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Arg-1 N-terminal

Cat.No. HS-500 013; 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 ₂ O 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: 1: 500 (see remarks) IHC-P: 1: 2000
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the amino terminus of mouse Arg-1 (UniProt Id: Q61176)
Reactivity	Reacts with: mouse (Q61176). Weaker signal: rat (P07824), human (P05089). Other species not tested yet.
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

Arginase-1 (Arg-1) is a cytosolic protein primarily known for its role in the urea cycle within the liver. It has gained increasing attention in the field of immunology due to its significant influence on immune responses and various disease states. Arg-1 converts arginine to urea and ornithine in the last step of the urea cycle in the liver. Arg-1 is expressed in myeloid cells, including macrophages and neutrophils. Its function in the urea pathway plays a crucial role in regulating the production of nitric oxide (NO), a key signaling molecule involved in various immune processes. Arg-1 competes with inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) for arginine, and its activity can skew the immune response towards a more anti-inflammatory or "M2" phenotype in macrophages by limiting NO production (1). Dysregulation of Arg-1 in microglia has been associated with neurodegenerative diseases, such as Alzheimer's and Parkinson's disease (2). An inherited deficiency of this enzyme leads to argininemia, an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by hyperammonemia (3).

Selected General References

Neuroinflammation and M2 microglia: the good, the bad, and the inflamed. Cherry JD et al. J Neuroinflammation (2014) PubMed:24889886

Arginine metabolism: nitric oxide and beyond. Wu G et al. Biochem J (1998) PubMed:9806879

Molecular cloning of the cDNA for a human amyloid precursor protein homolog: evidence for a multigene family. Sprecher CA et al. Biochemistry (1993) PubMed:8485127

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy-histosure.com/product/HS-500013 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 freezedried) 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 a 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 freezethaw cycles.
- Please refer to our tips and hints for subsequent storage of reconstituted antibodies and control peptides and proteins.