

UCHL1

Cat.No. 233 002; 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 : 5000 (AP staining) IP: not tested yet ICC: not tested yet IHC: not tested yet IHC_P: not tested yet
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to AA 2 to 223 from mouse UCHL1 (UniProt Id: Q9R0P9)
Reactivity	Reacts with: rat (Q00981), mouse (Q9R0P9). No signal: zebrafish. Other species not tested yet.

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

Background

The **Ubiquitin carboxyl-terminal hydrolase isozyme L1 (UCHL 1)** enzyme is a member of a protein family involved in the hydrolyzation of C-terminal adducts of polymeric ubiquitin to generate monomeric ubiquitin. It is abundantly expressed in neurons throughout the brain and belongs to the ubiquitin-proteasome system. This pathway is responsible for the degradation of misfolded and damaged proteins and has been postulated to play an important role in Parkinson's disease.

Selected General References

Association between the ubiquitin carboxyl-terminal esterase L1 gene (UCHL1) S18Y variant and Parkinson's Disease: a HuGE review and meta-analysis.

Ragland M, Hutter C, Zabetian C, Edwards K
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Polymorphism of HD and UCHL-1 genes in Huntington's disease.

Xu EH, Tang Y, Li D, Jia JP
Journal of clinical neuroscience : official journal of the Neurosurgical Society of Australasia (2009) 1611: 1473-7. .

Lack of evidence for association of a UCH-L1 S18Y polymorphism with Parkinson's disease in a Han-Chinese population.
Zhang ZJ, Burgunder JM, An XK, Wu Y, Chen WJ, Zhang JH, Wang YC, Xu YM, Gou YR, Yuan GG, Mao XY, et al.
Neuroscience letters (2008) 4423: 200-2. .

Lack of evidence for an association between UCHL1 S18Y and Parkinson's disease.
Hutter CM, Samii A, Factor SA, Nutt JG, Higgins DS, Bird TD, Griffith A, Roberts JW, Leis BC, Montimurro JS, Kay DM, et al.
European journal of neurology (2008) 152: 134-9. .

Replaceable neurons and neurodegenerative disease share depressed UCHL1 levels.

Lombardino AJ, Li XC, Hertel M, Nottebohm F
Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (2005) 10222: 8036-41. .

Expression of protein gene product 9.5 (PGP9.5)/ubiquitin-C-terminal hydrolase 1 (UCHL-1) in human myeloma cells.
Otsuki T, Yata K, Takata-Tomokuni A, Hyodoh F, Miura Y, Sakaguchi H, Hatayama T, Hatada S, Tsujioka T, Sato Y, Murakami H, et al.
British journal of haematology (2004) 1273: 292-8. .

Ubiquitin C-terminal hydrolase-L1 (PGP9.5) expression in human neural cell lines following induction of neuronal differentiation and exposure to cytokines, neurotrophic factors or heat stress.

Satoh JI, Kuroda Y
Neuropathology and applied neurobiology (2001) 272: 95-104. .

Detection of neuron-specific protein gene product (PGP) 9.5 in the rat and zebrafish using anti-human PGP9.5 antibodies.
Trowern AR, Laight R, MacLean N, Mann DA
Neuroscience letters (1996) 2101: 21-4. .

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols
at <https://sysy.com/product/233002> 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.