

Monocarboxylate Transporter2 (MCT2, SLC16A7)

Cat.No. 356 205; Polyclonal Guinea pig 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 up to 1 : 3000 (AP staining) IP: not tested yet ICC: not tested yet IHC: not tested yet IHC-P (FFPE): not recommended
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to residues near the carboxy region of rat Monocarboxylate transporter2. (UniProt Id: Q63344)
Reactivity	Reacts with: mouse (O70451), rat (Q63344). Other species not tested yet.

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

Background

Monocarboxylate transporter2 (MCT2), encoded by SLC16A7, is a high-affinity transporter primarily expressed in neurons, where it facilitates lactate uptake a key component of the astrocyte-neuron lactate shuttle (ANLS). This system supports neuronal metabolism by delivering astrocyte-derived lactate to neurons, especially during synaptic activity or glucose limitation (1,2). MCT2 is localized to dendrites and postsynaptic densities and shows highest expression in the cerebellum and hippocampus (2,3). Its developmental expression parallels synaptogenesis and glucose demand (1). MCT2's low Km (~0.7 mM) makes it effective at physiological lactate levels (1). It is also expressed in hypothalamic neurons involved in feeding regulation, linking lactate sensing to metabolic status (4). Altogether, MCT2 plays a crucial role in neuronal energy metabolism and may be implicated in neurodegenerative and metabolic disorders.

Selected General References

Supply and demand in cerebral energy metabolism: the role of nutrient transporters.
Simpson IA et al. J Cereb Blood Flow Metab (2007) PubMed:17579656

The distribution and density of monocarboxylate transporter 2 in cerebral cortex, hippocampus and cerebellum of wild-type mice.

Pang R et al. J Anat (2020) PubMed:31713246

MCT2 expression and lactate influx in anorexigenic and orexigenic neurons of the arcuate nucleus.
Cortes-Campos C et al. PLoS One (2013) PubMed:23638108

MCT2 is a major neuronal monocarboxylate transporter in the adult mouse brain.
Pierre K et al. J Cereb Blood Flow Metab (2002) PubMed:11973431

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at <https://sysy.com/product/356205> 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.