

Ca²⁺ channel R-type α -1E

Cat.No. 152 404; Polyclonal Guinea pig antibody, 100 μ l antiserum (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	100 μ l antiserum, lyophilized. For reconstitution add 100 μ l 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: 1 : 500 up to 1 : 1000 (AP staining) (see remarks) IP: not tested yet ICC: not tested yet IHC: not tested yet IHC-P (FFPE): not tested yet
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to AA 1921 to 2222 from rat Ca ²⁺ channel R-type α -1E (Cav2.3) (UniProt Id: Q07652)
Reactivity	Reacts with: rat (Q07652), mouse (Q61290). Other species not tested yet.
Remarks	WB: To avoid protein aggregation, do not heat samples for SDS-PAGE. Due to the large size of this protein, we recommend NuPAGE 3-8% Tris-Acetate gels for SDS-PAGE.

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

Background

Voltage gated calcium channels (VGCCs), also referred to as voltage sensitive calcium channels (VSCCs), are present in most excitable cells. They mediate the influx of Ca²⁺ ions into the cell and trigger the release of neurotransmitters or hormones but are also involved in other calcium dependent processes like metabolism, cell proliferation and cell death. VGCCs are composed of four subunits (α -1, α -2, β and δ) in a 1:1:1:1 ratio. The α -1E isoform occurs in VGCCs of the **R**-type which belongs to the high voltage activated group (hva).

Selected General References

- Electrophysiological and molecular evidence of L-(Cav1), N- (Cav2.2), and R- (Cav2.3) type Ca²⁺ channels in rat cortical astrocytes.
D'Ascenzo M et al. *Glia* (2004) PubMed:14966867
- Quantitative regional and ultrastructural localization of the Ca(v)2.3 subunit of R-type calcium channel in mouse brain.
Parajuli LK et al. *J. Neurosci.* (2012) PubMed:23015445
- Localization of the calcium channel subunits Cav1.2 (alpha1C) and Cav2.3 (alpha1E) in the mouse organ of Corti.
Waka N et al. *Histol. Histopathol.* (2003) PubMed:12973680
- Functional specialization of presynaptic Cav2.3 Ca²⁺ channels.
Dietrich D et al. *Neuron* (2003) PubMed:12895422
- The alpha 1E calcium channel exhibits permeation properties similar to low-voltage-activated calcium channels.
Bourinet E et al. *J. Neurosci.* (1996) PubMed:8756429
- Isoform expression of the voltage-dependent calcium channel alpha 1E.
Marubio LM et al. *Recept. Channels* (1996) PubMed:9065972
- Structure and functional characterization of neuronal alpha 1E calcium channel subtypes.
Williams ME et al. *J. Biol. Chem.* (1994) PubMed:8071363

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at <https://sysy.com/product/152404> 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.