

L-Serine Antibody - Rabbit Polyclonal

Ref: IS1003

The rabbit polyclonal antibody IS1003 is directed against conjugated L-Serine. In combination with the <u>STAINperfect</u> <u>immunostaining kit A</u>, this anti-L Serine antibody was used to visualize L-serine (immunofluorescence) in mouse primary neurons & brain stem tissues, and crayfish CNS tissues.

Clonality	Polyclonal antibody
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Reacts with all species
Tested samples	Whole mounts, cell culture, tissue sections
Staining procedure	STAINperfect immunostaining kit A
Format	50μL (approx. 40 tissue sections)



INFORMATIONS

Product overview				
Product name		L-Serine antibody – Rabbit pAb		
Synonyms		Anti-L-Serine acid antibody Anti-(S)-2-amino-3-hydroxypropionic acid antibody		
Immunogen		Conjugated L-Serine		
Specificity		When tested in competitive ELISA, the anti-conjugated L-Serine antibody did not show any significant cross reactivity with L-Serine analogs, including D-Serine and L-Threonine conjugates		
Storage				
Form	Liquid			
Purity	Purified anti-s	serum		

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Storage buffer	Store at $+4^{\circ}$ C for short term (1-2 monts). Aliquot and store at -20°C for long term. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles
Material safety datasheet	Download MSDS



Download STAINperfect protocol for L-Serine staining

PROTOCOLS

IF - Cell cultures, Whole mounts, Tissue sections	Dilute antibody with the antibody diluent provided in the STAINperfect immunostaining kit A. Use at 1/250 -1/1000 dilution. Follow the STAINperfect protocol suited to your sample
Comments	Optimal working dilutions must be determined by the end- user
Restrictions	For research use only

Protocols-at-a-glance

Full protocol



<u>Complete</u> <u>Instructions</u> for Use Protocol-at-a-glance for cell cultures Protocol-at-a-glance
for whole
mounts

Protocol-at-a-glance for tissue sections



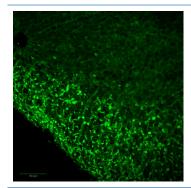
REFERENCES

Antibody not yet cited. Submit an article and get a 10% discount.

Selected publications about L-Serine:

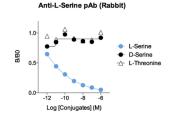
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- Yang JH et al. Brain-specific Phgdh deletion reveals a pivotal role for L-serine biosynthesis in controlling the level of D-serine, an N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor co-agonist, in adult brain. J Biol Chem. 2010 Dec 31;285(53):41380-90. doi: 10.1074/jbc.M110.187443. Epub 2010 Oct 21.
- Tabatabaie L, Klomp LW, Berger R, de Koning TJ. L-serine synthesis in the central nervous system: a review on serine deficiency disorders. Mol Genet Metab. 2010 Mar;99(3):256-62. doi: 10.1016/j.ymgme.2009.10.012. Epub 2009 Oct 25.

Product pictures



L-Serine immunostaining of mouse brainstem (E13.5)

Mouse brainstem (E13.5) immunostaining of soma of L-Serine cells after whole mount processing using STAINPerfect immunostaining kit A. Secondary antibody (goat antirabbit Alexa Fluor® 488) was used and picture was acquired by confocal imaging.



Affinity & specificity of anti-L-Serine antibody

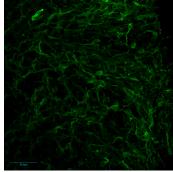
Competitive ELISA demonstrates that low amounts of L-Serine conjugate are required to abolish antigen-antibody reaction (high affinity), while rising concentrations of D-Serine and L-Threonine conjugates do not affect reaction (high specificity).





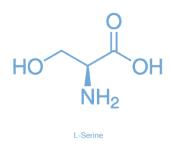
Staining of L-Serine and GABA positive neurons in mouse primary cortical culture

Primary mouse cortical neurons were stained using anti-L-Serine (green) polyclonal rabbit antibody (IS1003) and anti-GABA (red)chicken polyclonal antibody (IS1036) using the STAINperfect immunostaining kit A and according to the protocol for cell culture. Fluorescent conjugated secondary antibodies were used and picture obtained by confocal imaging. Co-immunostaining appears in yellow.



Immunofluorescence imaging of L-Serine in mouse brainstem

Mouse brainstem (E13.5) immunostaining of soma and fibers of L-Serine cells after whole mount processing using STAINPerfect immunostaining kit A. Alexa Fluor® 488 conjugated secondary antibody was used and picture was obtained by confocal imaging at high magnification.



L-Serine

L-Serine is a non-essential amino acid, which can be derived from dietary intake, from the glycolytic intermediate 3-phospho-glycerate, from glycine or by protein and phospholipid degradation. Serving in key metabolic pathways, including gluconeogenesis, cystathionine formation, gluthathione synthesis and phospholipid synthesis, L-Serine plays a central role in cell proliferation. In the CNS, L-Serine is predominantly synthesized in astrocytes. Either converted into its enantiomer D-Serine or into glycine, L-Serine contributes to the regulation of NMDA receptor activity. Abnormal L-Serine synthesis has been found to be associated with psychatric disorders and severe neurological disfunctions.

Contact information

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To order, review, ask for technical support, visit product page at:

https://www.immusmol.com/shop/l-serine-pab/