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

# **ATP1A2** Cytoplasmic loop

**Cat.No. 512 015; 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 $H_2O$ 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 up to 1 : 2000 (AP staining)<br>**ICC**: 1 : 500 up to 1 : 1000<br>**IHC**: 1 : 500<br>**IHC-P (FFPE)**: 1 : 500 |
| Immunogen | Synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding AA 550 from human ATP1A2 (UniProt Id: P50993) |
| Reactivity | Reacts with: rat (P06686), mouse (Q6PIE5).<br>Other species not tested yet. |
| Specificity | The peptide sequence used for immunization is specific for subunit alpha-2 and should not recognize the other subunits alpha 1, 3 or 4. |

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

## Background

**ATP1A2**, also referred to as **Sodium/potassium-transporting ATPase subunit alpha-2**, is the catalytic subunit of the enzyme, which catalyzes the hydrolysis of ATP coupled with the exchange of sodium and potassium ions across the plasma membrane. This process is essential for maintaining the asymmetrical distribution of $Na^+$ and $K^+$ ions and the resting membrane potential, thereby providing the energy needed for active nutrient transport.
A functional $Na^+/K^+$ ATPase consists of a catalytic α-subunit, which contains the ATP-binding sites, and a smaller β-subunit, necessary for full enzymatic activity and serving as an anchoring protein. Auxiliary proteins, such as γ subunits (FXYD polypeptides), further modify the enzyme's transport properties. Currently, four catalytic (α) and two glycoprotein (β) subunits have been identified, each distributed in a highly tissue- and cell-specific manner. In the brain, three α subunit isoforms (α1, α2, and α3) are expressed: ATP1A1 is present in all cell types, ATP1A3 is primarily found in neurons, and **ATP1A2** is almost exclusively expressed in glial cells (1).
Specific roles for glial $Na^+/K^+$-ATPases, and specifically the α2-subunit containing enzyme include a contribution to $K^+$ homeostasis and to neurotransmitter (notably glutamate) clearing from the synaptic cleft. Interestingly, it has been shown that a glial Sodium/potassium-transporting ATPase containing the α2 subunit is recruited in response to glutamate uptake and is necessary to couple neuronal activity to glucose utilization (2).

## Selected General References

Region- and neuronal-subtype-specific expression of Na,K-ATPase alpha and beta subunit isoforms in the mouse brain.
Murata K et al. J Comp Neurol (2020) PubMed:32301109

Similar perisynaptic glial localization for the Na+,K+-ATPase alpha 2 subunit and the glutamate transporters GLAST and GLT-1 in the rat somatosensory cortex.
Cholet N et al. Cereb Cortex (2002) PubMed:11950769

Glutamate uptake stimulates Na+,K+-ATPase activity in astrocytes via activation of a distinct subunit highly sensitive to ouabain.
Pellerin L et al. J Neurochem (1997) PubMed:9349559

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/512015 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.