SYSY Antibodies

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Synaptobrevin1 (VAMP1)

Cat.No. 104 002; 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**: yes **ICC**: 1 : 500 **IHC**: 1 : 500 (see remarks) **IHC-P (FFPE)**: 1 : 250 up to 1 : 1000 **EM**: external data (see remarks)
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to AA 2 to 14 from rat Synaptobrevin1 (UniProt Id: Q63666)
Reactivity	Reacts with: human (P23763), rat (Q63666), mouse (Q62442), monkey, hamster, human (P23763). No signal: chicken, cat. Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	K.D. validated PubMed: 29621484
Matching control	104-0P
Remarks	**IHC**: Antigen retrieval with citrate buffer pH 6 is tolerated. **EM**: This antibody has been successfully applied and published for this method by customers (see application-specific references).

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

Background

Synaptobrevins, also known as vesicle-associated membrane proteins (VAMPs), are predominantly expressed in the nervous system and are classified within the brevin subfamily of the SNARE (Soluble NSF Attachment Protein Receptor) protein superfamily. Brevins are small integral transmembrane proteins characterized by a central SNARE motif, an N-terminal cytoplasmic domain, and a C-terminal transmembrane domain. As crucial components of the SNARE machinery, these proteins play an essential role in vesicular transport and membrane fusion processes within cells (1, 2, 3).
In addition to synaptobrevins, the brevin family includes other tissue-specific members such as cellubrevin (VAMP3), myobrevin (VAMP5), and endobrevin (VAMP8), which are expressed in various non-neuronal tissues (4, 5, 6). These isoforms exhibit distinct spatial expression profiles, suggesting specialized functions beyond the nervous system.
Two Synaptobrevin isoforms were identified in the mammalian CNS, **synaptobrevin1** (VAMP1 or p18-1) and synaptobrevin2 (VAMP2 or p18-2) that differ in their regional distribution within the brain, indicating isoform-specific roles in neuroexocytosis (7).
Synaptobrevin1 (VAMP1) is supposed to be essential for the maintenance of nerve impulse transmission in neuromuscular synapses. In addition, it is present on secretory granules of neuroendocrine cells. Synaptobrevin2 (VAMP2) is more abundant and widely distributed in the brain and has been shown to be mainly involved in the assembly of effective SNARE complexes, Ca2+-dependent SV exocytosis, and fast endocytosis in hippocampal synapses (8). It is also expressed in spinal cord dorsal horn neurons and implicated in inflammatory pain sensitization (9).
Synaptobrevins are target molecules for tetanus and several of the botulinal neurotoxins which cleave the protein at single sites in the C-terminal portion of the molecule and thereby disrupt neurotransmitter release (10).

Selected References for 104 002

Sensory neurons drive pancreatic cancer progression through glutamatergic neuron-cancer pseudo-synapses.
Ren L, Liu C, Çifcibaşı K, Ballmann M, Rammes G, Mota Reyes C, Tokalov S, Klingl A, Grünert J, Goyal K, Neckel PH, et al.
Cancer cell (2025) : . . **WB, ICC, IHC, IHC-P; tested species: human,mouse**

Distribution of SNAP25, VAMP1 and VAMP2 in mature and developing deep cerebellar nuclei after estrogen administration.
Manca P, Mameli O, Caria MA, Torrejón-Escribano B, Blasi J
Neuroscience (2014) 266: 102-15. . **IHC, EM, WB**

Rbfox1 Regulates Synaptic Transmission through the Inhibitory Neuron-Specific vSNARE Vamp1.
Vuong CK, Wei W, Lee JA, Lin CH, Damianov A, de la Torre-Ubieta L, Halabi R, Otis KO, Martin KC, O'Dell TJ, Black DL, et al.
Neuron (2018) 981: 127-141.e7. . **WB, ICC, IHC; KD verified; tested species: mouse**

Composition of isolated synaptic boutons reveals the amounts of vesicle trafficking proteins.
Wilhelm BG, Mandad S, Truckenbrodt S, Kröhnert K, Schäfer C, Rammner B, Koo SJ, Claßen GA, Krauss M, Haucke V, Urlaub H, et al.
Science (New York, N.Y.) (2014) 3446187: 1023-8. . **WB, ICC, IHC; tested species: mouse,rat**

Presynaptic accumulation of APP-CTFβ may contribute to synaptic dysfunction in Alzheimer's disease.
Kapadia A, Schuhmann F, Daskin E, Walter J, Lindahl I, Rahmani N, Morrema THJ, Rozemuller AJM, Boon BDC, Pezeshkian W, Hafner AS, et al.
The EMBO journal (2026) : . . **WB, ELISA; tested species: rat**

VAMPs sensitive to tetanus toxin are required for cortical granule exocytosis in mouse oocytes.
de Paola M, Garrido F, Zanetti MN, Michaut MA
Experimental cell research (2021) 4051: 112629. . **WB, ICC; tested species: mouse**

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/104002 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.