SYSY Antibodies

Rudolf-Wissell-Str. 28a
37079 Göttingen, Germany
Phone: +49 551-50556-0
Fax: +49 551-50556-384
E-mail: sales@sysy.com
Web: www.sysy.com

Neuroligin1 KO lysate

Cat.No. 510-Nlg1-KO; , 100 µg tissue lysate

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	100 µg lysate in 1 X SDS PAGE loading buffer 'ready to use'. Total volume: 50 µl. Concentration: 2 mg/ml. Aliquot and store at -20°C until use. For detailed information, see back of the data sheet.
Applications	**WB**: yes (see remarks)
Loading/lane	10-30 µg
Source	Mouse, Balb-C
Remarks	**WB**: Since some proteins aggregate after boiling, these lysates are unboiled. Boil sample before loading, if this is recommended for your protocol.

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

Background

These total brain lysates from wild type and Neuroligin 1-4 KO strains can be used to investigate antibody specificity in western blot experiments. Protein concentration has been determined with a Bradford protein quantification assay.

Selected General References

Activity-dependent validation of excitatory versus inhibitory synapses by neuroligin-1 versus neuroligin-2.
Chubykin AA et al. Neuron (2007) PubMed:17582332

Dissection of synapse induction by neuroligins: effect of a neuroligin mutation associated with autism.
Chubykin AA et al. J. Biol. Chem. (2005) PubMed:15797875

Neuroligin 2 is exclusively localized to inhibitory synapses.
Varoqueaux F et al. Eur. J. Cell Biol. (2004) PubMed:15540461

Synaptic targeting of neuroligin is independent of neurexin and SAP90/PSD95 binding.
Dresbach T et al. Mol. Cell. Neurosci. (2004) PubMed:15519238

Neuroligin 1 is a postsynaptic cell-adhesion molecule of excitatory synapses.
Song JY et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. (1999) PubMed:9927700

The making of neurexins.
Missler M et al. J. Neurochem. (1998) PubMed:9751164

Structures, alternative splicing, and neurexin binding of multiple neuroligins.
Ichtchenko K et al. J. Biol. Chem. (1996) PubMed:8576240

Neuroligin 1: a splice site-specific ligand for beta-neurexins.
Ichtchenko K et al. Cell (1995) PubMed:7736595

The synaptic vesicle cycle: a cascade of protein-protein interactions.
Südhof TC et al. Nature (1995) PubMed:7791897

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/510-Nlg1-KO 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.