SYSY Antibodies

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MLC-2V

Cat.No. 310 003; 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_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**: 1 : 1000 (AP staining) **IP**: yes **ICC**: not tested yet **IHC**: 1 : 500 **IHC-P (FFPE)**: 1 : 200
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to AA 104 to 118 from mouse MLC-2V (UniProt Id: P51667)
Reactivity	Reacts with: human (P10916), rat (P08733), mouse (P51667), pig, chicken. Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	Specific for MLC-2V, no cross-reactivity to MLC-2A.
Matching control	310-1P

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

Background

During cardiogenesis two major isoforms of **m**yosin **l**ight **c**hain **2** are co-expressed in a tightly regulated manner. **MLC-2V** is only present in the ventricle while MLC-2A is exclusively expressed in the atrium. Knock out studies revealed that the 2A isoform cannot substitute for the 2V variant in the ventricular chamber.
Recently it has been demonstrated that embryonic and adult stem cells can be differentiated into cardiomyocytes which may generate suitable replacements for damaged heart tissue in the future. These antibodies are useful tools to distinguish between ventricle and atrium specific cardiomyocytes.

Selected References for 310 003

Dual-cardiotoxicity evaluation of torsadogenic risk drugs using human iPSC-derived cardiomyocytes.
Lee SG, Kim MW, Park S, Seok J, Kim J, Kim Y, Shin H, Jeong Y, Park JH, Lee M, Kim CY, et al.
Biochemical and biophysical research communications (2025) 786: 152756. . **ICC; tested species: human**

Cardiac atrial appendage stem cells engraft and differentiate into cardiomyocytes in vivo: A new tool for cardiac repair after MI.
Fanton Y, Robic B, Rummens JL, Daniëls A, Windmolders S, Willems L, Jamaer L, Dubois J, Bijnens E, Heuts N, Notelaers K, et al.
International journal of cardiology (2015) 201: 10-9. . **IHC-P; tested species: pig**

A novel 3D label-free monitoring system of hES-derived cardiomyocyte clusters: a step forward to in vitro cardiotoxicity testing.
Jahnke HG, Steel D, Fleischer S, Seidel D, Kurz R, Vinz S, Dahlenborg K, Sartipy P, Robitzki AA
PloS one (2013) 87: e68971. . **IHC**

Single-cell transcriptomics provides insights into hypertrophic cardiomyopathy.
Wehrens M, de Leeuw AE, Wright-Clark M, Eding JEC, Boogerd CJ, Molenaar B, van der Kraak PH, Kuster DWD, van der Velden J, Michels M, Vink A, et al.
Cell reports (2022) 396: 110809. . **IHC; tested species: human**

Selected General References

Mechanism of spontaneous excitability in human embryonic stem cell derived cardiomyocytes.
Satin J et al. J. Physiol. (Lond.) (2004) PubMed:15243138

Selection of ventricular-like cardiomyocytes from ES cells in vitro.
Müller M et al. FASEB J. (2000) PubMed:11099473

Transgenic remodeling of the contractile apparatus in the mammalian heart.
Palermo J et al. Circ. Res. (1996) PubMed:8593710

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/310003 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.