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

VAMP4

Cat.No. 136-0P; control protein, 100 µg protein (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	100 µg protein, lyophilized. For **reconstitution** add 100 µl H_2O to get a 1mg/ml solution in TBS. Then aliquot and store at -20°C to -80°C until use. Control proteins should be stored at +4°C when still lyophilized. Do not freeze! For detailed information, see back of the data sheet.
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to AA 1 to 118 from rat VAMP4 (UniProt Id: D4A560)
Recommended dilution	Optimal concentrations should be determined by the end-user.
Remarks	This control protein consists of the recombinant protein (aa 1 - 118 of rat VAMP 4) that has been used for immunization. It has been tested in preadsorption experiments and blocks efficiently and specifically the corresponding signal in Western blots. The amount of protein needed for efficient blocking depends on the titer and on the affinity of the antibody to the antigen.

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

Background

Vesicle-associated membrane protein 4 (VAMP4) is a v-SNARE protein involved in intracellular membrane trafficking and synaptic vesicle recycling. In non-neuronal cells, it is predominantly localized to the trans-Golgi network (TGN), but is also present on endosomes, transport vesicles, and secretory compartments. VAMP4 participates in trafficking between endosomes and the TGN [1, 2]. In neurons, VAMP4 is present on synaptic vesicles, has a specialized role in presynaptic membrane trafficking and neurotransmitter release and is required for efficient formation of synaptic vesicles [3]. VAMP4-containing vesicles have also been associated with asynchronous neurotransmitter release, distinguishing their function from that of VAMP2, which predominantly supports rapid synchronous release [4].
The trafficking of VAMP4 is regulated by sorting signals, including a di-leucine motif, which contributes to its endocytic retrieval and intracellular targeting [2,4]. Following intense neuronal activity, VAMP4 can be sorted toward endolysosomal compartments or recycled into synaptic vesicles, with this sorting influencing presynaptic release probability [5].
VAMP4 was shown to be enriched in TGN-associated tubular and vesicular membranes and to form SNARE complexes with syntaxin 6 [1].

Selected General References

Vesicle-associated membrane protein 4 is implicated in trans-Golgi network vesicle trafficking.
Steegmaier M et al. Mol. Biol. Cell (1999) PubMed:10359608

Control of synaptic vesicle release probability via VAMP4 targeting to endolysosomes.
Ivanova D et al. Sci Adv (2021) PubMed:33931449

VAMP4 Is an Essential Cargo Molecule for Activity-Dependent Bulk Endocytosis.
Nicholson-Fish JC et al. Neuron (2015) PubMed:26607000

VAMP4 directs synaptic vesicles to a pool that selectively maintains asynchronous neurotransmission.
Raingo J et al. Nat. Neurosci. (2012) PubMed:22406549

VAMP4 cycles from the cell surface to the trans-Golgi network via sorting and recycling endosomes.
Tran TH et al. J Cell Sci (2007) PubMed:17327277

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/136-0P 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.