SYSY Antibodies

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α/β SNAP

Cat.No. 112 011; Monoclonal mouse antibody, 100 µg purified IgG (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	100 µg purified IgG, lyophilized. Albumin and azide were added for stabilization. For **reconstitution** add 100 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 up to 1 : 10000 (AP staining) **IP**: yes (see remarks) **ICC**: not recommended (denaturation of the antigen during fixation) **IHC**: not tested yet **IHC-P (FFPE)**: not tested yet
Clone	77.1
Subtype	IgG2b (κ light chain)
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to AA 1 to 295 from rat α SNAP (UniProt Id: P54921)
Reactivity	Reacts with: human (P54920, P60880), rat (P54921, P60881), mouse (Q9DB05, P28663), zebrafish. Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	Specific for α- and β SNAP, does not cross-react to γ SNAP.
Remarks	**IP**: The antibody does not immunoprecipitate the 20 S SNARE-complex.

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

Background

The proteins **α/β-SNAP** are two related soluble and highly conserved proteins that bind to the fusion complex (SNARE complex), thus allowing the N-ethylmaleimide sensitive fusion protein NSF to bind to the complex. **γ-SNAP** binds directly to NSF and Gaf-1/Rip11, a protein of the Rab11 interacting family. In contrast to α/β-SNAP it does not interact directly with SNARE proteins and is not required for ER-Golgi transport. SNAP-proteins are abundantly expressed in all tissues. They are partially soluble, partially membrane-bound.

Selected References for 112 011

The N-ethylmaleimide-sensitive fusion protein and alpha-SNAP induce a conformational change in syntaxin.
Hanson PI, Otto H, Barton N, Jahn R
The Journal of biological chemistry (1995) 27028: 16955-61. . **WB**

CSPα knockout causes neurodegeneration by impairing SNAP-25 function.
Sharma M, Burré J, Bronk P, Zhang Y, Xu W, Südhof TC
The EMBO journal (2012) 314: 829-41. . **WB; tested species: mouse**

Sperm from hyh mice carrying a point mutation in alphaSNAP have a defect in acrosome reaction.
Bátiz LF, De Blas GA, Michaut MA, Ramírez AR, Rodríguez F, Ratto MH, Oliver C, Tomes CN, Rodríguez EM, Mayorga LS
PloS one (2009) 43: e4963. . **WB; tested species: mouse**

alpha-SNAP and NSF are required in a priming step during the human sperm acrosome reaction.
Tomes CN, De Blas GA, Michaut MA, Farré EV, Cherhitin O, Visconti PE, Mayorga LS
Molecular human reproduction (2005) 111: 43-51. . **WB; tested species: human**

Endosomal sorting of readily releasable synaptic vesicles.
Hoopmann P, Punge A, Barysch SV, Westphal V, Bückers J, Opazo F, Bethani I, Lauterbach MA, Hell SW, Rizzoli SO
Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (2010) 10744: 19055-60. .

Selected General References

Mapping of functional domains of gamma-SNAP.
Tani K et al. J. Biol. Chem. (2003) PubMed:12554740

Mechanisms of synaptic vesicle exocytosis.
Lin RC et al. Annu. Rev. Cell Dev. Biol. (2000) PubMed:11031229

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

Alpha-SNAP but not gamma-SNAP is required for ER-Golgi transport after vesicle budding and the Rab1-requiring step but before the EGTA-sensitive step.
Peter F et al. J. Cell. Sci. (1998) PubMed:9701561

The synaptic vesicle cycle: a cascade of protein-protein interactions.
Südhof TC et al. Nature (1995) PubMed:7791897

Mechanisms of intracellular protein transport.
Rothman JE et al. Nature (1994) PubMed:7969419

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/112011 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.