxy terminus of rat IBA1 (UniProt Id: $P55009$)
Reactivity	Reacts with: rat (P55009), mouse (Q9EQW9), human (P55008), ape. Other species not tested yet.
Matching control	234-0P
Remarks	This antibody is a chimeric antibody based on the monoclonal mouse antibody clone 311H9. The constant regions of the heavy and light chains have been replaced by chicken specific sequences. Therefore, the antibody can be used with standard anti-chicken secondary reagents. The antibody has been expressed in mammalian cells. IHC: Antigen retrieval with formic acid is tolerated. ExM: This antibody has been successfully applied and published for this method by customers (see application-specific references).

TO BE USED IN VITRO / FOR RESEARCH ONLY NOT TOXIC, NOT HAZARDOUS, NOT INFECTIOUS, NOT CONTAGIOUS

Background

Ionized calcium-binding adaptor molecule 1 (IBA1) or allograft inflammatory factor1 (AIF-1) is an EF hand calcium binding protein which is expressed by cells of the monocyte/macrophage lineage and by germ cells in the testis (1). In mice, IBA1/AIF-1 can be regarded a "pan-macrophage marker" because, except for alveolar macrophages, all subpopulations of macrophages express IBA1/AIF-1 (1). In human gliomas IBA1 defines a distinct subset of tumor-associated activated macrophages/microglial cells (2). Microglia represent the resident macrophages in the nervous system and are the smallest of the glial cells with cell bodies of only 2-5 µm in diameter. In the CNS IBA1 upregulation is associated with neuroinflammatory response (3).

Selected References for 234 009

Dietary targeting of TRPM8 rewires macrophage immunometabolism reducing colitis severity.

Cicia D, Biscu F, Iannotti FA, Miraglia M, Ferrante C, Iaccarino N, Cadenas de Miguel S, Chiavaroli A, Schiano Moriello A, De Cicco P. Nanì MF. et al.

Cell death & disease (2025) 161: 343. . ICC, IHC; tested species: mouse

Changes in glial cell phenotypes precede overt neurofibrillary tangle formation, correlate with markers of cortical cell damage, and predict cognitive status of individuals at Braak III-IV stages.

Taddei RN, Sanchez-Mico MV, Bonnar O, Connors T, Gaona A, Denbow D, Frosch MP, Gómez-Isla T

Acta neuropathologica communications (2022) 101: 72. . IHC-P, EXM; tested species: human

Granzyme K+ CD8 T cells slow tauopathy progression by targeting microglia.

Mason HD, Latour YL, Boughter CT, Johnson KR, Maric D, Dorrier CE, Guedes VA, Lai C, Duncker PC, Johnson AM, Manglani M, et al.

Nature immunology (2025) 267: 1152-1167. . IHC, IHC-P; tested species: human, mouse

Lymphoid gene expression supports neuroprotective microglia function.

Ayata P, Crowley JM, Challman MF, Sahasrabuddhe V, Gratuze M, Werneburg S, Ribeiro D, Hays EC, Durán-Laforet V, Faust TE, Hwang P, et al.

Nature (2025):.. ICC, IHC; tested species: mouse

Human adult hippocampal neurogenesis is shaped by neuropsychiatric disorders, demographics, and lifestyle-related factors. Márquez-Valadez B, Gallardo-Caballero M, Llorens-Martín M

Cell stem cell (2025) 3210: 1577-1594.e5. . IHC_FR; tested species: human

Chemokine-complement cascade in glial-vascular units protects neurons from non-biogenic nanoparticles. Ogaki A, Kinoshita S, Ikegaya Y, Koyama R

Journal of neuroinflammation (2025) 221: 182. . IHC; tested species: mouse

Layer-specific molecular signatures of colon anastomotic healing and leakage in mice.

Sengul H, Bantavi V, Gloeck L, Li Yim AYF, Leven P, Efferz P, Schneiker B, Lysson M, De Jonge WJ, Wehner S

Molecular medicine (Cambridge, Mass.) (2025) 311: 124. . IHC: tested species: mouse

A common Iba1 antibody labels vasopressin neurons in mice.

Lichtenstein HD, Kamau F, McGrath S, Stern JE, Bolton JL

bioRxiv: the preprint server for biology (2025):.. IHC; tested species: mouse

Mutations in the human CSF1R gene impact microglia's maintenance of brain white matter integrity.

Du S. Zhou Y. Li D. Lier J. Cella M. Tada M. Hamasaki H. Wu J. Cai Z. Orthmann-Murphy JL. Kakita A. et al.

