

Orexin A/B

Cat.No. 389 104; Polyclonal Guinea pig antibody, 100 µl antiserum (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	100 µl antiserum, lyophilized. For reconstitution add 100 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: not tested yet IP: not tested yet ICC: not tested yet IHC: 1 : 500 IHC-P: 1 : 500
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to AA 87 to 96 from mouse Orexin (UniProt Id: O55241)
Reactivity	Reacts with: human, rat, mouse (O55241). Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	Recognizes Orexin A and Orexin B with minor cross-reactivity to the unprocessed precursor protein.

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

Background

Orexins, also referred to as **Hypocretins**, are produced by specialized neurons in the lateral hypothalamus, which project to many different regions of the brain. Orexin A (33 amino acids) and Orexin B (28 amino acids) are both produced from a single pre-pro-orexin polypeptide by a cascade of enzymatic reactions. They operate via binding to two closely related G protein-coupled receptors called Orexin receptor 1 and 2 (OxR 1 and OxR 2). OxR 1 is selective for Orexin A whereas OxR 2 binds both peptides with similar affinity.

The orexin system is conserved in mammals, and plays a central role in regulating feeding, sleep/wake cycles, arousal, energy expenditure, reward seeking, cognition, and stress responses. Defects in orexin signaling are involved in diet-induced obesity, diabetes, narcolepsy, panic anxiety disorder, depression, and addiction.

Selected References for 389 104

Still Excited, but Less Aroused-The Effects of Nutritional Ketosis on Epinephrine Response and Hypothalamic Orexin Neuron Activation Following Recurrent Hypoglycemia in Diabetic Rats.
Nedobov PE, Farnham MM
Metabolites (2022) 131: ... **IHC; tested species: rat**

Selected General References

The Orexin System and Hypertension.
Huber MJ et al. Cell. Mol. Neurobiol. (2017) PubMed:28349223

Basal Forebrain Cholinergic System and Orexin Neurons: Effects on Attention.
Villano I et al. Front Behav Neurosci (2017) PubMed:28197081

The hypocretin/orexin system in sleep disorders: preclinical insights and clinical progress.
Chow M et al. Nat Sci Sleep (2016) PubMed:27051324

Sleep disorders, obesity, and aging: the role of orexin.
Nixon JP et al. Ageing Res. Rev. (2015) PubMed:25462194

Roles of the orexin system in central motor control.
Hu B et al. Neurosci Biobehav Rev (2015) PubMed:25511388

Motivational activation: a unifying hypothesis of orexin/hypocretin function.
Mahler SV et al. Nat. Neurosci. (2014) PubMed:25254979

Orexin modulation of adipose tissue.
Perez-Leighton CE et al. Biochim. Biophys. Acta (2014) PubMed:23791983

Control of arousal by the orexin neurons.
Alexandre C et al. Curr. Opin. Neurobiol. (2013) PubMed:23683477

Chemistry and biology of orexin signaling.
Kodadek T et al. Mol Biosyst (2010) PubMed:20532299

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at <https://sysy.com/product/389104> 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.