SYSY Antibodies

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ClC3

Cat.No. 252 003; Polyclonal rabbit antibody, 50 µg specific antibody (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	50 µg specific antibody, lyophilized. Affinity purified with the immunogen. Albumin was 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) **IP**: not tested yet **ICC**: not tested yet **IHC**: not tested yet **IHC-P (FFPE)**: not tested yet
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to AA 616 to 747 from mouse ClC3 (UniProt Id: P51791)
Reactivity	Reacts with: rat (P51792), mouse (P51791). Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	Epitope present in both splice variants of ClC 3. May cross react to ClC 4 and 5, due to sequence homology.
Matching control	252-0P

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

Background

The **ClC 3** chloride channel, also referred to as **ClCN 3**, belongs to the voltage-gated chloride channels and is ubiquitously expressed throughout the brain and other tissues. Two splice variants of the protein have been described. ClC 3 resides on intracellular trafficking vesicles including synaptic vesicles. It mediates the exchange of chloride ions against protons. In contrast to the translocation of glutamate into synaptic vesicles, the VGAT mediated transport of GABA requires ClC 3. It has been postulated that ClC 3 provides chloride ions as charge balance during the acidification of the vesicle lumen by proton pumping of the V-ATPase.

Selected References for 252 003

CAPS1 effects on intragranular pH and regulation of BDNF release from secretory granules in hippocampal neurons.
Eckenstaler R, Lessmann V, Brigadski T
Journal of cell science (2016) 1297: 1378-90. . **ICC; tested species: rat**

Selected General References

Presynaptic CLC-3 determines quantal size of inhibitory transmission in the hippocampus.
Riazanski V et al. Nat. Neurosci. (2011) PubMed:21378974

Molecular interaction and functional regulation of ClC-3 by Ca2+/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II (CaMKII) in human malignant glioma.
Cuddapah VA et al. J. Biol. Chem. (2010) PubMed:20139089

AP-3-dependent mechanisms control the targeting of a chloride channel (ClC-3) in neuronal and non-neuronal cells.
Salazar G et al. J. Biol. Chem. (2004) PubMed:15073168

Expression of voltage-gated chloride channels in human glioma cells.
Olsen ML et al. J. Neurosci. (2003) PubMed:12843258

The ClC-3 chloride channel promotes acidification of lysosomes in CHO-K1 and Huh-7 cells.
Li X et al. Am. J. Physiol., Cell Physiol. (2002) PubMed:11997263

Regulation of human CLC-3 channels by multifunctional Ca2+/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase.
Huang P et al. J. Biol. Chem. (2001) PubMed:11274166

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/252003 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.