SYSY Antibodies

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VGLUT1

Cat.No. 135 303C5; Polyclonal rabbit antibody, 50 µg specific antibody (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	50 µg specific antibody, lyophilized. Affinity purified with the immunogen, fluorescence-labeled with Cyanine 5. Albumin was added for stabilization. For **reconstitution** add 50 µl H_2O to get a 1mg/ml solution in PBS. Either add 1:1 (v/v) glycerol, then aliquot and store at -20°C until use, or store aliquots at -80°C without additives. Reconstitute immediately upon receipt! Avoid bright light when working with the antibody to minimize photo bleeching of the fluorescent dye. For detailed information, see back of the data sheet.
Applications	**WB**: N/A **IP**: N/A **ICC**: 1 : 500 up to 1 : 10000 **IHC**: 1 : 500 up to 1 : 1000 **IHC-P**: not tested yet
Label	Sulfo-Cyanine 5
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to residues near the carboxy terminus of rat VGLUT 1 (UniProt Id: Q62634)
Reactivity	Reacts with: human (Q9P2U7), rat (Q62634), mouse (Q3TXX4), cow, goat, sheep, dog. Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	K.O. validated
Matching control	135-3P
Remarks	This antibody is highly recommended as markers for glutamatergic nerve terminals.

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

Background

The **v**esicular **glu**tamate **t**ransporter **1 VGLUT 1**, also referred to as **BNPI** and **SLC17A7**, was originally identified as a brain specific phosphate transporter. Like the related VGLUT 2, VGLUT 1 is both necessary and sufficient for uptake and storage of glutamate and thus comprises the sole determinant for a glutamatergic phenotype. Both VGLUTs are different from the plasma membrane transporters in that they are driven by a proton electrochemical gradient across the vesicle membrane.
VGLUT 1 and VGLUT 2 show complementary expression patterns. Together, they are currently the best markers for glutamatergic nerve terminals and glutamatergic synapses.

Selected References for 135 303C5

Microglial Displacement of GABAergic Synapses Is a Protective Event during Complex Febrile Seizures.
Wan Y, Feng B, You Y, Yu J, Xu C, Dai H, Trapp BD, Shi P, Chen Z, Hu W
Cell reports (2020) 335: 108346. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Gray matter NG2 cells display multiple Ca2+-signaling pathways and highly motile processes.
Haberlandt C, Derouiche A, Wyczynski A, Haseleu J, Pohle J, Karram K, Trotter J, Seifert G, Frotscher M, Steinhäuser C, Jabs R, et al.
PloS one (2011) 63: e17575. . **ICC; tested species: mouse**

Uncoupling endosomal CLC chloride/proton exchange causes severe neurodegeneration.
Weinert S, Gimber N, Deuschel D, Stuhlmann T, Puchkov D, Farsi Z, Ludwig CF, Novarino G, López-Cayuqueo KI, Planells-Cases R, Jentsch TJ, et al.
The EMBO journal (2020) : e103358. . **ICC; tested species: mouse**

Modulation of P2X7 purinergic receptor activity by extracellular Zn2+ in cultured mouse hippocampal astroglia.
Kovács G, Környei Z, Tóth K, Baranyi M, Brunner J, Neubrandt M, Dénes Á, Sperlágh B
Cell calcium (2018) 75: 1-13. . **ICC; tested species: mouse**

Selected General References

Identification of a vesicular glutamate transporter that defines a glutamatergic phenotype in neurons.
Takamori S, Rhee JS, Rosenmund C, Jahn R
Nature (2000) 4076801: 189-94. .

Uptake of glutamate into synaptic vesicles by an inorganic phosphate transporter.
Bellocchio EE, Reimer RJ, Fremeau RT, Edwards RH
Science (New York, N.Y.) (2000) 2895481: 957-60. .

The localization of the brain-specific inorganic phosphate transporter suggests a specific presynaptic role in glutamatergic transmission.
Bellocchio EE, Hu H, Pohorille A, Chan J, Pickel VM, Edwards RH
The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience (1998) 1821: 8648-59. .

Cloning and expression of a cDNA encoding a brain-specific Na(+)-dependent inorganic phosphate cotransporter.
Ni B, Rosteck PR, Nadi NS, Paul SM
Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (1994) 9112: 5607-11. .

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/135303C5 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 freeze-dried) 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 freeze-thaw cycles.
- Please refer to our **tips and hints for subsequent storage** of reconstituted antibodies and control peptides and proteins.