SYSY Antibodies

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IP3-receptor type1

Cat.No. 117 003; Polyclonal rabbit 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 (AP staining) (see remarks) **IP**: not tested yet **ICC**: not tested yet **IHC**: 1 : 200 up to 1 : 500 **IHC-P (FFPE)**: 1 : 200
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to AA 2731 to 2749 from rat IP3-receptortype1 (UniProt Id: P29994)
Reactivity	Reacts with: human (Q14643), rat (P29994), mouse (P11881), cow. Other species not tested yet.
Matching control	117-0P
Remarks	**WB**: Due to the large size of this protein, we recommend NuPAGE 3-8% Tris-Acetate gels for SDS-PAGE.

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

Background

Inositol 1, 4, 5 - trisphophate InsP3 is an intracellular messenger that triggers release of Ca^{2+} from intracellular stores. InsP3 acts by binding to specific receptors localized to endoplasmic reticulum. There are at least three types of InsP3 receptors, of which the type 1 receptor is the most abundant. All three receptors appear to be widely expressed. Highest levels of the type 1 InsP3 receptors are found in neurons, with very high expression in the Purkinje cells of the cerebellum.

Selected References for 117 003

Stimulating VAPB-PTPIP51 ER-mitochondria tethering corrects FTD/ALS mutant TDP43 linked Ca2+ and synaptic defects.
Markovinovic A, Martín-Guerrero SM, Mórotz GM, Salam S, Gomez-Suaga P, Paillusson S, Greig J, Lee Y, Mitchell JC, Noble W, Miller CCJ, et al.
Acta neuropathologica communications (2024) 121: 32. . **ICC; tested species: human**

Disruption of endoplasmic reticulum-mitochondria tethering proteins in post-mortem Alzheimer's disease brain.
Lau DHW, Paillusson S, Hartopp N, Rupawala H, Mórotz GM, Gomez-Suaga P, Greig J, Troakes C, Noble W, Miller CCJ
Neurobiology of disease (2020) : 105020. . **WB; tested species: human**

Selected General References

Calcium signalling: how do IP3 receptors work?
Dawson AP et al. Curr. Biol. (1997) PubMed:9285705

Structure of a novel InsP3 receptor.
Südhof TC et al. EMBO J. (1991) PubMed:1655411

Putative receptor for inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate similar to ryanodine receptor.
Mignery GA et al. Nature (1989) PubMed:2554146

Primary structure and functional expression of the inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate-binding protein P400.
Furuichi T et al. Nature (1989) PubMed:2554142

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/117003 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.