SYSY Antibodies

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S100B

Cat.No. 287 004; Polyclonal Guinea pig antibody, 100 µl antiserum (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	100 µl antiserum, lyophilized. For **reconstitution** add 100 µl H_2O, 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 : 200 up to 1 : 500 **IHC-P**: 1 : 200 **IHC-G**: 1 : 500 (see remarks) **Clarity**: external data (see remarks)
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to AA 1 to 92 from rat S100B (UniProt Id: P04631)
Reactivity	Reacts with: rat (P04631), mouse (P50114), human (P04271). Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	K.D. validated PubMed: 39908332
Remarks	**IHC-G**: The following fixatives are possible: 3% glyoxal, 9% glyoxal. **Clarity**: This antibody has been successfully applied and published for this method by customers (see application-specific references).

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

Background

The family of S100 proteins comprises more than 20 members. These proteins are EF-hand Ca^{2+}-binding proteins, and are widely distributed in mammalian tissue. Since these proteins are soluble in 100 % saturated ammonium-sulfate solution they have been named S100.
S100B is a frequently used marker protein for mature astrocytes whereas GFAP is also expressed in germinal zone cells that maintained their immature developmental stage.

Selected References for 287 004

Parvalbumin-expressing ependymal cells in rostral lateral ventricle wall adhesions contribute to aging-related ventricle stenosis in mice.
Filice F, Celio MR, Babalian A, Blum W, Szabolcsi V
The Journal of comparative neurology (2017) 52515: 3266-3285. . **IHC, WB; tested species: mouse**

Enteric glia promotes the survival of CD4 and CD8 T cells in plexitis: a new player in Crohn's disease recurrence?
Le Berre C, Durand T, Pabois J, Brossaud R, Aymeric L, Neunlist M, Bourreille A, Naveilhan P, Neveu I
American journal of physiology. Gastrointestinal and liver physiology (2025) 3286: G861-G871. . **ICC, IHC; tested species: human,rat**

Astrocyte Senescence Impairs Synaptogenesis due to Thrombospondin-1 Loss.
Ercoli S, Casares-Crespo L, Juárez-Escoto E, Mira H
Aging cell (2026) 252: e70382. . **ICC, IHC; tested species: mouse**

Human adult hippocampal neurogenesis is shaped by neuropsychiatric disorders, demographics, and lifestyle-related factors.
Márquez-Valadez B, Gallardo-Caballero M, Llorens-Martín M
Cell stem cell (2025) 3210: 1577-1594.e5. . **IHC_FR; tested species: human**

CLARITY increases sensitivity and specificity of fluorescence immunostaining in long-term archived human brain tissue.
Woelfle S, Deshpande D, Feldengut S, Braak H, Del Tredici K, Roselli F, Deisseroth K, Michaelis J, Boeckers TM, Schön M
BMC biology (2023) 211: 113. . **CLARITY; tested species: human**

Protocol to study adult neurogenesis in fresh-frozen human hippocampal tissue using an immunofluorescence quantitative approach.
Gallardo-Caballero M, Márquez-Valadez B, Llorens-Martín M
STAR protocols (2026) 71: 104344. . **IHC_FR; tested species: human**

EZH2-dependent myelination following sciatic nerve injury.
Zhu H, Mu L, Xu X, Huang T, Wang Y, Xu S, Wang Y, Wang W, Wang Z, Wang H, Xue C, et al.
Neural regeneration research (2025) 208: 2382-2394. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Developmental analysis of visually evoked defensive behavior identifies age and sex-specific responses and underlying synaptic and glia changes.
Albrecht GL, Ramirez R, Moradpour D, Mar J, Colla Fortes R, McGregor MA, Raghuraman V, Farhy-Tselnicker I
iScience (2025) 2812: 113997. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Vitamin D Regulates Olfactory Function via Dual Transcriptional and mTOR-Dependent Translational Control of Synaptic Proteins.
Ren P, Cao R, Ye X, Pang W, Bi Q, Huang M, Zhou Q, Ye D, Xiang W, Xiao L
Advanced science (Weinheim, Baden-Wurttemberg, Germany) (2025) : e07181. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Protocol for reproducible EZ clearing and labeling, including optimized steps and quantified fluorescence retention on mouse tissue.
Gantar I, Nguyen J, Karamanlis D, Ceto S, Osterop SF, Rajot D, El-Boustani S, Batti L
STAR protocols (2025) 64: 104105. . **IHC; tested species: rabbit**

Molecular profiling of brain endothelial cell to astrocyte endfoot communication in mouse and human.
Hill SA, Bravo-Ferrer I, Čiulkinytė A, Pérez Ramos N, Rossetti I, Colvin C, Beltran-Lobo P, Parra-Pérez C, Emelianova K, Dando O, Geary B, et al.
Nature communications (2025) 161: 9750. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/287004 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.