

## FAAH1

Cat.No. 469 003; Polyclonal rabbit antibody, 100 µl specific antibody (lyophilized)

### Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	100 µl specific antibody, lyophilized. Affinity purified with the immunogen. Albumin and azide were added for stabilization. For <b>reconstitution</b> add 100 µl H <sub>2</sub> O. 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> 1 : 1000 (AP staining) <b>IP:</b> not tested yet <b>ICC:</b> 1 : 500 <b>IHC:</b> 1 : 500 <b>IHC_P:</b> 1 : 100
Immunogen	Rat FAAH 1 recombinant protein lacking the amino terminal transmembrane domain. (UniProt Id: O08914)
Reactivity	Reacts with: mouse (O08914), rat (P97612). Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	K.O. PubMed: <a href="https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35986066/">35986066</a>

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

### Background

N-acyl amino acids are a group of bioactive lipids with transmitter function (1) that consist of a fatty acid tail conjugated to an amino acid head group (amidated lipids or fatty acid amides). **Fatty-acid amide hydrolase 1** (FAAH 1) is an ER associated transmembrane protein (2) that catalyzes the hydrolysis and thereby inactivation of different endogenous amidated lipids to their corresponding fatty acids. Prominent examples are the appetite stimulating endocannabinoid anandamide (3) as well as oleamid, a fatty acid amide involved in sleep regulation (4). Intracellular, membrane located FAAH1 and the extracellular N-acyl amino acid synthase/hydrolase PM20D1 cooperate in the hydrolysis of amino acid-conjugated fatty acids and show overlapping but distinct substrate specificity (2).

### Selected References for 469 003

Cannabinoid CB1 receptors regulate salivation.  
Andreis K, Billingsley J, Naimi Shirazi K, Wager-Miller J, Johnson C, Bradshaw H, Straiker A  
Scientific reports (2022) 121: 14182. . **IHC; KO verified; tested species: mouse**

### Selected General References

Formate assay in body fluids: application in methanol poisoning.

Makar AB, McMartin KE, Palese M, Tephly TR  
Biochemical medicine (1975) 132: 117-26. .

Delineation of the intimate details of the backbone conformation of pyridine nucleotide coenzymes in aqueous solution.

Bose KS, Sarma RH  
Biochemical and biophysical research communications (1975) 664: 1173-9. .

Metal substitutions incarbonic anhydrase: a halide ion probe study.

Smith RJ, Bryant RG  
Biochemical and biophysical research communications (1975) 664: 1281-6. .

Effect of chloroquine on cultured fibroblasts: release of lysosomal hydrolases and inhibition of their uptake.

Wiesmann UN, DiDonato S, Herschkowitz NN  
Biochemical and biophysical research communications (1975) 664: 1338-43. .

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at <https://susy.com/product/469003> 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.