SYSY Antibodies

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Vti1a

Cat.No. 165-0P; 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 2 to 185 from mouse Vti1a (UniProt Id: O89116)
Recommended dilution	Optimal concentrations should be determined by the end-user.
Matching antibodies	165 002, 165 003, 165 005
Remarks	This control protein consists of the recombinant protein (aa 2 - 185) 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

Vti1a and Vti1b are mammalian SNARE proteins which have been identified as homologs of the yeast Vtip protein which is part of several SNARE complexes involved in transport.
Vti1a interacts with the cis-Golgi t-SNARE syntaxin 5 and the trans-Golgi network SNAREs syntaxin 6, syntaxin 16 and vamp 4.
Recently a brain-specific splice variant of Vti1a has been described. This Vti1a-β protein is associated with small synaptic vesicles, clathrin coated vesicles and endosomes. It is part of a SNARE complex different from the synaptic exocytotic compex since it does not co-immunoprecipitate with syntaxin 1 or SNAP 25. It is composed of syntaxin 6, syntaxin 16, vamp 4 and Vti1a-β which may play a role in biogenesis and/or recycling of synaptic vesicles. Nevertheless it behaves like a typical SNARE complex and can bind NSF and α/β-SNAP.

Selected General References

The identification of a novel endoplasmic reticulum to Golgi SNARE complex used by the prechylomicron transport vesicle.
Siddiqi SA et al. J. Biol. Chem. (2006) PubMed:16735505

Homotypic fusion of early endosomes: SNAREs do not determine fusion specificity.
Brandhorst D et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. (2006) PubMed:16469845

The v-SNARE Vti1a regulates insulin-stimulated glucose transport and Acrp30 secretion in 3T3-L1 adipocytes.
Bose A et al. J. Biol. Chem. (2005) PubMed:16131485

Early/recycling endosomes-to-TGN transport involves two SNARE complexes and a Rab6 isoform.
Mallard F et al. J. Cell Biol. (2002) PubMed:11839770

The SNAREs vti1a and vti1b have distinct localization and SNARE complex partners.
Kreykenbohm V et al. Eur. J. Cell Biol. (2002) PubMed:12067063

The SNARE Vti1a-beta is localized to small synaptic vesicles and participates in a novel SNARE complex.
Antonin W et al. J. Neurosci. (2000) PubMed:10908612

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/165-0P 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.