SYSY Antibodies

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TMEM119 mouse specific

Cat.No. 400 011; Monoclonal mouse antibody, 100 µg purified IgG (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	100 µg purified IgG, lyophilized. Albumin and azide were added for stabilization. For **reconstitution** add 100 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**: not tested yet **IP**: not tested yet **ICC**: not tested yet **IHC**: 1 : 500 **IHC-P**: 1 : 100 up to 1 : 200
Clone	195H4
Subtype	IgG1 (κ light chain)
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to the C-terminal region of mouse TMEM119 (UniProt Id: Q8R138)
Reactivity	Reacts with: mouse (Q8R138). No signal: rat (B2RYL3), human (Q4V9L6). Other species not tested yet.
Remarks	This antibody is recommended for mouse only. Due to significant differences of TMEM 119 among species, cross-reactivity is unlikely.

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

Background

Microglia are resident myeloid cells of the central nervous system (CNS). They are ontogenetically and functionally distinct from monocyte-derived macrophages that infiltrate the CNS under pathological conditions. **T**rans**mem**brane protein **119** (**TMEM119**) is a single-pass type I membrane protein that has been identified as a useful, highly selective microglia marker protein.

Selected References for 400 011

The RhoA-ROCK1/ROCK2 Pathway Exacerbates Inflammatory Signaling in Immortalized and Primary Microglia.
Glotfelty EJ, Tovar-Y-Romo LB, Hsueh SC, Tweedie D, Li Y, Harvey BK, Hoffer BJ, Karlsson TE, Olson L, Greig NH
Cells (2023) 1210: . . **ICC, IHC; tested species: mouse**

Pharmacological Upregulation of Microglial Lipid Droplet Alleviates Neuroinflammation and Acute Ischemic Brain Injury.
Li H, Liu P, Deng S, Zhu L, Cao X, Bao X, Xia S, Xu Y, Zhang B
Inflammation (2023) : . . **ICC, IHC; tested species: mouse**

Tenascin-C induction exacerbates post-stroke brain damage.
Chelluboina B, Chokkalla AK, Mehta SL, Morris-Blanco KC, Bathula S, Sankar S, Park JS, Vemuganti R
Journal of cerebral blood flow and metabolism : official journal of the International Society of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism (2021) : 271678X211056392. . **IHC-P; tested species: mouse**

Myeloid lineage C3 induces reactive gliosis and neuronal stress during CNS inflammation.
Garton T, Smith MD, Kesharwani A, Gharagozloo M, Oh S, Na CH, Absinta M, Reich DS, Zack DJ, Calabresi PA
Nature communications (2025) 161: 3481. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

The cell-surface shared proteome of astrocytes and neurons and the molecular foundations of their multicellular interactions.
Wu L, Pandey V, Casha VH, Qu Z, Jami-Alahmadi Y, Gradinaru V, Wohlschlegel JA, Khakh BS
Neuron (2025) : . . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Loss of Epitranscriptomic Modification N6-Methyladenosine (m6A) Reader YTHDF1 Exacerbates Ischemic Brain Injury in a Sexually Dimorphic Manner.
Chokkalla AK, Arruri V, Mehta SL, Vemuganti R
Translational stroke research (2024) : . . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Bacterial peptidoglycan signalling in microglia: Activation by MDP via the NF-κB/MAPK pathway.
Spielbauer J, Glotfelty E, Sarlus H, Harris RA, Heijtz RD, Karlsson TE
Brain, behavior, and immunity (2024) : . . **ICC; tested species: mouse**

Growth arrest specific protein 6 alleviated white matter injury after experimental ischemic stroke.
Jia J, Xu S, Hu J, Gan Y, Sun M, Xia S, Bao X, Zhang M, Xu Y
Journal of cerebral blood flow and metabolism : official journal of the International Society of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism (2024) 441: 77-93. . **ICC; tested species: mouse**

CD11c+ microglia promote white matter repair after ischemic stroke.
Jia J, Zheng L, Ye L, Chen J, Shu S, Xu S, Bao X, Xia S, Liu R, Xu Y, Zhang M, et al.
Cell death & disease (2023) 142: 156. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Acute ischemia induces spatially and transcriptionally distinct microglial subclusters.
Li H, Liu P, Zhang B, Yuan Z, Guo M, Zou X, Qian Y, Deng S, Zhu L, Cao X, Tao T, et al.
Genome medicine (2023) 151: 109. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Posttranslational S-nitrosylation modification regulates HMGB1 secretion and promotes its proinflammatory and neurodegenerative effects.
Yang R, Gao Y, Li H, Huang W, Tu D, Yang M, Liu X, Hong JS, Gao HM
Cell reports (2022) 4011: 111330. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Haploinsufficiency of microglial MyD88 ameliorates Alzheimer's pathology and vascular disorders in APP/PS1-transgenic mice.
Quan W, Luo Q, Hao W, Tomic I, Furihata T, Schulz-Schäffer W, Menger MD, Fassbender K, Liu Y
Glia (2021) : . . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/400011 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.