SYSY Antibodies

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GFP

Cat.No. 132 006; Polyclonal chicken 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**: not recommended **IP**: not tested yet **ICC**: 1 : 500 up to 1 : 1000 **IHC**: 1 : 500 **IHC-P (FFPE)**: not tested yet
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to AA 1 to 238 from jellyfish GFP (UniProt Id: P42212)
Specificity	Recognizes GFP, mEGFP, superfolder GFP, most common CFP and YFP variants.Does not cross-react to mCherry, mRFP, dsRed, mTagBFP or their most common derivatives.

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

Background

Green **f**luorescent **p**rotein **GFP** and its derivates have become universal tools in cell biology. These antibodies allow immunoprecipitation and visualization of GFP fusion proteins on immunoblots and by immunocytochemistry.

Selected References for 132 006

Neuron-derived extracellular vesicles contain synaptic proteins, promote spine formation, activate TrkB-mediated signalling and preserve neuronal complexity.
Solana-Balaguer J, Campoy-Campos G, Martín-Flores N, Pérez-Sisqués L, Sitjà-Roqueta L, Kucukerden M, Gámez-Valero A, Coll-Manzano A, Martí E, Pérez-Navarro E, Alberch J, et al.
Journal of extracellular vesicles (2023) 129: e12355. . **ICC; tested species: rat**

Panglial gap junctions between astrocytes and olfactory ensheathing cells mediate transmission of Ca2+ transients and neurovascular coupling.
Beiersdorfer A, Scheller A, Kirchhoff F, Lohr C
Glia (2019) : . . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Photoactivated adenylyl cyclase in cortical astrocytes promotes synaptic potentiation and reveals alterations in Huntington's disease.
Sitjà-Roqueta L, Ngum NM, Zherebtsov EA, Küçükerden M, Givehchi M, Bova V, Delicata F, Anaya-Cubero E, Santamaria E, Fernández-Irigoyen J, Conde-Berriozabal S, et al.
iScience (2025) 2811: 113640. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

5-HT4R agonism reduces L-DOPA-induced dyskinesia via striatopallidal neurons in unilaterally 6-OHDA lesioned mice.
Ballardin D, Makrini-Maleville L, Seper A, Valjent E, Rebholz H
Neurobiology of disease (2024) 198: 106559. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Synaptic communication within the microcircuits of pyramidal neurons and basket cells in the mouse prefrontal cortex.
Fekete Z, Weisz F, Karlócai MR, Veres JM, Andrási T, Hájos N
The Journal of physiology (2024) : . . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Alterations of the IKZF1-IKZF2 tandem in immune cells of schizophrenia patients regulate associated phenotypes.
Ballasch I, López-Molina L, Galán-Ganga M, Sancho-Balsells A, Rodríguez-Navarro I, Borràs-Pernas S, Rabadan MA, Chen W, Pastó-Pellicer C, Flotta F, Maoyu W, et al.
Journal of neuroinflammation (2024) 211: 326. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

CaMKIIα Promoter-Controlled Circuit Manipulations Target Both Pyramidal Cells and Inhibitory Interneurons in Cortical Networks.
Veres JM, Andrasi T, Nagy-Pal P, Hajos N
eNeuro (2023) 104: . . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

S-SCAM is essential for synapse formation.
Wittenmayer N, Petkova-Tuffy A, Borgmeyer M, Lee C, Becker J, Böning A, Kügler S, Rhee J, Viotti JS, Dresbach T
Frontiers in cellular neuroscience (2023) 17: 1182493. . **ICC; tested species: rat**

RTP801/REDD1 Is Involved in Neuroinflammation and Modulates Cognitive Dysfunction in Huntington's Disease.
Pérez-Sisqués L, Solana-Balaguer J, Campoy-Campos G, Martín-Flores N, Sancho-Balsells A, Vives-Isern M, Soler-Palazón F, Garcia-Forn M, Masana M, Alberch J, Pérez-Navarro E, et al.
Biomolecules (2021) 121: . . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Hirschsprung's disease: a review of the morphology and physiology.
Howard ER
Postgraduate medical journal (1972) 48562: 471-7. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Selected General References

Imaging into the future: visualizing gene expression and protein interactions with fluorescent proteins.
van Roessel P et al. Nat. Cell Biol. (2002) PubMed:11780139

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/132006 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.