SYSY Antibodies

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Glutamate dehydrogenase

Cat.No. 508 004; Polyclonal Guinea pig antibody, 100 µl antiserum (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	100 µl antiserum, lyophilized. For **reconstitution** add 100 µl H_2O, 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 (AP staining) **IP**: not tested yet **ICC**: 1 : 500 **IHC**: 1 : 1000 (see remarks) **IHC-P (FFPE)**: 1 : 500
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the carboxy terminus of mouse glutamate dehydrogenase (UniProt Id: P26443)
Reactivity	Reacts with: mouse (P26443), rat (P10860), human (P00367). Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	The antibody may also recognize human glutamate dehydrogenase 2 (UniProt Id: P49448) due to sequence homology.
Remarks	**IHC**: Antigen retrieval with citrate buffer pH 6 is required.

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

Background

Glutamate dehydrogenase, also referred to as **GDH** or **GLUD1**, is a mitochondrial enzyme that catalyzes the reversible conversion of L-glutamate to alpha-ketoglutarate and ammonia, thus connecting amino acid metabolism and TCA cycle activity (1,2).
Mammalian glutamate dehydrogenase is composed of six identical subunits, and it is subject to complex allosteric regulation by a wide array of ligands (1,2). While most mammals possess a single GDH enzyme, two isoenzymes encoded by different genes are found in human tissues (1, 2).
Glutamate dehydrogenase is highly expressed in brain, liver, kidney, placenta and pancreas (1). In brain, it is expressed predominantly in astrocytes, responsible for removing and metabolizing the transmitter glutamate (1, 2). In liver and kidney, it functions in ammonia and acid-base homeostasis. In pancreas, it plays a major role in insulin homeostasis (1, 2).
Deregulation of glutamate dehydrogenase is implicated in the pathogenesis of several human disorders ranging from insulin disorders to tumor growth (1, 2).

Selected General References

The Glutamate Dehydrogenase Pathway and Its Roles in Cell and Tissue Biology in Health and Disease.
Plaitakis A et al. Biology (Basel) (2017) PubMed:28208702

Glutamate Dehydrogenase, a Complex Enzyme at a Crucial Metabolic Branch Point.
Smith HQ et al. Neurochem Res (2019) PubMed:29079932

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/508004 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.