SYSY Antibodies

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# NeuN

**Cat.No. 266 006; 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 $H_2O$ 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**: not tested yet<br>**IP**: not tested yet<br>**ICC**: 1 : 500<br>**IHC**: 1 : 100 up to 1 : 500<br>**IHC-P (FFPE)**: 1 : 200 |
| Immunogen | Recombinant protein corresponding to AA 1 to 97 from mouse NeuN (UniProt Id: Q8BIF2) |
| Reactivity | Reacts with: rat (D4A2H6), mouse (Q8BIF2).<br>Other species not tested yet. |

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

## Background

**NeuN** (**Neu**ronal **N**uclei) is a neuron-specific nuclear protein that has been identified as Fox-3/Rbfox3, a member of the Fox-1 family of transcription factors.
NeuN is only expressed in the nuclei of differentiated neurons. In some neurons - Purkinje cells, sympathetic ganglion cells, INL retinal cells, Cajal-Retzius cells, inferior olivary, and dentate nucleus neurons - NeuN is not detectable.

For more information on protein expression pattern, please refer to the overview image in our SYSY Antibodies ATLAS.

## Selected References for 266 006

Kidins220/ARMS controls astrocyte calcium signaling and neuron-astrocyte communication.
Jaudon F, Chiacchiaretta M, Albini M, Ferroni S, Benfenati F, Cesca F
Cell death and differentiation (2019) : . . **ICC; tested species: mouse**

Widespread expression of erythropoietin receptor in brain and its induction by injury.
Ott C, Martens H, Hassouna I, Oliveira B, Erck C, Zafeiriou MP, Peteri UK, Hesse D, Gerhart S, Altas B, Kolbow T, et al.
Molecular medicine (Cambridge, Mass.) (2015) : . . **IHC**

Persisting Region-Specific Microglia Activation and Synaptic Imbalance During Remission in a DSS-Induced Colitis Model.
Morton L, Villafuerte LE, Garza AP, Lindemann N, Wider-Eberspächer E, Bruder D, Dunay IR
Glia (2026) 7411: e70208. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Single cell RNA-sequencing reveals neuron type-specific vulnerabilities in a model of STXBP1-related disorder.
Roig Adam A, van Berkel AA, Vanheusden M, Bast L, Smit AB, Sullivan PF, Hjerling-Leffler J, Verhage M
Molecular psychiatry (2026) : . . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Parkinsonism disrupts cortical function by dysregulating oscillatory, network and synaptic activity of parvalbumin positive interneurons.
Minetti A, Montagni E, Meneghetti N, Macchi F, Coulomb É, Martello A, Tiberi A, Capsoni S, Mazzoni A, Allegra Mascaro AL, Spalletti C, et al.
NPJ Parkinson's disease (2025) 111: 194. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Heterozygosity for neurodevelopmental disorder-associated TRIO variants yields distinct deficits in behavior, neuronal development, and synaptic transmission in mice.
Ishchenko Y, Jeng AT, Feng S, Nottoli T, Manriquez-Rodriguez C, Nguyen KK, Carrizales MG, Vitarelli MJ, Corcoran EE, Greer CA, Myers SA, et al.
eLife (2025) 13: . . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Diversity of axon initial segment geometry in the mouse hippocampus and its predicted influence on neuronal excitability.
Stevens NA, Achilles M, Monath J, Langer R, Engelhardt M, Both M, Thome C
Cerebral cortex (New York, N.Y. : 1991) (2025) 3512: . . **IHC; tested species: human**

Axon initial segment dynamics during associative fear learning.
Benoit CM, Ganea DA, Paricio-Montesinos R, Esser J, Thome C, Janssen JM, Sattin A, Innocenti SM, Krabbe S, Lüthi A, Fellin T, et al.
Nature neuroscience (2025) : . . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Anterior cingulate cross-hemispheric inhibition via the claustrum resolves painful sensory conflict.
Koga K, Kobayashi K, Tsuda M, Pickering AE, Furue H
Communications biology (2024) 71: 330. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Region-specific heterogeneity in neuronal nuclear morphology in young, aged and in Alzheimer's disease mouse brains.
Das S, Ramanan N
Frontiers in cell and developmental biology (2023) 11: 1032504. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/266006 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.