

Rudolf-Wissell-Str. 28a 37079 Göttingen, Germany

Phone: +49 551-50556-0
Fax: +49 551-50556-384
E-mail: sales@sysy.com
Web: www.sysy.com

# VGLUT1

Cat.No. 135 311; 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	WB: 1: 500 up to 1: 2000 (AP staining) (see remarks) IP: yes (see remarks) ICC: 1: 100 IHC: 1: 100 IHC-P: 1: 100 up to 1: 500 ELISA: yes (see remarks)
Clone	317D5
Subtype	IgG2a (κ light chain)
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to residues near the carboxy terminus of rat VGLUT 1 (UniProt Id: Q62634)
Epitop	AA 542 to 560 from rat VGLUT1 (UniProt Id: Q62634)
Reactivity	Reacts with: rat (Q62634), mouse (Q3TXX4). Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	K.O. validated
Matching control	135-3P
Remarks	WB: This antibody yields stronger signals in Western blot experiments than cat. no. 135 511 but is less sensitive than cat. no. 135 011 and the polyclonal VGluT 1 antibodies 135 302, 135 303, 135 304 and 135 306.  IP: Coupling to protein A is recommended for IP, since covalent coupling to activated sepharose leads to considerable loss of activity.  ELISA: Suitable as capture antibody for sandwich-ELISA with cat. no. 135 303 as detector antibody. The ELISA-protocol for membrane proteins is recommended.

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

#### Background

The vesicular glutamate transporter 1 VGLUT 1, also referred to as BNPI and SLC17A7, was originally identified as a brain specific phosphate transporter. Like the related VGLUT 2, VGLUT 1 is both necessary and sufficient for uptake and storage of glutamate and thus comprises the sole determinant for a glutamatergic phenotype. Both VGLUTs are different from the plasma membrane transporters in that they are driven by a proton electrochemical gradient across the vesicle membrane.

VGLUT 1 and VGLUT 2 show complementary expression patterns. Together, they are currently the best markers for glutamatergic nerve terminals and glutamatergic synapses.

#### Selected References for 135 311

EphA4 is localized in clathrin-coated and synaptic vesicles in adult mouse brain.

Bouvier D, Tremblay ME, Riad M, Corera AT, Gingras D, Horn KE, Fotouhi M, Girard M, Murai KK, Kennedy TE, McPherson PS, et al.

Journal of neurochemistry (2010) 1131: 153-65. . EM, ICC, IP, WB

Expression and function of SNAP-25 as a universal SNARE component in GABAergic neurons.

Tafoya LC, Mameli M, Miyashita T, Guzowski JF, Valenzuela CF, Wilson MC

The Journal of neuroscience: the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience (2006) 2630: 7826-38. WB, ICC, IHC

Nonapoptotic caspase-3 guides C1q-dependent synaptic phagocytosis by microglia.

Andoh M, Shinoda N, Taira Y, Araki T, Kasahara Y, Takeuchi H, Miura M, Ikegaya Y, Koyama R

Nature communications (2025) 161: 918. . ICC, IHC; tested species: mouse

Regulation of hippocampal mossy fiber-CA3 synapse function by a Bcl11b/C1ql2/Nrxn3(25b+) pathway.

Koumoundourou A, Rannap M, De Bruyckere E, Nestel S, Reissner C, Egorov AV, Liu P, Missler M, Heimrich B, Draguhn A, Britsch S, et al.

eLife (2024) 12:..ICC, IHC; tested species: mouse

The TMEM132B-GABAA receptor complex controls alcohol actions in the brain.

Wang G, Peng S, Reyes Mendez M, Keramidas A, Castellano D, Wu K, Han W, Tian Q, Dong L, Li Y, Lu W, et al.

Cell (2024) 18723: 6649-6668.e35. . WB, ICC; tested species: mouse

Cannabidiol modulates excitatory-inhibitory ratio to counter hippocampal hyperactivity.

Rosenberg EC, Chamberland S, Bazelot M, Nebet ER, Wang X, McKenzie S, Jain S, Greenhill S, Wilson M, Marley N, Salah A, et al. Neuron (2023):..ICC, IHC; tested species: mouse,rat

Synapsin-dependent reserve pool of synaptic vesicles supports replenishment of the readily releasable pool under intense synaptic transmission.

Vasileva M, Horstmann H, Geumann C, Gitler D, Kuner T

The European journal of neuroscience (2012) 368: 3005-20. . ELISA

Anatomy of superior olivary complex and lateral lemniscus in Etruscan shrew.

Zacher AC, Felmy F

Scientific reports (2024) 141: 14734. . IHC

Human microglial cells as a therapeutic target in a neurodevelopmental disease model.

Mesci P, LaRock CN, Jeziorski JJ, Nakashima H, Chermont N, Ferrasa A, Herai RH, Ozaki T, Saleh A, Snethlage CE, Sanchez S, et al. Stem cell reports (2024):.. ICC; tested species: mouse

Beyond the MUN domain, Munc13 controls priming and depriming of synaptic vesicles.

Leitz J, Wang C, Esquivies L, Pfuetzner RA, Peters JJ, Couoh-Cardel S, Wang AL, Brunger AT

Cell reports (2024) 435: 114026. . IP; tested species: mouse

Loss of GTF2I promotes neuronal apoptosis and synaptic reduction in human cellular models of neurodevelopment.

Adams JW, Vinokur A, de Souza JS, Austria C, Guerra BS, Herai RH, Wahlin KJ, Muotri AR

Cell reports (2024) 433: 113867. . ICC; tested species: human

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/135311 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 freezedried) 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 freezethaw cycles.
- Please refer to our tips and hints for subsequent storage of reconstituted antibodies and control peptides and proteins.