SYSY Antibodies

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Neuroligin1 cytoplasmic domain

Cat.No. 129 013; 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_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**: 1 : 1000 (AP staining) **IP**: yes **ICC**: not tested yet **IHC**: not tested yet **IHC-P (FFPE)**: not tested yet
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to AA 737 to 754 from mouse Neuroligin1 (UniProt Id: Q99K10)
Reactivity	Reacts with: rat (Q62765), mouse (Q99K10). 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

Neuroligins form a family of postsynaptic cell surface molecules that interact with β-neurexins. They are 110-120 kDa polypeptides with homology to acetylcholine esterase. **Neuroligin1** and neuroligin3 are specifically localized to post-synaptic densities of excitatory synapses whereas neuroligin2 is found exclusively on inhibitory synapses.
Mutations in neuroligin3 and neuroligin4 have been implicated with a rare, heritable form of autism.

Selected References for 129 013

Optogenetic control of excitatory post-synaptic differentiation through neuroligin-1 tyrosine phosphorylation.
Letellier M, Lagardère M, Tessier B, Janovjak H, Thoumine O
eLife (2020) 9: . . **WB, IP; tested species: mouse**

Early-life stress of limited bedding/nesting material induced recognition memory loss and decreased hippocampal VGluT1 and nectin3 levels in aged male mice.
He ZC, Yu YJ, Wang T, Yin HR, Sun YX, Liu X, Xie XM, Wang HL, Su YA, Li JT, Si TM, et al.
Pharmacology, biochemistry, and behavior (2025) 249: 173980. . **WB; tested species: mouse**

Cortical reorganization of the glutamate synapse in the activity-based anorexia rat model: Impact on cognition.
Mottarlini F, Targa G, Bottan G, Tarenzi B, Fumagalli F, Caffino L
Journal of neurochemistry (2022) 1614: 350-365. . **WB; tested species: rat**

Responsivity of serotonin transporter knockout rats to short and long access to cocaine: Modulation of the glutamate signalling in the nucleus accumbens shell.
Caffino L, Mottarlini F, Targa G, Verheij MMM, Fumagalli F, Homberg JR
British journal of pharmacology (2022) 17914: 3727-3739. . **WB; tested species: rat**

Hevin-calcyon interaction promotes synaptic reorganization after brain injury.
Kim JH, Jung HG, Kim A, Shim HS, Hyeon SJ, Lee YS, Han J, Jung JH, Lee J, Ryu H, Park JY, et al.
Cell death and differentiation (2021) 289: 2571-2588. . **WB; tested species: mouse**

A sex difference in the response of the rodent postsynaptic density to synGAP haploinsufficiency.
Mastro TL, Preza A, Basu S, Chattarji S, Till SM, Kind PC, Kennedy MB
eLife (2020) 9: . . **WB; tested species: rat**

Prefrontal Nectin3 Reduction Mediates Adolescent Stress-Induced Deficits of Social Memory, Spatial Working Memory, and Dendritic Structure in Mice.
Wang HL, Li JT, Wang H, Sun YX, Liu R, Wang XD, Su YA, Si TM
Neuroscience bulletin (2020) : . . **WB; tested species: mouse**

TSPAN5 Enriched Microdomains Provide a Platform for Dendritic Spine Maturation through Neuroligin-1 Clustering.
Moretto E, Longatti A, Murru L, Chamma I, Sessa A, Zapata J, Hosy E, Sainlos M, Saint-Pol J, Rubinstein E, Choquet D, et al.
Cell reports (2019) 295: 1130-1146.e8. . **WB; tested species: mouse**

Neuroligin 1 regulates spines and synaptic plasticity via LIMK1/cofilin-mediated actin reorganization.
Liu A, Zhou Z, Dang R, Zhu Y, Qi J, He G, Leung C, Pak D, Jia Z, Xie W
The Journal of cell biology (2016) 2124: 449-63. . **WB; tested species: mouse**

Synaptic Contacts Enhance Cell-to-Cell Tau Pathology Propagation.
Calafate S, Buist A, Miskiewicz K, Vijayan V, Daneels G, de Strooper B, de Wit J, Verstreken P, Moechars D
Cell reports (2015) 118: 1176-83. . **WB; KD verified; tested species: rat**

Promoter-like sequences regulating transcriptional activity in neurexin and neuroligin genes.
Runkel F, Rohlmann A, Reissner C, Brand SM, Missler M
Journal of neurochemistry (2013) 1271: 36-47. . **WB**

Selected General References

Neuroligin 1 is a postsynaptic cell-adhesion molecule of excitatory synapses.
Song JY et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. (1999) PubMed:9927700

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/129013 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.