

Gephyrin

Cat.No. 147 318; Recombinant Guinea pig antibody, 200 µl recombinant IgG supernatant (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	200 µl purified recombinant IgG supernatant, lyophilized. For reconstitution add 200 µl H ₂ O, then aliquot and store at -20°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 (see remarks) IP: not recommended (see remarks) ICC: 1 : 200 IHC: 1 : 200 (see remarks) IHC_P: not recommended IHC_FR: 1 : 200 (see remarks)
Clone	GpmAb7a
Subtype	IgG2 (κ light chain)
Immunogen	Nativ Protein corresponding to AA 1 to 768 from rat Gephyrin (UniProt Id: Q03555)
Epitop	Epitop: AA 264 to 276 from rat Gephyrin (UniProt Id: Q03555)
Reactivity	Reacts with: human (Q9NQX3), rat (Q03555), mouse (Q8BUV3), pig, goldfish, zebrafish. Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	Specific for the brain specific 93 kDa splice variant phosphorylated at Ser-270. K.O.
Remarks	This antibody is a chimeric antibody based on the well known clone mAb7a. The constant regions of the heavy and light chains have been replaced with Guinea pig specific sequences. The antibody can therefore be used with standard anti-Guinea pig secondary reagents. It also carries a Strep-tag at the C-terminus of the heavy chain and has been expressed in mammalian cells. WB: Clone 3B11 (cat. no. 147 111) is highly recommended. IP: Clone 3B11 (cat. no. 147 111) highly recommended. IHC: For best results use the protocol of Schneider Gasser et al., 2006. IHC_FR: PFA fixation is recommended.

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

Background

Gephyrin is a bifunctional protein which is essential for both synaptic clustering of inhibitory neurotransmitter receptors in the central nervous system and the biosynthesis of the molybdenum cofactor (MoCo) in peripheral tissues. It co-purifies with the inhibitory glycine receptor (GlyR) and is expressed abundantly in all brain areas which contain synapses.

Selected References for 147 318

- Identification of a Spinal Circuit for Mechanical and Persistent Spontaneous Itch.
Pan H, Fatima M, Li A, Lee H, Cai W, Horwitz L, Hor CC, Zaher N, Cin M, Slade H, Huang T, et al. *Neuron* (2019) 1036: 1135-1149.e6. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**
- Fast Regulation of GABAAR Diffusion Dynamics by Nogo-A Signaling.
Fricke S, Metzdorf K, Ohm M, Haak S, Heine M, Korte M, Zagrebelsky M *Cell reports* (2019) 293: 671-684.e6. . **ICC; tested species: mouse**
- Preclinical long-term safety of intraspinal transplantation of human dorsal spinal GABA neural progenitor cells.
Zheng X, Liu Z, He Z, Xu J, Wang Y, Gong C, Zhang R, Zhang SC, Chen H, Wang W *iScience* (2023) 2611: 108306. . **IHC; tested species: rat**
- Neuronal activation of Gαq EGL-30/GNAQ late in life rejuvenates cognition across species.
Stevenson ME, Bieri G, Kaletsky R, St Ange J, Remesal L, Pratt KJB, Zhou S, Weng Y, Murphy CT, Villeda SA *Cell reports* (2023) 429: 113151. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**
- A thalamic-primary auditory cortex circuit mediates resilience to stress.
Li HY, Zhu MZ, Yuan XR, Guo ZX, Pan YD, Li YQ, Zhu XH *Cell* (2023) 1867: 1352-1368.e18. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**
- Cx3Cr1-Cre induction leads to microglial activation and IFN-1 signaling caused by DNA damage in early postnatal brain.
Sahasrabudhe V, Ghosh HS *Cell reports* (2022) 383: 110252. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**
- Defective lipid signalling caused by mutations in PIK3C2B underlies focal epilepsy.
Gozzelino L, Kochlamazashvili G, Baldassari S, Mackintosh AI, Licchetta L, Iovino E, Liu YC, Bennett CA, Bennett MF, Damiano JA, Zsurka G, et al. *Brain : a journal of neurology* (2022) 1457: 2313-2331. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**
- Neurotransmitter phenotype switching by spinal excitatory interneurons regulates locomotor recovery after spinal cord injury.
Bertels H, Vicente-Ortiz G, El Kanbi K, Takeoka A *Nature neuroscience* (2022) 255: 617-629. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**
- Gabbr3 is required for the functional integration of pyramidal neuron subtypes in the somatosensory cortex.
Babji R, Ferrer C, Donatelle A, Wacks S, Buch AM, Niemeyer JE, Ma H, Duan ZRS, Fetcho RN, Che A, Otsuka T, et al. *Neuron* (2022) : . . **IHC; tested species: mouse**
- Morphological assessment of GABA and glutamate inputs to GnRH neurons in intact female mice using expansion microscopy.
Yeo SH, Herde MK, Herbison AE *Journal of neuroendocrinology* (2021) 339: e13021. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**
- Cnksr2 Loss in Mice Leads to Increased Neural Activity and Behavioral Phenotypes of Epilepsy-Aphasia Syndrome.
Erata E, Gao Y, Purkey AM, Soderblom EJ, McNamara JO, Soderling SH *The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience* (2021) 4146: 9633-9649. . **ICC; tested species: mouse**
- 4E-BP2-dependent translation in cerebellar Purkinje cells controls spatial memory but not autism-like behaviors.
Hooshmandi M, Truong VT, Fields E, Thomas RE, Wong C, Sharma V, Gantois I, Soriano Roque P, Chalkiadaki K, Wu N, Chakraborty A, et al. *Cell reports* (2021) 354: 109036. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at <https://sysy.com/product/147318> 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.