

## VGLUT2

Cat.No. 135 411; Monoclonal mouse antibody, 100 µg purified IgG (lyophilized)

### Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	100 µg purified IgG, lyophilized. Albumin and azide were added for stabilization. For <b>reconstitution</b> add 100 µl H <sub>2</sub> O to get a 1mg/ml solution in PBS. 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	<b>WB:</b> 1 : 1000 (AP staining) (see remarks) <b>IP:</b> yes <b>ICC:</b> not recommended <b>IHC:</b> not recommended <b>IHC-P:</b> not tested yet <b>ELISA:</b>
Clone	321A8
Subtype	IgG2a (κ light chain)
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to residues near the carboxy terminus of rat VGLUT2 (UniProt Id: Q9JI12)
Epitop	AA 564 to 582 from rat VGLUT2 (UniProt Id: Q9JI12)
Reactivity	Reacts with: rat (Q9JI12). No signal: chicken. Other species not tested yet.
Remarks	<b>WB:</b> Cat. no. <a href="#">135 421</a> is more sensitive and the first choice for western blot experiments. <b>ELISA:</b> The ELISA-protocol for membrane proteins is required.

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

### Background

The vesicular **glutamate transporter 2 VGLUT2**, also referred to as **DNPI** and **SLC17A6**, has a more restricted expression than the related VGLUT1. Like VGLUT1, it 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. VGLUT1 and VGLUT2 show complementary expression patterns. Together, they are currently the best markers for glutamatergic nerve terminals and glutamatergic synapses.

### Selected References for 135 411

Carnosic acid improves outcome after repetitive mild traumatic brain injury.  
Maynard ME, Underwood EL, Redell JB, Zhao J, Kobori N, Hood KN, Moore AN, Dash PK  
Journal of neurotrauma (2019) : . . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Human Striatal Dopaminergic and Regional Serotonergic Synaptic Degeneration with Lewy Body Disease and Inheritance of APOE ε4.  
Postupna N, Latimer CS, Larson EB, Sherfield E, Paladin J, Shively CA, Jorgensen MJ, Andrews RN, Kaplan JR, Crane PK, Montine KS, et al.  
The American journal of pathology (2017) 1874: 884-895. . **FACS; tested species: human**

Synaptic and vesicular coexistence of VGLUT and VGAT in selected excitatory and inhibitory synapses.  
Zander JF, Münster-Wandowski A, Brunk I, Pahner I, Gómez-Lira G, Heinemann U, Gutiérrez R, Laube G, Ahnert-Hilger G  
The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience (2010) 3022: 7634-45. . **IP**

Differential sorting of the vesicular glutamate transporter 1 into a defined vesicular pool is regulated by light signaling involving the clock gene Period2.  
Yelamanchili SV, Pendyala G, Brunk I, Darna M, Albrecht U, Ahnert-Hilger G  
The Journal of biological chemistry (2006) 28123: 15671-9. . **WB; tested species: mouse**

Synaptic regulation by OPRM1 variants in reward neurocircuitry.  
Popova D, Desai N, Blendy JA, Pang ZP  
The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience (2019) : . . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

A sandwich enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay for the quantification of insoluble membrane and scaffold proteins.  
Geumann C, Grønborg M, Hellwig M, Martens H, Jahn R  
Analytical biochemistry (2010) 4022: 161-9. . **IP**

### Selected General References

Identification of differentiation-associated brain-specific phosphate transporter as a second vesicular glutamate transporter (VGLUT2).  
Takamori S et al. J. Neurosci. (2001) PubMed:11698620

The expression of vesicular glutamate transporters defines two classes of excitatory synapse.  
Fremeau RT et al. Neuron (2001) PubMed:11502256

Immunocytochemical localization of candidates for vesicular glutamate transporters in the rat cerebral cortex.  
Fujiyama F et al. J. Comp. Neurol. (2001) PubMed:11406819

Molecular cloning of a novel brain-type Na(+)-dependent inorganic phosphate cotransporter.  
Aihara Y et al. J. Neurochem. (2000) PubMed:10820226

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at <https://sysy.com/product/135411> 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 at 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.