

Neurexin1/2/3

Cat.No. 175 003; Polyclonal rabbit 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 ₂ 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 : 1000 (AP staining) (see remarks) IP: not tested yet ICC: not recommended IHC: not tested yet IHC-P: not tested yet
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to AA 1459 to 1514 and 1657 to 1712 and 1524 to 1578 from rat Neurexin1/2/3
Reactivity	Reacts with: rat (Q63372, Q63376, Q07310), mouse (Q9CS84, E9PUM9, Q8C985). Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	Due to the homology of the cytoplasmic tails of α- and β-neurexins 1, 2 and 3, this antiserum detects all isoforms and their corresponding splice-variants. K.O. validated PubMed: 30104341
Remarks	WB: Non-boiled samples yield stronger signals.

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

Background

α- and β-neurexins are single pass transmembrane proteins with a short cytoplasmic C-terminus and a long extracellular N-terminal part. In α-neurexins the extracellular sequence is substantially longer than in β-neurexins. Alternative splicing of the N-terminal part even confers more complexity to this protein family suggesting distinct binding partners for the extracellular regions. In contrast, the C-termini are highly conserved in the different isoforms and splice-variants and they share overlapping cytosolic binding partners.

Neurexins are receptor like molecules that form heterologous cell contacts with post-synaptic cell surface proteins at synaptic connections (e.g. β-neurexins with neuroligins). They also serve as receptors for the black widow toxin α-latrotoxin which induces neurotransmitter release.

Selected References for 175 003

A novel synaptic junction preparation for the identification and characterization of cleft proteins.

Burch A, Tao-Cheng JH, Dosemeci A

PloS one (2017) 123: e0174895. . **WB, EM; tested species: rat**

Cochlear ribbon synapse maturation requires Nlgn1 and Nlgn3.

Ramirez MA, Ninoyu Y, Miller C, Andrade LR, Edassery S, Bomba-Warczak E, Ortega B, Manor U, Rutherford MA, Friedman RA, Savas JN, et al.

iScience (2022) 258: 104803. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Neuroligin-1-Modified Electrodes for Specific Coupling with a Presynaptic Neuronal Membrane.

Jeon J, Yoon SH, Oh MA, Cho W, Kim JY, Shin CI, Kim EJ, Chung TD

ACS applied materials & interfaces (2021) 1318: 21944-21953. . **ICC; tested species: rat**

Impaired synaptic plasticity in behaving mice by inactivation of presenilin and accumulation of the neurexin gamma-secretase proteolytic substrate.

Arias-Aragón F, Sánchez-Hidalgo AC, Gruart A, Martínez-Mir A, Delgado-García JM, Scholl FG

Experimental neurology (2025) 389: 115241. . **WB; tested species: mouse**

Tandem Mass Tag LC-MS/MS of Aqueous Humor From Individuals With Type 2 Diabetes Without Retinopathy Reveals Early Dysregulation of Synaptic Proteins.

Sachdeva MM, Lee Y, Unlu EK, Koseoglu ND, Cha E, Wang J, Prescott CR, Eghrari AO, Na CH

Investigative ophthalmology & visual science (2024) 653: 16. . **WB; tested species: human**

Altered expression of synaptic proteins and adhesion molecules in the hippocampus and cortex following the onset of diabetes in nonobese diabetic mice.

Yokokawa T, Kido K, Sato K, Hayashi T, Fujita S

Physiological reports (2023) 118: e15673. . **WB; tested species: mouse**

A delay in vesicle endocytosis by a C-terminal fragment of N-cadherin enhances Aβ synaptotoxicity.

Teng Z, Kartalou GI, Dagar S, Fraering PC, Lessmann V, Gottmann K

Cell death discovery (2023) 91: 444. . **WB; tested species: mouse**

SIPA1L1/SPAR1 interacts with the neurabin family of proteins and is involved in GPCR signaling.

Matsuura K, Kobayashi S, Konno K, Yamasaki M, Horiuchi T, Senda T, Hayashi T, Satoh K, Arima-Yoshida F, Iwasaki K, Negishi L, et al.

The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience (2022) : . . **WB; tested species: mouse**

Diverging Effects of Adolescent Ethanol Exposure on Tripartite Synaptic Development across Prefrontal Cortex Subregions.

Walker CD, Sexton HG, Hyde J, Greene B, Risher ML

Cells (2022) 1119: . . **IHC; tested species: rat**

Selective expression of the neurexin substrate for presenilin in the adult forebrain causes deficits in associative memory and presynaptic plasticity.

Sánchez-Hidalgo AC, Arias-Aragón F, Romero-Barragán MT, Martín-Cuevas C, Delgado-García JM, Martínez-Mir A, Scholl FG

Experimental neurology (2021) 347: 113896. . **WB; tested species: mouse**

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at <https://sysy.com/product/175003> 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 at 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.