

## SNAP25

Cat.No. 111 011BT; Monoclonal mouse antibody, 50 µg purified IgG (lyophilized)

### Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	50 µg purified IgG, lyophilized, labeled with Biotin. For <b>reconstitution</b> add 50 µl H <sub>2</sub> O 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	<b>WB:</b> 1 : 1000 up to 1 : 10000 (AP staining) <b>IP:</b> yes (see remarks) <b>ICC:</b> not tested yet <b>IHC:</b> not recommended <b>IHC-P:</b> not tested yet
Label	biotin
Clone	71.1
Subtype	IgG1 (κ light chain)
Immunogen	Full-length recombinant rat SNAP25B protein (UniProt Id: P60881-1)
Epitop	AA 20 to 40 from rat SNAP25B (UniProt Id: P60881-1)
Reactivity	Reacts with: human (P60880), rat (P60881), mouse (P60879), vertebrates, invertebrates. No signal: Drosophila melanogaster. Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	Detects both splice variants SNAP 25A and B. Recognizes the Botulinum neurotoxin A and E cleavage products.
Remarks	<b>IP:</b> Immunoprecipitation not quantitative, appears to depend on the binding status of the protein.

### Background

**SNAP25** (synaptosome-associated protein of 25 kD) is a highly conserved protein anchored to the cytosolic face of membranes via palmitoyl side chains in the middle of the molecule. SNAP25 is the target of Botulinum neurotoxins A and E which cleave off 9 and 26 amino acids, respectively, from the C-terminus.

SNAP25 is part of the exocytotic fusion complex (v-SNARE) of neurons where it assembles with syntaxin1 and synaptobrevin. It is abundantly localized on the neuronal plasmalemma and on recycling vesicles including synaptic vesicles. It is also expressed in neuroendocrine cells. There are two splice-variants, SNAP25A and 25B.

### Selected General References

- Mechanisms of synaptic vesicle exocytosis.  
Lin RC et al. Annu. Rev. Cell Dev. Biol. (2000) PubMed:11031229
- Regional and developmental brain expression patterns of SNAP25 splice variants.  
Prescott GR et al. BMC Neurosci (2011) PubMed:21526988
- Membrane fusion and exocytosis.  
Jahn R et al. Annu. Rev. Biochem. (1999) PubMed:10872468
- A structural change occurs upon binding of syntaxin to SNAP-25.  
Fasshauer D et al. J. Biol. Chem. (1997) PubMed:9020186
- The synaptic vesicle cycle: a cascade of protein-protein interactions.  
Südhof TC et al. Nature (1995) PubMed:7791897
- Genetic and electrophysiological studies of Drosophila syntaxin-1A demonstrate its role in nonneuronal secretion and neurotransmission.  
Schulze KL et al. Cell (1995) PubMed:7834751
- Synaptic vesicles and exocytosis.  
Jahn R et al. Annu. Rev. Neurosci. (1994) PubMed:8210174
- Botulinum neurotoxin A selectively cleaves the synaptic protein SNAP-25.  
Blasi J et al. Nature (1993) PubMed:8103915

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at <https://sysy.com/product/111011BT> or scan the QR-code.



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

# 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.