Nature immunology (2025) 267: 1198-1211.. IHC-P; tested species: human

Identification of the velum interpositum as a meningeal-CNS route for myeloid cell trafficking into the brain.

Hohsfield LA, Kim SJ, Barahona RA, Henningfield CM, Mansour K, Vallejo KD, Tsourmas KI, Kwang NE, Ghorbanian Y,

Angulo JAA, Gao P, et al.

Neuron (2025) 11315: 2455-2473.e6. . IHC; tested species: mouse

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/234009 or scan the QR-code.



FAQ - How should I store my antibody?

Shipping Conditions

 All our antibodies and control proteins / peptides are shipped lyophilized (vacuum freezedried) and are stable in this form without loss of quality at ambient temperatures for several weeks.

Storage of Sealed Vials after Delivery

- Unlabeled and biotin-labeled antibodies and control proteins should be stored at 4°C before reconstitution. They must not be stored in the freezer when still lyophilized!
 Temperatures below zero may cause loss of performance.
- Fluorescence-labeled antibodies should be reconstituted immediately upon receipt. Long term storage (several months) may lead to aggregation.
- **Control peptides** should be kept at -20°C before reconstitution.

Long Term Storage after Reconstitution (General Considerations)

- The storage freezer must not be of the frost-free variety ("no-frost freezer"). This cycle
 between freezing and thawing (to reduce frost-build-up), which is exactly what should be
 avoided. For the same reason, antibody vials should be placed in an area of the freezer that
 has minimal temperature fluctuations, for instance towards the back rather than on a door
 shelf.
- Aliquot the antibody and store frozen (-20°C to -80°C). Avoid very small aliquots (below 20 µl)
 and use the smallest storage vial or tube possible. The smaller the aliquot, the more the stock
 concentration is affected by evaporation and adsorption of the antibody to the surface of the
 storage vial or tube. Adsorption of the antibody to the surface leads to a substantial loss of
 activity.
- The addition of glycerol to a final concentration of 50% lowers the freezing point of your stock and keeps your antibody at -20°C in liquid state. This efficiently avoids freeze and thaw cycles.

Product Specific Hints for Storage

Control proteins / peptides

• Store at -20°C to -80°C.

Monoclonal Antibodies

- Ascites and hybridoma supernatant should be stored at -20°C up to -80°C. Prolonged storage at 4°C is not recommended! Unlike serum, ascites may contain proteases that will degrade the antibodies.
- **Purified IgG** should be stored at -20°C up to -80°C. Adding a carrier protein like BSA will increase long term stability. Many of our antibodies already contain carrier proteins. Please refer to the data-sheet for detailed information.

Polyclonal Antibodies

- Crude antisera: With anti-microbials added, they may be stored at 4°C. However, frozen storage (-20°C up to -80°C) is preferable.
- Affinity purified antibodies: Less robust than antisera. Storage at -20°C up to -80°C is
 recommended. Adding a carrier protein like BSA will increase long term stability. Most of our
 antibodies already contain carrier proteins. Please refer to the data-sheet for detailed
 information.

Fluorescence-labeled Antibodies

• Store as a liquid with 1:1 (v/v) glycerol at -20°C. Protect these antibodies from light exposure.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles for all antibodies!

FAQ - How should I reconstitute my antibody?

Reconstitution

- All our purified antibodies are lyophilized from PBS. To reconstitute the antibody in PBS, add
 the amount of deionized water given in the respective datasheet. If higher volumes are
 preferred, add water as mentioned above and then the desired amount of PBS and a
 stabilizing carrier protein (e.g. BSA) to a final concentration of 2%. Some of our antibodies
 already contain albumin. Take this into account when adding more carrier protein.
 For complete reconstitution, carefully remove the lid. After adding water, briefly vortex the
 solution. You can spin down the liquid by placing the vial into a 50 ml centrifugation tube filled
 with paper.
- If desired, add small amounts of azide or thimerosal to prevent microbial growth. This is especially recommended if you want to keep an aliquot a 4°C.
- After reconstitution of fluorescence-labeled antibodies, add 1:1 (v/v) glycerol to a final
 concentration of 50%. This lowers the freezing point of your stock and keeps your antibody in
 liquid state at -20°C.
- Glycerol may also be added to unlabeled primary antibodies. It is a suitable way to avoid freezethaw cycles.
- Please refer to our tips and hints for subsequent storage of reconstituted antibodies and control peptides and proteins.