SYSY Antibodies

Rudolf-Wissell-Str. 28a
37079 Göttingen, Germany
Phone: +49 551-50556-0
Fax: +49 551-50556-384
E-mail: sales@sysy.com
Web: www.sysy.com

Syntaxin11

Cat.No. 110 113; Polyclonal rabbit antibody, 50 µg specific antibody (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	50 µg specific antibody, lyophilized. Affinity purified with the immunogen. Albumin was added for stabilization. For **reconstitution** add 50 µl H_2O 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**: yes **ICC**: 1 : 100 up to 1 : 500 **IHC**: not tested yet **IHC-P (FFPE)**: 1 : 500
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to AA 1 to 15 from mouse Syntaxin11 (UniProt Id: Q9D3G5)
Reactivity	Reacts with: rat (A0A0G2K516), mouse (Q9D3G5), human (O75558). Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	K.O. validated
Matching control	110-11P

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

Background

Syntaxin 11, a member of the SNARE family of proteins, localizes to late endosomes and the trans-Golgi network and has been shown to interact with VAMP proteins and SNAP 23. Unlike other syntaxins it does not possess a carboxy-terminal transmembrane anchor.
In the immune systems several cell types like phagocytic immune cells, resting natural killer (NK) cells and CD8-T-cells express syntaxin 11. High levels of protein can also be found in lung and placenta but not in brain where it is almost undetectable.

Selected References for 110 113

Syntaxin-11, but not syntaxin-2 or syntaxin-4, is required for platelet secretion.
Ye S, Karim ZA, Al Hawas R, Pessin JE, Filipovich AH, Whiteheart SW
Blood (2012) 12012: 2484-92. . **WB**

Impaired biogenesis of renin granules in juxtaglomerular cells of Vps33a (D251E) mutant mice.
Wang H, Hao Z, Li W
Journal of cell science (2025) 13818: . . **WB; tested species: mouse**

A novel association between platelet filamin A and soluble N-ethylmaleimide sensitive factor attachment proteins regulates granule secretion.
Golla K, Paul M, Lengyell TC, Simpson EM, Falet H, Kim H
Research and practice in thrombosis and haemostasis (2023) 74: 100019. . **WB; tested species: mouse**

Dynamic cycling of t-SNARE acylation regulates platelet exocytosis.
Zhang J, Huang Y, Chen J, Zhu H, Whiteheart SW
The Journal of biological chemistry (2018) 29310: 3593-3606. . **WB; tested species: human**

Syntaxin 8 regulates platelet dense granule secretion, aggregation, and thrombus stability.
Golebiewska EM, Harper MT, Williams CM, Savage JS, Goggs R, Fischer von Mollard G, Poole AW
The Journal of biological chemistry (2015) 2903: 1536-45. . **WB**

VAMP-7 links granule exocytosis to actin reorganization during platelet activation.
Koseoglu S, Peters CG, Fitch-Tewfik JL, Aisiku O, Danglot L, Galli T, Flaumenhaft R
Blood (2015) 1265: 651-60. . **WB**

Selected General References

Familial hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis type 5 (FHL-5) is caused by mutations in Munc18-2 and impaired binding to syntaxin 11.
zur Stadt U et al. Am. J. Hum. Genet. (2009) PubMed:19804848

Cutting edge: syntaxin 11 regulates lymphocyte-mediated secretion and cytotoxicity.
Arneson LN et al. J. Immunol. (2007) PubMed:17785771

Defective cytotoxic lymphocyte degranulation in syntaxin-11 deficient familial hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis 4 (FHL4) patients.
Bryceson YT et al. Blood (2007) PubMed:17525286

Syntaxin 11 is an atypical SNARE abundant in the immune system.
Prekeris R et al. Eur. J. Cell Biol. (2000) PubMed:11139139

Syntaxin 11 is associated with SNAP-23 on late endosomes and the trans-Golgi network.
Valdez AC et al. J. Cell. Sci. (1999) PubMed:10036234

Seven novel mammalian SNARE proteins localize to distinct membrane compartments.
Advani RJ et al. J. Biol. Chem. (1998) PubMed:9553086

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/110113 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.