

NET

Cat.No. 260 006; Polyclonal chicken 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. For detailed information, see back of the data sheet.
Applications	WB: not recommended IP: not tested yet ICC: not tested yet IHC: 1 : 500 up to 1 : 1000 IHC-P/FFPE: not tested yet
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to AA 189 to 204 from rat NET (UniProt Id: Q63380)
Reactivity	Reacts with: rat (Q63380), mouse (O55192). Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	Specific for NET.
Matching control	260-0P

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

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at <https://sysy.com/product/260006> or scan the QR-code.



Background

The **norepinephrine (NE) transporter (NET)**, also referred to as Sodium-dependent noradrenaline transporter, is expressed on the plasma membranes of noradrenergic neurons. It is responsible for the inactivation of synaptically released NE and is a target for many antidepressants and psychostimulants.

Selected References for 260 006

Immunohistochemical analysis of the mouse celiac ganglion: An integrative relay station of the peripheral nervous system. Kaestner CL, Smith EH, Peirce SG, Hoover DB
The Journal of comparative neurology (2019) : . . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Norepinephrine-Induced Calcium Signaling and Store-Operated Calcium Entry in Olfactory Bulb Astrocytes. Fischer T, Prey J, Eschholz L, Rotermund N, Lohr C
Frontiers in cellular neuroscience (2021) 15: 639754. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Selected General References

Insulin reveals Akt signaling as a novel regulator of norepinephrine transporter trafficking and norepinephrine homeostasis. Robertson SD, Matthies HJ, Owens WA, Sathananthan V, Christianson NS, Kennedy JP, Lindsley CW, Daws LC, Galli A
The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience (2010) 3034: 11305-16. .

Dependence of serotonergic and other nonadrenergic enteric neurons on norepinephrine transporter expression. Li Z, Caron MG, Blakely RD, Margolis KG, Gershon MD
The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience (2010) 3049: 16730-40. .

Cross-talk between dopaminergic and noradrenergic systems in the rat ventral tegmental area, locus ceruleus, and dorsal hippocampus. Guiard BP, El Mansari M, Blier P
Molecular pharmacology (2008) 74: 1463-75. .

Immunolocalization of the cocaine- and antidepressant-sensitive l-norepinephrine transporter. Schroeter S, Apparsundaram S, Wiley RG, Miner LH, Sesack SR, Blakely RD
The Journal of comparative neurology (2000) 420: 211-32. .

Hippocampus norepinephrine, caudate dopamine and serotonin, and behavioral responses to the stereoisomers of amphetamine and methamphetamine. Kuczenski R, Segal DS, Cho AK, Melega W
The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience (1995) 15: 1308-17. .

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 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.