

## Glycine receptor

Cat.No. 146 008; 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 <b>reconstitution</b> add 50 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	<b>WB:</b> 1 : 1000 (AP staining) <b>IP:</b> not tested yet <b>ICC:</b> 1 : 500 <b>IHC:</b> 1 : 500 up to 1 : 5000 (see remarks) <b>IHC-P:</b> 1 : 500
Clone	RbmAb4a
Subtype	IgG1 (κ light chain)
Immunogen	Nativ Protein corresponding to AA 1 to 457 from rat Glycine receptor α1 (UniProt Id: P07727)
Epitop	AA 96 to 105 from rat Glycine receptor α1 (UniProt Id: P07727)
Reactivity	Reacts with: human (P23415, P23416, P48167), rat (P07727, P22771, P20781), mouse (Q64018, Q7TNC8, P48168), pig, zebrafish. Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	Specific for all glycine receptor subunits.
Remarks	This antibody is a chimeric antibody based on the well known monoclonal mouse antibody mAb4a. 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. It also carries a Strep-tag at the C-terminus of the heavy chain. The antibody has been expressed in mammalian cells. <b>IHC:</b> Tissue sections require additional antigen retrieval with methanol/acetic acid prior to antibody incubation. For details see <a href="#">Dumoulin A, Triller A &amp; Dieudonné S (2001)</a> .

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

## Background

The inhibitory **glycine receptor** (GlyR) is a member of the ligand-gated ion channel superfamily of neurotransmitter receptors. It is an oligomeric protein composed of homologous subunits (α 1-4 and β) with four transmembrane segments (M1-M4) each. It shows a widespread expression profile in brain. Several isoforms and splice variants with distinct pharmacology have been discovered so far.

## Selected References for 146 008

Brain volume increase and neuronal plasticity under predator-induced morphological defense expression in *Daphnia longicephala*.

Graeve A, Ioannidou I, Reinhard J, Görl DM, Faissner A, Weiss LC  
Scientific reports (2021) 111: 12612. . **IHC**

Ethanol consumption and sedation are altered in mice lacking the glycine receptor α2 subunit.  
San Martin L, Gallegos S, Araya A, Romero N, Morelli G, Comhair J, Harvey RJ, Rigo JM, Brone B, Aguayo LG  
British journal of pharmacology (2020) 17717: 3941-3956. . **WB; tested species: mouse**

Role of the Glycine Receptor β Subunit in Synaptic Localization and Pathogenicity in Severe Startle Disease.  
Wiessler AL, Hasenmüller AS, Fuhl I, Mille C, Cortes Campo O, Reinhard N, Schenk J, Heinze KG, Schaefer N, Specht CG, Villmann C, et al.

The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience (2024) 442: . . **WB; tested species: mouse**

Synaptic input and Ca<sup>2+</sup> activity in zebrafish oligodendrocyte precursor cells contribute to myelin sheath formation.

Li J, Miramontes TG, Czopka T, Monk KR  
Nature neuroscience (2024) 272: 219-231. . **IHC; tested species: zebrafish**

A zebrafish gephyrin mutant distinguishes synaptic and enzymatic functions of Gephyrin.

Brennan EJ, Monk KR, Li J  
Neural development (2024) 191: 14. . **IHC; tested species: zebrafish**

Presence of ethanol-sensitive and ethanol-insensitive glycine receptors in the ventral tegmental area and prefrontal cortex in mice.

Araya A, Gallegos S, Viveros R, San Martin L, Muñoz B, Harvey RJ, Zeilhofer HU, Aguayo LG  
British journal of pharmacology (2021) 17823: 4691-4707. . **WB; tested species: mouse**

Contribution of GlyR α3 Subunits to the Sensitivity and Effect of Ethanol in the Nucleus Accumbens.

San Martin LS, Armijo-Weingart L, Araya A, Yévenes GE, Harvey RJ, Aguayo LG  
Frontiers in molecular neuroscience (2021) 14: 756607. . **WB; tested species: mouse**

## Selected General References

Expression of glycine receptor alpha subunits and gephyrin in cultured spinal neurons.

Bechade C et al. Eur. J. Neurosci. (1996) PubMed:8714713

The glycine receptor deficiency of the mutant mouse spastic: evidence for normal glycine receptor structure and localization.

Becker CM et al. J. Neurosci. (1986) PubMed:3012014

Identification of glycinergic synapses in the cochlear nucleus through immunocytochemical localization of the postsynaptic receptor.

Altschuler RA et al. Brain Res. (1986) PubMed:3008938

Distribution of glycine receptors at central synapses: an immunoelectron microscopy study.

Triller A et al. J. Cell Biol. (1985) PubMed:2991304

Purification and characterization of the glycine receptor of pig spinal cord.

Graham D et al. Biochemistry (1985) PubMed:2581608

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at <https://sysy.com/product/146008> 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.