SYSY Antibodies

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# GluK1 (GluR5)

**Cat.No. 180 313; Polyclonal rabbit antibody, 50 µg specific antibody (lyophilized)**

## Data Sheet

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|---|---|
| Reconstitution/ Storage | 50 µg specific antibody, lyophilized. Affinity purified with the immunogen. Albumin and azide were added for stabilization. For **reconstitution** add 50 µl $H_2O$ 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**: external data (see remarks)<br>**IP**: not tested yet<br>**ICC**: not tested yet<br>**IHC**: 1 : 5000 up to 1 : 10000 (see remarks)<br>**IHC-P (FFPE)**: not tested yet |
| Immunogen | Synthetic peptide corresponding to AA 899 to 918 from human GluK1 (UniProt Id: P39086) |
| Reactivity | Reacts with: mouse (Q60934).<br>Other species not tested yet. |
| Remarks | **WB**: This antibody has been successfully applied and published for this method by customers (see application-specific references). It has not been validated using our standard protocols.<br>**IHC**: For optimal results in retina tissue, follow the retina protocol.<br>The antibody has been published in other tissues by customers (see IHC references). |

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

## Background

Ionotropic glutamate receptors (iGluRs) mediate rapid excitatory neurotransmission in the mammalian CNS. They can be subdivided into three major groups, the AMPA/GluA, NMDA/GluN, and kainate/GluK receptors (KARs) (1, 2).
mRNAs coding for glutamate receptors are substrates for an adenosine deaminase acting on RNA (ADAR) that increases the diversity of these proteins (3). KARs can be found at pre- and postsynaptic sites and are composed of five different subunits: GluK1, **GluK2** and **GluK3** can form homomeric receptors whereas GluK4 and **GluK5** form heteromeric receptors with GluK1-3 (4).

## Selected References for 180 313

Oligodendrocyte precursor cell AMPA receptors differ with age and brain region while kainate receptors remain stable.
Kamen Y, Evans KA, Ng YT, Dietmann S, Káradóttir RT
iScience (2025) 2810: 113560. . **WB; tested species: mouse**

The absence of functional bassoon at cone photoreceptor ribbon synapses affects signal transmission at Off cone bipolar cell contacts in mouse retina.
Babai N, von Wittgenstein J, Gierke K, Brandstätter JH, Feigenspan A
Acta physiologica (Oxford, England) (2021) 2313: e13584. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

INSIHGT: an accessible multi-scale, multi-modal 3D spatial biology platform.
Yau CN, Hung JTS, Campbell RAA, Wong TCY, Huang B, Wong BTY, Chow NKN, Zhang L, Tsoi EPL, Tan Y, Li JJX, et al.
Nature communications (2024) 151: 10888. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

## Selected General References

Glutamate receptor ion channels: structure, regulation, and function.
Traynelis SF et al. Pharmacol Rev (2010) PubMed:20716669

Structure and assembly mechanism for heteromeric kainate receptors.
Kumar J et al. Neuron (2011) PubMed:21791290

A nomenclature for ligand-gated ion channels.
Collingridge GL et al. Neuropharmacology (2009) PubMed:18655795

A standardized nomenclature for adenosine deaminases that act on RNA.
Bass BL et al. RNA (1997) PubMed:9292492

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/180313 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.