

## HA-tag

Cat.No. 245 003C3; 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 Oyster 550. Albumin was added for stabilization. For <b>reconstitution</b> add 50 µl H <sub>2</sub> O 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 bleaching of the fluorescent dye. The mounting agent Aquatex® (Merck Chemicals) is not compatible with Oyster dyes! For detailed information, see back of the data sheet.
Applications	<b>WB:</b> N/A <b>IP:</b> N/A <b>ICC:</b> 1 : 200 up to 1 : 500 <b>IHC:</b> not tested yet <b>IHC-P:</b> not tested yet
Label	Oyster 550
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to AA 98 to 108 from human HA-tag
Specificity	Specific for HA-tag, hemagglutinin.
Matching control	245-0P

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

## Background

The surface glycoprotein hemagglutinin (HA) of the human influenza virus is essential for the infectivity of the virus. The **HA-tag** corresponds to amino acids 98-106 of this protein and has been widely used as an epitope tag in protein expression vectors. It can be employed for the detection and immunoisolation of proteins using immunoblotting, immunoprecipitation and immunostaining methods and has been shown to have only neglectable influence on the biological properties of the tagged protein.

### Selected References for 245 003C3

TGF-β-Induced Phosphorylation of Usp9X Stabilizes Ankyrin-G and Regulates Dendritic Spine Development and Maintenance.  
Yoon S, Parnell E, Penzes P  
Cell reports (2020) 318: 107685. . **ICC; tested species: mouse**

Usp9X Controls Ankyrin-Repeat Domain Protein Homeostasis during Dendritic Spine Development.  
Yoon S, Parnell E, Kasherman M, Forrest MP, Myczek K, Premaratne S, Sanchez Vega MC, Piper M, Burne THJ, Jolly LA, Wood SA, et al.  
Neuron (2020) 1053: 506-521.e7. . **ICC; tested species: mouse**

### Selected General References

Epitope tag mapping of the extracellular and cytoplasmic domains of the rat parathyroid hormone (PTH)/PTH-related peptide receptor.  
Xie LY et al. Endocrinology (1998) PubMed:9794466

The HeLa 200 kDa U5 snRNP-specific protein and its homologue in Saccharomyces cerevisiae are members of the DEXH-box protein family of putative RNA helicases.  
Lauber J et al. EMBO J. (1996) PubMed:8670905

Epitope tagging permits cell surface detection of functional CFTR.  
Howard M et al. Am. J. Physiol. (1995) PubMed:8572187

Human ubiquitin-activating enzyme, E1. Indication of potential nuclear and cytoplasmic subpopulations using epitope-tagged cDNA constructs.  
Handley-Gearhart PM et al. J. Biol. Chem. (1994) PubMed:7528747

Expression and localization of two low molecular weight GTP-binding proteins, Rab8 and Rab10, by epitope tag.  
Chen YT et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. (1993) PubMed:7688123

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at <https://sysy.com/product/245003C3> 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.