

Cannabinoid receptor CB1-R

Cat.No. 258 104; Polyclonal Guinea pig antibody, 100 µl antiserum (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	100 µl antiserum, lyophilized. For reconstitution add 100 µl 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: not recommended IP: not tested yet ICC: 1 : 500 IHC: 1 : 500 IHC_P: 1 : 500
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to AA 450 to 473 from rat CB1-R (UniProt Id: P20272)
Reactivity	Reacts with: rat (P20272), mouse (P47746). Other species not tested yet.

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

Background

The **cannabinoid receptor CB1-R** is a G-protein coupled receptor (GPCR) with 7 transmembrane domains. It is responsive to tetrahydrocannabinol, the psychotropic component of marijuana. Endogenous cannabinoids (endocannabinoids) are released from postsynaptic neurons and act onto presynaptic cannabinoid receptors where they play important physiological roles in synaptic plasticity, analgesia, appetite, and neuroprotection.

Selected References for 258 104

Neuronal Dystroglycan regulates postnatal development of CCK/cannabinoid receptor-1 interneurons. Miller DS, Wright KM
Neural development (2021) 161: 4. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

The complement inhibitor CD59 is required for GABAergic synaptic transmission in the dentate gyrus. Wen L, Yang X, Wu Z, Fu S, Zhan Y, Chen Z, Bi D, Shen Y
Cell reports (2023) 424: 112349. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Selected General References

Dynamic imaging of cannabinoid receptor 1 vesicular trafficking in cultured astrocytes. Osborne KD, Lee W, Malarkey EB, Irving AJ, Parpura V
ASN neuro (2009) 15: . .

CB1 cannabinoid receptor activity is modulated by the cannabinoid receptor interacting protein CRIP 1a. Niehaus JL, Liu Y, Wallis KT, Egertová M, Bhartur SG, Mukhopadhyay S, Shi S, He H, Selley DE, Howlett AC, Elphick MR, et al.
Molecular pharmacology (2007) 726: 1557-66. .

The CB1 cannabinoid receptor is the major cannabinoid receptor at excitatory presynaptic sites in the hippocampus and cerebellum. Kawamura Y, Fukaya M, Maejima T, Yoshida T, Miura E, Watanabe M, Ohno-Shosaku T, Kano M
The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience (2006) 2611: 2991-3001. .

An amino-terminal variant of the central cannabinoid receptor resulting from alternative splicing. Shire D, Carillon C, Kaghad M, Calandra B, Rinaldi-Carmona M, Le Fur G, Caput D, Ferrara P
The Journal of biological chemistry (1995) 2708: 3726-31. .

Structure of a cannabinoid receptor and functional expression of the cloned cDNA. Matsuda LA, Lolait SJ, Brownstein MJ, Young AC, Bonner TI
Nature (1990) 3466284: 561-4. .

Cannabinoid inhibition of adenylate cyclase. Biochemistry of the response in neuroblastoma cell membranes. Howlett AC
Molecular pharmacology (1985) 274: 429-36. .

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at <https://susy.com/product/258104> 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.