SYSY Antibodies

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# SNAP29

**Cat.No. 111 303; Polyclonal rabbit antibody, 50 µg specific antibody (lyophilized)**

## Data Sheet

| | |
|---|---|
| Reconstitution/ Storage | 50 µg specific antibody, lyophilized. Affinity purified with the immunogen. Albumin and azide were 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)<br>**IP**: not tested yet<br>**ICC**: 1 : 500 (see remarks)<br>**IHC**: external data (see remarks)<br>**IHC-P (FFPE)**: not tested yet |
| Immunogen | Recombinant protein corresponding to AA 1 to 257 from rat SNAP29 (UniProt Id: Q9Z2P6) |
| Reactivity | Reacts with: human (O95721), rat (Q9Z2P6), mouse (Q9ERB0), hamster. Other species not tested yet. |
| Specificity | K.O. validated PubMed: 34069872 |
| Remarks | **ICC**: The following fixatives are possible: methanol, 4% formaldehyde/PFA.<br>**IHC**: This antibody has been successfully applied for this method by our customers using mild fixation (4% PFA and 15% picric acid) according to Kirizs et al. 2014 (see gallery). It has not been validated using our standard protocol. |

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

## Background

**SNAP29**, also known as **GS32**, is an ubiquitously distributed relative of SNAP25 and SNAP23 that is ubiquitously distributed among intracellular membranes and that is also found in the cytosol of mammalian cells. As a Q-SNARE it forms SNARE complexes in vitro but its precise role in intracellular membrane traffic is not known.

## Selected References for 111 303

SNAP-25 gene family members differentially support secretory vesicle fusion.
Arora S, Saarloos I, Kooistra R, van de Bospoort R, Verhage M, Toonen RF
Journal of cell science (2017) 13011: 1877-1889. . **WB, ICC**

Spatial proteomics in neurons at single-protein resolution.
Unterauer EM, Shetab Boushehri S, Jevdokimenko K, Masullo LA, Ganji M, Sograte-Idrissi S, Kowalewski R, Strauss S, Reinhardt SCM, Perovic A, Marr C, et al.
Cell (2024) 1877: 1785-1800.e16. . **DNA_PAINT; tested species: rat**

Lysosomal exocytosis releases pathogenic α-synuclein species from neurons in synucleinopathy models.
Xie YX, Naseri NN, Fels J, Kharel P, Na Y, Lane D, Burré J, Sharma M
Nature communications (2022) 131: 4918. . **WB; tested species: mouse**

Generation and Characterization of a CRISPR/Cas9-Mediated SNAP29 Knockout in Human Fibroblasts.
Martens MC, Edelkamp J, Seebode C, Schäfer M, Stählke S, Krohn S, Jung O, Murua Escobar H, Emmert S, Boeckmann L
International journal of molecular sciences (2021) 2210: . . **WB; KO verified; tested species: human**

Cardiac SNARE Expression in Health and Disease.
Bowman PRT, Smith GL, Gould GW
Frontiers in endocrinology (2019) 10: 881. . **WB; tested species: mouse**

Dynamics of the mouse brain cortical synaptic proteome during postnatal brain development.
Gonzalez-Lozano MA, Klemmer P, Gebuis T, Hassan C, van Nierop P, van Kesteren RE, Smit AB, Li KW
Scientific reports (2016) 6: 35456. . **WB**

The SNARE protein vti1a functions in dense-core vesicle biogenesis.
Walter AM, Kurps J, de Wit H, Schöning S, Toft-Bertelsen TL, Lauks J, Ziomkiewicz I, Weiss AN, Schulz A, Fischer von Mollard G, Verhage M, et al.
The EMBO journal (2014) 3315: 1681-97. . **WB; tested species: mouse**

Quantitative proteomic and genetic analyses of the schizophrenia susceptibility factor dysbindin identify novel roles of the biogenesis of lysosome-related organelles complex 1.
Gokhale A, Larimore J, Werner E, So L, Moreno-De-Luca A, Lese-Martin C, Lupashin VV, Smith Y, Faundez V
The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience (2012) 3211: 3697-711. . **WB**

## Selected General References

A SNARE complex mediating fusion of late endosomes defines conserved properties of SNARE structure and function.
Antonin W et al. EMBO J. (2000) PubMed:11101518

Selective interaction of complexin with the neuronal SNARE complex. Determination of the binding regions.
Pabst S et al. J. Biol. Chem. (2000) PubMed:10777504

GS32, a novel Golgi SNARE of 32 kDa, interacts preferentially with syntaxin 6.
Wong SH et al. Mol. Biol. Cell (1999) PubMed:9880331

Membrane fusion and exocytosis.
Jahn R et al. Annu. Rev. Biochem. (1999) PubMed:10872468

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/111303 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.