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## MAP2

Cat.No. 188 005; Polyclonal Guinea pig antibody, 50 µg specific antibody (lyophilized)

## Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	50 μg specific antibody, lyophilized. Affinity purified with the immunogen. Albumin and azide were added for stabilization. For <b>reconstitution</b> add 50 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	WB: 1 : 1000 (AP staining) IP: not tested yet ICC: 1 : 500 up to 1 : 1000 IHC: 1 : 500 IHC-P: 1 : 500
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to residues near the amino terminus of human Map2 (UniProt Id: P11137-4)
Reactivity	Reacts with: mouse (P20357), rat (P15146). Other species not tested yet. Predicted to cross-react with human (P11137) due to high sequence homology.
Remarks	<b>WB</b> : Due to the large size of this protein, we recommend NuPAGE 3-8% Tris- Acetate gels for SDS-PAGE.

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

### Background

There are two major classes of heat stable **m**icrotubule **a**ssociated **p**roteins (MAPs): **MAP2**, and tau. Both protein classes are involved in the regulation of microtubule polymerization in cells. Four differentially regulated isoforms of MAP2 have been described so far.

### **Selected General References**

The MAP2/Tau family of microtubule-associated proteins. Dehmelt L et al. Genome Biol. (2005) PubMed:15642108

MAP2 and tau bind longitudinally along the outer ridges of microtubule protofilaments. Al-Bassam J et al. J. Cell Biol. (2002) PubMed:12082079

Distribution of map2 in hippocampus and cerebellum of young and old rats by quantitative immunohistochemistry. Di Stefano G et al. J. Histochem. Cytochem. (2001) PubMed:11457938

Age-dependent organotypic expression of microtubule-associated proteins (MAP1, MAP2, and MAP5) in rat brain. Chauhan N et al. Neurochem. Res. (1997) PubMed:9178955

Variations in in vivo phosphorylation at the proline-rich domain of the microtubule-associated protein 2 (MAP2) during rat brain development.

Sánchez C et al. Biochem. J. (1995) PubMed:7887902

Microtubule-associated proteins: a monoclonal antibody to MAP2 binds to differentiated neurons. Izant JG et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. (1980) PubMed:7001466

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at <u>https://sysy.com/product/188005</u> 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.