SYSY Antibodies

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Complexin4

Cat.No. 122 402; Polyclonal rabbit antibody, 200 µl antiserum (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	200 µl antiserum, lyophilized. For **reconstitution** add 200 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**: not tested yet **IHC**: 1 : 4000 up to 1 : 40000 **IHC_P**: 1 : 200
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to AA 1 to 160 from mouse Complexin4 (UniProt Id: Q80WM3)
Reactivity	Reacts with: rat (D3ZM85), mouse (Q80WM3). Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	Specific for complexin 4, no cross reaction to other complexins. K.O. PubMed: 19386896

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

Background

Complexins are enriched in neurons where they colocalize with syntaxin 1 and SNAP 25. In addition, complexin 2 is expressed ubiquitously at low levels. Complexins bind weakly to syntaxin 1 alone and not at all to synaptobrevin and SNAP 25, but strongly to the SNAP receptor-core complex composed of these three molecules. They compete with α-SNAP for binding to the core complex but not with other interacting molecules, suggesting that complexins regulate the sequential interactions of α-SNAP and synaptotagmins with the SNAP receptor during exocytosis.
In retinal ribbon synapses complexin 3 and **complexin 4** functionally replace complexin 1 and 2. They have similar biochemical binding properties and are farnesylated at their C-terminus.

Selected References for 122 402

Enrichment and differential targeting of complexins 3 and 4 in ribbon-containing sensory neurons during zebrafish development.
Zanazzi G, Matthews G
Neural development (2010) 5: 24. . **IHC, WB, ICC; tested species: zebrafish**

Aberrant function and structure of retinal ribbon synapses in the absence of complexin 3 and complexin 4.
Reim K, Regus-Leidig H, Ammermüller J, El-Kordi A, Radyushkin K, Ehrenreich H, Brandstätter JH, Brose N
Journal of cell science (2009) 122Pt 9: 1352-61. . **WB, IHC; KO verified; tested species: mouse**

Structurally and functionally unique complexins at retinal ribbon synapses.
Reim K, Wegmeyer H, Brandstätter JH, Xue M, Rosenmund C, Dresbach T, Hofmann K, Brose N
The Journal of cell biology (2005) 1694: 669-80. . **WB, IHC**

The first synapse in vision in the aging mouse retina.
Gierke K, Lux UT, Regus-Leidig H, Brandstätter JH
Frontiers in cellular neuroscience (2023) 17: 1291054. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Cell Types and Synapses Expressing the SNARE Complex Regulating Proteins Complexin 1 and Complexin 2 in Mammalian Retina.
Lux UT, Ehrenberg J, Joachimsthaler A, Atorf J, Pircher B, Reim K, Kremers J, Gießl A, Brandstätter JH
International journal of molecular sciences (2021) 2215: . . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Complexin stabilizes newly primed synaptic vesicles and prevents their premature fusion at the mouse calyx of held synapse.
Chang S, Reim K, Pedersen M, Neher E, Brose N, Taschenberger H
The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience (2015) 3521: 8272-90. . **WB**

Calcium channel-dependent molecular maturation of photoreceptor synapses.
Zabouri N, Haverkamp S
PloS one (2013) 85: e63853. . **IHC**

The absence of Complexin 3 and Complexin 4 differentially impacts the ON and OFF pathways in mouse retina.
Landgraf I, Mühlhans J, Dedek K, Reim K, Brandstätter JH, Ammermüller J
The European journal of neuroscience (2012) 364: 2470-81. . **IHC**

Promiscuous interaction of SNAP-25 with all plasma membrane syntaxins in a neuroendocrine cell.
Bajohrs M, Darios F, Peak-Chew SY, Davletov B
The Biochemical journal (2005) 392Pt 2: 283-9. . **WB**

Selected General References

The synaptic vesicle cycle: a cascade of protein-protein interactions.
Südhof TC
Nature (1995) 3756533: 645-53. .

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/122402 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 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 freeze-thaw cycles.
- Please refer to our **tips and hints for subsequent storage** of reconstituted antibodies and control peptides and proteins.