

EPB41L1 / 4.1N

Cat.No. 276 103; Polyclonal rabbit 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. Antibodies should be stored at +4°C when still lyophilized. Do not freeze! For detailed information, see back of the data sheet.
Applications	WB: 1 : 1000 (AP staining) IP: yes ICC: 1 : 500 up to 1 : 1000 IHC: 1 : 200 up to 1 : 500 IHC-P: not tested yet
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to AA 5 to 100 from mouse 4.1N (UniProt Id: Q9Z2H5)
Reactivity	Reacts with: rat (Q9WTP0), mouse (Q9Z2H5). Other species not tested yet.

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

Background

The protein 4.1 family consists of a group of skeletal proteins related to the red blood cell (RBC) protein **4.1R**, also known as the erythrocyte membrane skeletal band 4.1 protein EPB 41. This protein family also includes **4.1N** (EPB 4), 4.1B and **4.1G** (EPB 4.1L2). 4.1N and 4.1G are expressed in neuronal and non-neuronal cells in the brain. For 4.1N several splice variants with tissue specific expression patterns have been described. The 135 kDa isoform is most prominent in brain whereas a smaller 100 kDa variant is enriched in peripheral tissues

Selected References for 276 103

Subunit-dependent and subunit-independent rules of AMPA receptor trafficking during chemical long-term depression in hippocampal neurons.
Matsuda S, Yuzaki M
The Journal of biological chemistry (2021) 297(2): 100949. . **WB, IP; tested species: mouse**

Selected General References

The membrane-cytoskeletal protein 4.1N is involved in the process of cell adhesion, migration and invasion of breast cancer cells.

Ji Z, Shi X, Liu X, Shi Y, Zhou Q, Liu X, Li L, Ji X, Gao Y, Qi Y, Kang Q, et al.
Experimental and therapeutic medicine (2012) 44: 736-740. .

Regulation of AMPA receptor extrasynaptic insertion by 4.1N, phosphorylation and palmitoylation.
Lin DT, Makino Y, Sharma K, Hayashi T, Neve R, Takamiya K, Huganir RL
Nature neuroscience (2009) 12(7): 879-87. .

The function of glutamatergic synapses is not perturbed by severe knockdown of 4.1N and 4.1G expression.
Wozny C, Breustedt J, Wolk F, Varoqueaux F, Boretius S, Zivkovic AR, Neeb A, Frahm J, Schmitz D, Brose N, Ivanovic A, et al.
Journal of cell science (2009) 122Pt 5: 735-44. .

Band 4.1 proteins are expressed in the retina and interact with both isoforms of the metabotropic glutamate receptor type 8.
Rose M, Dütting E, Enz R
Journal of neurochemistry (2008) 105(6): 2375-87. .

Differential neuronal and glial expression of GluR1 AMPA receptor subunit and the scaffolding proteins SAP97 and 4.1N during rat cerebellar development.

Douyard J, Shen L, Huganir RL, Rubio ME
The Journal of comparative neurology (2007) 502(1): 141-56. .

Protein 4.1 in forebrain postsynaptic density preparations: enrichment of 4.1 gene products and detection of 4.1R binding proteins.

Scott C, Keating L, Bellamy M, Baines AJ
European journal of biochemistry (2001) 268(4): 1084-94. .

A nonerythroid isoform of protein 4.1R interacts with components of the contractile apparatus in skeletal myofibers.
Kontogianni-Konstantopoulos A, Huang SC, Benz EJ
Molecular biology of the cell (2000) 11(11): 3805-17. .

A novel neuron-enriched homolog of the erythrocyte membrane cytoskeletal protein 4.1.
Walensky LD, Blackshaw S, Liao D, Watkins CC, Weier HU, Parra M, Huganir RL, Conboy JG, Mohandas N, Snyder SH
The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience (1999) 19(15): 6457-67. .

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at <https://sysy.com/product/276103> 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.