SYSY Antibodies

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SV2 A

Cat.No. 119 003; 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 up to 1 : 2000 (AP staining) (see remarks) **IP**: yes **ICC**: 1 : 500 up to 1 : 1000 **IHC**: 1 : 500 up to 1 : 1000 **IHC-P (FFPE)**: 1 : 500
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the amino terminus of human SV2 A (UniProt Id: Q7L0J3)
Reactivity	Reacts with: human (Q7L0J3), rat (Q02563), mouse (Q9JIS5), Guinea pig, cow, hamster, chicken, zebrafish. Other species not tested yet.
Matching control	119-0P
Remarks	**WB**: To avoid protein aggregation, do not heat samples for SDS-PAGE.

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

Background

SV2s (**S**ynaptic **V**esicle Protein **2**) are integral membrane glycoproteins present in synaptic vesicles. They have 12 transmembrane domains predicted by sequence analysis (1). There are three characterized isoforms, SV2 A, SV2 B and SV2 C that are similar in structure but show different expression patterns. SV2 A is expressed ubiquitously throughout the brain and plays a crucial role in modulating synaptic transmission by regulating the expression and trafficking of synaptotagmin, a key calcium sensor in neurotransmitter release (1).
SV2 B has a more restricted distribution with varying degrees of coexpression with SV2 A and is predominantly found in the cortex and hippocampus (2). SV2 C is more closely related to SV2 A but shows a very restricted expression pattern. The highest expression levels were observed in phylogenetically old brain areas like pallidum, the midbrain and the olfactory bulb (3).
SV2 expression has also been observed in other non-neuronal organs. In kidney it localizes to podocytes and is essential for the integrity of the glomerular filtration barrier (4).

For more information on protein expression pattern, please refer to the overview image in our SYSY Antibodies ATLAS.

Selected References for 119 003

A Cell-Based Potency Assay for Determining the Relative Potency of Botulinum Neurotoxin A Preparations Using Manual and Semi-Automated Procedures.
Dunning FM, Hendrickson S, Wolfe S, Harding D, Geurs T, Piazza TM, Little TA, Tucker WC
Toxins (2026) 181: . . **ICC; tested species: human**

Reductions in Synaptic Vesicle Glycoprotein 2 Isoforms in the Cortex and Hippocampus in a Rat Model of Traumatic Brain Injury.
Fronczak KM, Li Y, Henchir J, Dixon CE, Carlson SW
Molecular neurobiology (2021) : . . **IHC; tested species: rat**

Rapid purification and metabolomic profiling of synaptic vesicles from mammalian brain.
Chantranupong L, Saulnier JL, Wang W, Jones DR, Pacold ME, Sabatini BL
eLife (2020) 9: . . **WB; tested species: mouse**

Vesicular Glutamate Transporters (SLCA17 A6, 7, 8) Control Synaptic Phosphate Levels.
Cheret C, Ganzella M, Preobraschenski J, Jahn R, Ahnert-Hilger G
Cell reports (2021) 342: 108623. . **WB; tested species: mouse**

Human-Relevant Sensitivity of iPSC-Derived Human Motor Neurons to BoNT/A1 and B1.
Schenke M, Prause HC, Bergforth W, Przykopanski A, Rummel A, Klawonn F, Seeger B
Toxins (2021) 138: . . **WB; tested species: human**

Microglial dyshomeostasis drives perineuronal net and synaptic loss in a CSF1R+/- mouse model of ALSP, which can be rescued via CSF1R inhibitors.
Arreola MA, Soni N, Crapser JD, Hohsfield LA, Elmore MRP, Matheos DP, Wood MA, Swarup V, Mortazavi A, Green KN
Science advances (2021) 735: . . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Selected General References

Synaptic Vesicle Glycoprotein 2A: Features and Functions.
Rossi R et al. Front Neurosci (2022) PubMed:35573314

The Synaptic Vesicle Glycoprotein 2: Structure, Function, and Disease Relevance.
Stout KA et al. ACS Chem Neurosci (2019) PubMed:31394034

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/119003 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.