

SERT

Cat.No. 340 003; Polyclonal rabbit 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 reconstitution add 50 µl H ₂ 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 up to 1 : 5000 IP: yes ICC: 1 : 500 IHC: 1 : 500 up to 1 : 1000 IHC-P: 1 : 200 up to 1 : 500
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to AA 1 to 77 from mouse SERT (UniProt Id: Q60857)
Reactivity	Reacts with: rat (P31652), mouse (Q60857). Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	K.O. validated PubMed: 28362488

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

Background

This **serotonin transporter (SERT)**, also referred to as 5HTT and Slc6a4, is a monoamine transporter protein that transports serotonin back from the synaptic cleft into the presynaptic neuron to terminate the action of this neurotransmitter.

Selected References for 340 003

Serotonin Transporter Associated Protein Complexes Are Enriched in Synaptic Vesicle Proteins and Proteins Involved in Energy Metabolism and Ion Homeostasis.

Haase J, Grudzinska-Goebel J, Müller HK, Münster-Wandowski A, Chow E, Wynne K, Farsi Z, Zander JF, Ahnert-Hilger G ACS chemical neuroscience (2017) 85: 1101-1116. . **WB, EM; KO verified; tested species: mouse, rat**

The development of synaptic transmission is time-locked to early social behaviors in rats.

Naskar S, Narducci R, Balzani E, Cwetsch AW, Tucci V, Cancedda L Nature communications (2019) 101: 1195. . **IHC; tested species: rat**

Fluoxetine reverses early-life stress-induced depressive-like behaviors and region-specific alterations of monoamine transporters in female mice.

Zheng JY, Li XX, Liu X, Zhang CC, Sun YX, Ma YN, Wang HL, Su YA, Si TM, Li JT Pharmacology, biochemistry, and behavior (2024) 237: 173722. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

INSIGHT: an accessible multi-scale, multi-modal 3D spatial biology platform.

Yau CN, Hung JTS, Campbell RAA, Wong TCY, Huang B, Wong BTY, Chow NKN, Zhang L, Tsoi EPL, Tan Y, Li JJX, et al. Nature communications (2024) 151: 10888. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Sex and brain region-specific regulation of serotonin transporter activity in synaptosomes in guanine nucleotide-binding protein G(q) alpha knockout mice.

Haase J, Jones AKC, Mc Veigh CJ, Brown E, Clarke G, Ahnert-Hilger G Journal of neurochemistry (2021) : . . **WB; tested species: mouse**

Enoxaparin promotes functional recovery after spinal cord injury by antagonizing PTPRσ.

Ito S, Ozaki T, Morozumi M, Imagama S, Kadomatsu K, Sakamoto K Experimental neurology (2021) 340: 113679. . **IHC; tested species: rat**

TNFα-dependent anhedonia and upregulation of hippocampal serotonin transporter activity in a mouse model of collagen-induced arthritis.

Brown E, Mc Veigh CJ, Santos L, Gogarty M, Müller HK, Elfving B, Brayden DJ, Haase J Neuropharmacology (2018) : . . **WB; tested species: mouse**

Altered dopamine release and monoamine transporters in Vps35 p.D620N knock-in mice.

Cataldi S, Follett J, Fox JD, Tatarnikov I, Kadgien C, Gustavsson EK, Khinda J, Milnerwood AJ, Farrer MJ NPJ Parkinson's disease (2018) 4: 27. . **WB; tested species: mouse**

Selected General References

Axonal targeting of the serotonin transporter in cultured rat dorsal raphe neurons is specified by SEC24C-dependent export from the endoplasmic reticulum.

Montgomery TR et al. J. Neurosci. (2014) PubMed:24790205

Increased hippocampal CA1 density of serotonergic terminals in a triple transgenic mouse model of Alzheimer's disease: an ultrastructural study.

Noristani HN et al. Cell Death Dis (2011) PubMed:21918544

Serotonin transporter localization in the hamster suprachiasmatic nucleus.

Legutko R et al. Brain Res. (2001) PubMed:11222995

Serotonin transporter phosphorylation modulated by tetanus toxin.

Najib A et al. FEBS Lett. (2000) PubMed:11113454

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at <https://sysy.com/product/340003> 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.