SYSY Antibodies

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GluN1 (NMDAR1) extracellular

Cat.No. 114 018; Recombinant rabbit antibody, 50 µg recombinant IgG (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	50 µg purified recombinant IgG, lyophilized. Albumin and azide were added for stabilization. For **reconstitution** add 50 µl H_2O 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**: not recommended **IP**: not tested yet **ICC**: 1 : 500 (see remarks) **IHC**: 1 : 500 (see remarks) **IHC-P (FFPE)**: not recommended **IHC-G**: 1 : 500 (see remarks)
Clone	Rb003-102
Subtype	IgG1 (κ light chain)
Immunogen	Full length native human GluN1 (UniProt Id: Q05586)
Reactivity	Reacts with: mouse (P35438), rat (P35439). Other species not tested yet.
Remarks	This antibody is a chimeric antibody based on the monoclonal human antibody 003-102 (Kreye et al. 2016). The constant regions of the heavy and light chains have been replaced with rabbit specific sequences. The antibody can therefore be used with standard anti-rabbit secondary reagents. The antibody has been expressed in mammalian cells. **ICC**: This antibody can be used for the surface staining of living cells. **IHC**: Antibody works on PFA/formaldehyde tissue. For optimal signal to noise ratio, glyoxal fixation (IHC-G) is recommended. **IHC-G**: 9% glyoxal fixation is recommended.

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

Background

GluNs (NMDA-receptors) represent a class of glutamate receptors that are of central importance in synaptic plasticity. Multiple NMDA receptor subtypes exist: **GluN1** and GluN2 A-D. GluN1 is the most important as it is required for activity. NMDA-receptors allow Ca^{2+} influx and are thought to trigger Ca^{2+} dependent postsynaptic processes involved in long term potentiation and depression.

Selected General References

AMPA and NMDA receptors: similarities and differences in their synaptic distribution.
Nusser Z et al. Curr. Opin. Neurobiol. (2000) PubMed:10851167

A nomenclature for ligand-gated ion channels.
Collingridge GL et al. Neuropharmacology (2009) PubMed:18655795

Differential assembly of coexpressed glutamate receptor subunits in neurons of rat cerebral cortex.
Brose N et al. J. Biol. Chem. (1994) PubMed:8207001

Molecular cloning and characterization of the rat NMDA receptor.
Moriyoshi K et al. Nature (1991) PubMed:1834949

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/114018 or scan the QR-code.

FAQ - How should I store my antibody?

Shipping Conditions

- All SYSY antibodies and control proteins/peptides are shipped lyophilized (vacuum freeze-dried). In this form, they remain stable 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. **Do not freeze lyophilized antibodies**. Temperatures below 0°C may impair performance.
- **Fluorescence-labeled antibodies** should be reconstituted immediately upon receipt. Long-term storage of lyophilized fluorophore-conjugates may cause aggregation.
- **Control peptides** should be stored at -20°C before reconstitution.

Long Term Storage after Reconstitution (General Considerations)

- **Do not use frost-free ("no-frost") freezers.** These units periodically warm to remove ice buildup, causing freeze–thaw cycles that can damage antibodies.
- Store vials in areas with minimal temperature fluctuation - preferably toward the back of the freezer, not on the door.
- Aliquot reconstituted antibodies and store at –20°C to –80°C.
- Avoid very small aliquots (<20 µL), as evaporation and adsorption to tube surfaces can reduce antibody concentration and activity.
- Use the smallest practical storage vial to minimize surface area.
- Adding glycerol to a final concentration of 50% prevents freezing at -20°C, allowing storage in liquid form and effectively avoiding freeze–thaw cycles.

Product Specific Hints for Storage

Control proteins / peptides

- Store at -20°C to -80°C

Monoclonal Antibodies

- **Ascites and hybridoma supernatant:** Store at -20°C to -80°C
  Prolonged storage at 4°C is not recommended, as proteases present in ascites may degrade antibodies.
- **Purified IgG:** Store at -20°C to -80°C
  Adding a carrier protein (e.g., BSA) enhances long-term stability.
  Many SYSY antibodies already contain carrier proteins - refer to the respective datasheet for details.

Polyclonal Antibodies

- **Crude antisera:** Can be stored at 4°C with antimicrobials added, but -20°C to -80°C is preferred
- **Affinity-purified antibodies:** Less stable than antisera; store at -20°C to -80°C
  Adding a carrier protein such as BSA improves long-term stability.
  Most SYSY antibodies already contain carrier proteins - refer to the respective datasheet for details.

Fluorescence-labeled Antibodies

- Store as a liquid with 1:1 (v/v) glycerol at -20°C, and protect from light exposure

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles for all antibodies!

FAQ - How should I reconstitute my antibody?

Reconstitution

- All purified SYSY antibodies are lyophilized from PBS. To reconstitute the antibody in PBS, add the volume of deionized water specified in the corresponding datasheet. If a larger final volume is desired, first add the recommended amount of water, then adjust with PBS and, if needed, add a stabilizing carrier protein (e.g., BSA) to a final concentration of 2%. Some SYSY antibodies already contain albumin; please take this into account before adding additional carrier protein.

For complete reconstitution, carefully remove the vial cap. After adding water, briefly vortex the solution. To collect the liquid at the bottom of the vial, place the vial inside a 50 ml centrifuge tube padded with paper and centrifuge briefly.

- If desired, small amounts of azide or thimerosal may be added to prevent microbial growth. This is particularly recommended when storing an aliquot at 4°C.
- After reconstitution of fluorescence-labeled antibodies, add glycerol 1:1 (v/v) to achieve a final concentration of 50%. This prevents freezing at –20°C and keeps the antibody in liquid form, effectively avoiding freeze–thaw cycles.
- Glycerol may also be added to unlabeled primary antibodies as a general measure to prevent freeze–thaw damage.
- For further guidance, please refer to our **storage tips** and recommendations for reconstituted antibodies, control peptides, and control proteins.