

Neuroigin2

Cat.No. 129 511; 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 reconstitution add 100 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 (AP staining) IP: yes ICC: 1 : 100 up to 1 : 500 IHC: 1 : 500 IHC-P: 1 : 200
Clone	5E6
Subtype	IgG1 (κ light chain)
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to AA 750 to 767 from rat Neuroigin2 (UniProt Id: Q62888)
Reactivity	Reacts with: human (Q8NFZ4), rat (Q62888), mouse (Q69ZK9). Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	K.O. validated PubMed: 29107521

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

Background

Neuroigins form a family of postsynaptic cell surface molecules that interact with β-neurexins. They are 110-120 kDa polypeptides with homology to acetylcholine esterase. Neuroigin1 and neuroigin3 are specifically localized to post-synaptic densities of excitatory synapses whereas **neuroigin2** is found exclusively on inhibitory synapses.

Mutations in neuroigin3 and neuroigin4 have been implicated with a rare, heritable form of autism.

Selected References for 129 511

Molecular Dissection of Neuroigin 2 and Slitrk3 Reveals an Essential Framework for GABAergic Synapse Development. Li J, Han W, Pelkey KA, Duan J, Mao X, Wang YX, Craig MT, Dong L, Petralia RS, McBain CJ, Lu W, et al. Neuron (2017) 964: 808-826.e8. . **WB, ICC, IHC; KO verified; tested species: mouse**

Analysis of neurexin-neuroigin complexes supports an isoform-specific role for beta-neurexin-1 dysfunction in a mouse model of autism.

Arias-Aragón F, Robles-Lanuza E, Sánchez-Gómez Á, Martínez-Mir A, Scholl FG. Molecular brain (2025) 181: 20. . **WB, ICC; tested species: human, rat**

Sorting nexin 27 rescues neuroigin 2 from lysosomal degradation to control inhibitory synapse number. Binda C, Nakamura Y, Henley J, Wilkinson K

The Biochemical journal (2019) : . . **WB, ICC; tested species: rat**

Spatial proteomics in neurons at single-protein resolution.

Unterauer EM, Shetab Boushehri S, Jevdokimenko K, Masullo LA, Ganji M, Sograte-Idrissi S, Kowalewski R, Strauss S, Reinhardt SCM, Perovic A, Marr C, et al.

Cell (2024) 1877: 1785-1800.e16. . **DNA_PAINT; tested species: rat**

Chronic stress induces depression through MDGA1-Neuroigin2 mediated suppression of inhibitory synapses in the lateral habenula.

Wang X, Wei H, Hu Z, Jiang J, Dong X, Zhu J, Chen H, Brose N, Lipstein N, Xu T, Connor SA, et al. Theranostics (2025) 155: 1842-1863. . **WB; tested species: mouse**

miRNA-mediated control of gephyrin synthesis drives sustained inhibitory synaptic plasticity.

Welle TM, Rajgor D, Kareemo DJ, Garcia JD, Zych SM, Wolfe SE, Gookin SE, Martinez TP, Dell'Acqua ML, Ford CP, Kennedy MJ, et al.

EMBO reports (2024) 2511: 5141-5168. . **WB; tested species: rat**

The developmental timing of spinal touch processing alterations predicts behavioral changes in genetic mouse models of autism spectrum disorders.

Tasnim A, Alkislari I, Hakim R, Turecek J, Abdelaziz A, Orefice LL, Ginty DD. Nature neuroscience (2024) : . . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Neurexin-2: An inhibitory neurexin that restricts excitatory synapse formation in the hippocampus.

Lin PY, Chen LY, Jiang M, Trotter JH, Seigneur E, Südhof TC

Science advances (2023) 91: eadd8856. . **WB; tested species: mouse**

A Neuroigin-1 mutation associated with Alzheimer's disease produces memory and age-dependent impairments in hippocampal plasticity.

Arias-Aragón F, Tristán-Clavijo E, Martínez-Gallego I, Robles-Lanuza E, Coatl-Cuaya H, Martín-Cuevas C, Sánchez-Hidalgo AC, Rodríguez-Moreno A, Martínez-Mir A, Scholl FG

iScience (2023) 266: 106868. . **WB; tested species: mouse**

Brain Region Differences in α1- and α5-Subunit-Containing GABAA Receptor Proteomes Revealed with Affinity Purification and Blue Native PAGE Proteomics.

Chen M, Koopmans F, Gonzalez-Lozano MA, Smit AB, Li KW. Cells (2023) 131: . . **WB; tested species: mouse**

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at <https://sysy.com/product/129511> 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.