

## ChAT

Cat.No. 297 015; Polyclonal Guinea pig antibody, 50 µg specific antibody (lyophilized)

### Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	50 µg specific antibody, lyophilized. Affinity purified with the immunogen. Albumin was added for stabilization. For <b>reconstitution</b> add 50 µl H <sub>2</sub> 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	<b>WB:</b> not tested yet <b>IP:</b> not tested yet <b>ICC:</b> not tested yet <b>IHC:</b> 1 : 500 <b>IHC-P:</b> 1 : 200 up to 1 : 500 <b>iDISCO:</b> 1 : 400
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to AA 2 to 640 from rat ChAT (UniProt Id: P32738)
Reactivity	Reacts with: rat (P32738), mouse (Q03059). Other species not tested yet. Predicted to cross-react with human (P28329) due to high sequence homology.
Remarks	Replaces the crude Guinea pig antiserum cat. no. 297 014.

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

## Background

Cholinergic neurons are involved in numerous neurological functions. Acetylcholine (ACh) is a common neurotransmitter for motoneurons, preganglionic autonomic neurons, postganglionic parasympathetic neurons, a variety of brain regions and some emerging neuron-like stem cells. Two enzymes; **choline acetyltransferase (ChAT)** and **acetylcholinesterase (AChE)** are involved in the metabolism of ACh.

## Selected References for 297 015

A CRHR1 antagonist prevents synaptic loss and memory deficits in a trauma-induced delirium-like syndrome. Cursano S, Battaglia CR, Urrutia-Ruiz C, Grabrucker S, Schön M, Bockmann J, Braumüller S, Radermacher P, Roselli F, Huber-Lang M, Boeckers TM, et al. Molecular psychiatry (2020) : . . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Dysregulated acetylcholine-mediated dopamine neurotransmission in the eIF4E Tg mouse model of autism spectrum disorders. Carbonell-Roig J, Aaltonen A, Wilson K, Molinari M, Cartocci V, McGuirt A, Mosharov E, Kehr J, Lieberman OJ, Sulzer D, Borgkvist A, et al. Cell reports (2024) 4312: 114997. . **IHC; tested species: rat**

Ephrin-A3 is required for tonotopic map precision and auditory functions in the mouse auditory brainstem. Hoshino N, Altarshan Y, Alzein A, Fernando AM, Nguyen HT, Majewski EF, Chen VC, Rochlin MW, Yu WM The Journal of comparative neurology (2021) 52916: 3633-3654. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

## Selected General References

Two mRNAs are transcribed from the human gene for choline acetyltransferase. Lorenzi MV et al. DNA Cell Biol. (1992) PubMed:1388731

Estradiol increases choline acetyltransferase activity in specific basal forebrain nuclei and projection areas of female rats. Luine VN et al. Exp. Neurol. (1985) PubMed:2990988

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at <https://sysy.com/product/297015> 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.