

## GluA2

Cat.No. 182 103; Polyclonal rabbit antibody, 50 µg specific antibody (lyophilized)

### Data Sheet

|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Reconstitution/<br>Storage | 50 µg specific antibody, lyophilized. Affinity purified with the immunogen. 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)<br><b>IP:</b> yes<br><b>ICC:</b> 1 : 500<br><b>IHC:</b> 1 : 500<br><b>IHC-P:</b> not tested yet<br><b>ExM:</b> 1 : 200 (see remarks)   |
| Immunogen                  | Recombinant protein corresponding to AA 836 to 883 from rat GluA2 (UniProt Id: P19491)   |
| Reactivity                 | Reacts with: human (P42262), rat (P19491), mouse (P23819). Other species not tested yet.   |
| Specificity                | Some cross reactivity to GluA 3.   |
| Matching control           | 182-1P   |
| Remarks                    | <b>ExM:</b> This antibody has been successfully used for the magnified analysis of the proteome (MAP) expansion microscopy method ( <a href="#">MAP; Ku et al. 2016. Nature Biotechnology 34:973-981</a> )   |

**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). mRNAs coding for glutamate receptors are substrates for an adenosine deaminase acting on RNA (ADAR) that increases the diversity of these proteins. Glutamate receptors of the AMPA subtype are monovalent cation channels and are composed of the four AMPA subunits GluA 1, **GluA 2**, GluA 3, and GluA 4.

### Selected References for 182 103

Clustering of Tau fibrils impairs the synaptic composition of α3-Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase and AMPA receptors. Shrivastava AN, Redeker V, Pieri L, Bousset L, Renner M, Madiona K, Mailhes-Hamon C, Coens A, Buée L, Hantraye P, Triller A, et al. The EMBO journal (2019) : . . **IP, ICC, IHC; tested species: mouse**

PICK1 regulates AMPA receptor endocytosis via direct interactions with AP2 α-appendage and dynamin. Fiuza M, Rostosky CM, Parkinson GT, Bygrave AM, Halemani N, Baptista M, Milosevic I, Hanley JG The Journal of cell biology (2017) 21610: 3323-3338. . **ICC, WB; tested species: rat**

Patch2MAP combines patch-clamp electrophysiology with super-resolution structural and protein imaging in identified single neurons without genetic modification. Vardalaki D, Pham TLD, Frosch MP, Cosgrove GR, Richardson M, Cash SS, Harnett MT bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology (2023) : . . **EXM; tested species: human**

A dendritic mechanism for balancing synaptic flexibility and stability. Yaeger CE, Vardalaki D, Zhang Q, Pham TLD, Brown NJ, Ji N, Harnett MT Cell reports (2024) 438: 114638. . **EXM; tested species: mouse**

Mapping proteomic composition of excitatory postsynaptic sites in the cerebellar cortex. Robinson K, Delhay M, Craig AM Frontiers in molecular neuroscience (2024) 17: 1381534. . **EXM; tested species: mouse**

A C-terminal motif containing a PKC phosphorylation site regulates γ-Protocadherin-mediated dendrite arborization in the cerebral cortex in vivo. Hanes CM, Mah KM, Steffen DM, McLeod CM, Marcucci CG, Fuller LC, Burgess RW, Garrett AM, Weiner JA Developmental neurobiology (2024) : . . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

SNX17 Mediates Dendritic Spine Maturation via p140Cap. Cui Q, Liang S, Li H, Guo Y, Lv J, Wang X, Qin P, Xu H, Huang TY, Lu Y, Tian Q, et al. Molecular neurobiology (2023) : . . **WB; tested species: mouse**

CDKL5 deficiency in adult glutamatergic neurons alters synaptic activity and causes spontaneous seizures via TrkB signaling. Zhu ZA, Li YY, Xu J, Xue H, Feng X, Zhu YC, Xiong ZQ Cell reports (2023) 4210: 113202. . **WB; tested species: mouse**

Daily Brief Heat Therapy Reduces Seizures in A350V IQSEC2 Mice and Is Associated with Correction of AMPA Receptor-Mediated Synaptic Dysfunction. Jada R, Borisov V, Laury E, Halpert S, Levy NS, Wagner S, Netser S, Walikonis R, Carmi I, Berlin S, Levy AP, et al. International journal of molecular sciences (2023) 244: . . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Neurexin-2: An inhibitory neurexin that restricts excitatory synapse formation in the hippocampus. Lin PY, Chen LY, Jiang M, Trotter JH, Seigneur E, Südhof TC Science advances (2023) 91: eadd8856. . **WB; tested species: mouse**

Nanoscale rules governing the organization of glutamate receptors in spine synapses are subunit specific. Hruska M, Cain RE, Dalva MB Nature communications (2022) 131: 920. . **ICC; tested species: rat**

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at <https://sysy.com/product/182103> 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.