

## APLP1

Cat.No. 489 011; 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) <b>IP:</b> not tested yet <b>ICC:</b> 1 : 500 <b>IHC:</b> not tested yet <b>IHC-P:</b> 1 : 1000
Clone	SY-344A12
Subtype	IgG2c (κ light chain)
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the carboxy terminus of mouse APLP1 (UniProt Id: Q03157)
Reactivity	Reacts with: mouse (Q03157), rat (B1WBV6). Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	K.O. validated

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

### Background

Amyloid beta precursor like protein **1** and 2 (APLP1 and 2) and amyloid precursor protein (APP) belong to one protein family that all share considerable sequence homology in the amino- and carboxyl termini (1, 2). In contrast to APP, APLP1 and 2 do not contain the Aβ motif. Like APP, APLP1 and 2 are processed by alpha-, beta-, and gamma-secretase leading to a secreted ecto-domain and a membrane-anchored C-terminal fragment (3). APLPs function as synaptic adhesion molecules (SAMs) and are involved in synaptogenesis (4).

In contrast to the ubiquitously expressed APLP2, APLP1 selectively occurs in neuronal cells and has been shown to accumulate in neuritic plaques during Alzheimer's disease (4, 5).

### Selected General References

Molecular cloning of the cDNA for a human amyloid precursor protein homolog: evidence for a multigene family. Sprecher CA et al. Biochemistry (1993) PubMed:8485127

APLP1 Is a Synaptic Cell Adhesion Molecule, Supporting Maintenance of Dendritic Spines and Basal Synaptic Transmission. Schilling S et al. J. Neurosci. (2017) PubMed:28450540

Cleavage of amyloid-beta precursor protein and amyloid-beta precursor-like protein by BACE 1. Li Q et al. J Biol Chem (2004) PubMed:14699153

Amyloid precursor-like protein 1 accumulates in neuritic plaques in Alzheimer's disease. Bayer TA et al. Acta Neuropathol (1997) PubMed:9444352

Expression of a ubiquitous, cross-reactive homologue of the mouse beta-amyloid precursor protein (APP). Slunt HH et al. J Biol Chem (1994) PubMed:8300594

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at <https://sysy.com/product/489011> 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.