

## m-AChR-2

Cat.No. 223 017; Monoclonal rat antibody, 100 µg purified IgG (lyophilized)

### Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	100 µg purified IgG, lyophilized. For <b>reconstitution</b> add 100 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) (see remarks) <b>IP:</b> not tested yet <b>ICC:</b> not tested yet <b>IHC:</b> 1 : 100 <b>IHC-P:</b> not tested yet
Clone	2-1-155
Subtype	IgG1
Immunogen	207 to 388 from human m-AChR-2 (UniProt Id: P08172)
Epitop	AA 207 to 388 from human m-AChR-2 (UniProt Id: P08172)
Reactivity	Reacts with: human (P08172), rat (P10980), mouse (Q9ERZ4). Other species not tested yet.
Remarks	<b>WB:</b> This antibody detects also higher molecular weight bands, depending on the glycosilation state of the protein. The protein tends to aggregate after boiling, making it necessary to run SDS-PAGE with non-boiled samples.

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

### Background

The **muscarinic acetylcholine receptors** comprise 5 members (m1 - m5) and mediate many acetylcholine driven cellular actions such as adenylate cyclase inhibition, phosphoinositide degeneration and potassium channel mediation. They belong to a larger family of G protein-coupled receptors. Muscarinic acetylcholine receptor **2** has been suggested to function as a presynaptic autoreceptor that inhibits acetylcholine release in the basal forebrain. It is also expressed in cardiac tissue where it is involved in mediation of bradycardia and a decrease in cardiac contractility.

### Selected References for 223 017

Evaluation of muscarinic agonist-induced analgesia in muscarinic acetylcholine receptor knockout mice. Duttaroy A, Gomeza J, Gan JW, Siddiqui N, Basile AS, Harman WD, Smith PL, Felder CC, Levey AI, Wess J Molecular pharmacology (2002) 62S: 1084-93. . **IHC**

Subcellular redistribution of m2 muscarinic acetylcholine receptors in striatal interneurons in vivo after acute cholinergic stimulation.

Bernard V, Laribi O, Levey AI, Bloch B

The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience (1998) 18(23): 10207-18. . **IHC**

Light and electron microscopic study of m2 muscarinic acetylcholine receptor in the basal forebrain of the rat.

Levey AI, Edmunds SM, Hersch SM, Wiley RG, Heilman CJ

The Journal of comparative neurology (1995) 351(3): 339-56. . **IHC**

### Selected General References

Altered striatal function and muscarinic cholinergic receptors in acetylcholinesterase knockout mice. Volpicelli-Daley LA et al. Mol. Pharmacol. (2003) PubMed:14645660

Characterization of central inhibitory muscarinic autoreceptors by the use of muscarinic acetylcholine receptor knock-out mice. Zhang W et al. J. Neurosci. (2002) PubMed:11880500

Association of m1 and m2 muscarinic receptor proteins with asymmetric synapses in the primate cerebral cortex: morphological evidence for cholinergic modulation of excitatory neurotransmission.

Mrzljak L et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. (1993) PubMed:8389473

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at <https://sysy.com/product/223017> 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.