

Endophilin1

Cat.No. 159 002; Polyclonal rabbit antibody, 200 µl antiserum (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	200 µl antiserum, lyophilized. For reconstitution add 200 µl H ₂ O, then aliquot and store at -20°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 : 10000 (AP staining) IP: yes ICC: 1 : 500 IHC: 1 : 200 IHC-P: 1 : 1000
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to AA 256 to 276 from mouse Endophilin1 (UniProt Id: Q62420)
Reactivity	Reacts with: rat (O35179), mouse (Q62420). Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	K.O. validated PubMed: 29892212
Matching control	159-0P

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

Background

Endophilins are SH3 domain proteins involved in endocytosis. Both, **Endophilin 1** and **2** have been shown to play important roles in clathrin mediated synaptic vesicle recycling. They recruit and stabilize the polyphosphoinositide phosphatase synaptojanin at nerve terminals. The divergent C-terminal tail of VgluT1 has been reported to be a binding partner of Endophilin A1. In contrast to Endophilin 1 that shows a brain specific expression, Endophilin 2 is abundantly expressed in different tissues.

Selected References for 159 002

Endophilin A1 Promotes Actin Polymerization in Dendritic Spines Required for Synaptic Potentiation.
Yang Y, Chen J, Guo Z, Deng S, Du X, Zhu S, Ye C, Shi YS, Liu JJ
Frontiers in molecular neuroscience (2018) 11: 177. . **WB, ICC, IHC; KO verified; tested species: mouse**

Evidence for a Clathrin-independent mode of endocytosis at a continuously active sensory synapse.
Fuchs M, Brandstätter JH, Regus-Leidig H
Frontiers in cellular neuroscience (2014) 8: 60. . **IHC, EM; tested species: rat**

Dopamine transporter and synaptic vesicle sorting defects underlie auxilin-associated Parkinson's disease.
Vidyadhara DJ, Somayaji M, Wade N, Yücel B, Zhao H, Shashaank N, Ribaud J, Gupta J, Lam TT, Sames D, Greene LE, et al.
Cell reports (2023) 423: 112231. . **WB, IHC; tested species: mouse**

Composition of isolated synaptic boutons reveals the amounts of vesicle trafficking proteins.
Wilhelm BG, Mandat S, Truckenbrodt S, Kröhnert K, Schäfer C, Rammner B, Koo SJ, Claßen GA, Krauss M, Hauke V, Urlaub H, et al.
Science (New York, N.Y.) (2014) 3446187: 1023-8. . **ICC, IHC; tested species: mouse, rat**

A local, periaxial zone endocytic machinery at photoreceptor synapses in close vicinity to synaptic ribbons.
Wahl S, Katiyar R, Schmitz F
The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience (2013) 3325: 10278-300. . **WB, ICC**

Synaptic vesicle endocytosis deficits underlie cognitive dysfunction in mouse models of GBA-linked Parkinson's disease and dementia with Lewy bodies.
Vidyadhara DJ, Bäckström D, Chakraborty R, Ruan J, Park JM, Mistry PK, Chandra SS
Nature communications (2025) 161: 8484. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Central biogenic amine deficiency with concomitant exploratory behavioral deficits in Dnajc12 knock-out mice.
Deng IB, Follett J, Fox JD, Wall S, Farrer MJ
NPJ Parkinson's disease (2025) 111: 143. . **WB; tested species: mouse**

Mechanisms mediating dynamic changes in neural responses during deep brain stimulation.
Dale JA, Schmidt SL, Mitchell KT, Peters JJ, Turner DA, Grill WM
Brain stimulation (2025) 191: 103002. . **IHC; tested species: rat**

Trafficking proteins show limited differences in mobility across different postsynaptic spines.
Mougios N, Opazo F, Rizzoli SO, Reshetniak S
iScience (2023) 262: 105971. . **ICC; tested species: rat**

The first synapse in vision in the aging mouse retina.
Gierke K, Lux UT, Regus-Leidig H, Brandstätter JH
Frontiers in cellular neuroscience (2023) 17: 1291054. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Loss of the parkinsonism-associated protein FBXO7 in glutamatergic forebrain neurons in mice leads to abnormal motor behavior and synaptic defects.
Wang J, Joseph S, Vingill S, Dere E, Tatenhorst L, Ronnenberg A, Lingor P, Preisinger C, Ehrenreich H, Schulz JB, Stegmüller J, et al.
Journal of neurochemistry (2023) : . . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols
at <https://sysy.com/product/159002> 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 at 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.