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

Membrin

Cat.No. 170 003; 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 (AP staining) **IP**: yes **ICC**: 1 : 100 up to 1 : 1000 **IHC**: not tested yet **IHC-P (FFPE)**: not tested yet
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to AA 2 to 190 from human Membrin (UniProt Id: O14653)
Reactivity	Reacts with: rat (O35165), mouse (O35166), human (O14653). Other species not tested yet.

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

Background

Membrin also known as **GOSR 2**, **GS 27** and **GOS 27** is a 27 kDa membrane protein on the surface of the Golgi compartment. It has been shown to serve as a tSNARE in ER to Golgi transport.
In co-immunoprecipitation studies membrin was identified as a member of a SNARE complex consisting of syntaxin 5, GOSR 1 (GS 28, GOS 28), rbet1 and rsec22. A more detailed analysis revealed two subcomplexes within this complex. One contains syntaxin 5 (mainly the shorter 35 kDa variant) and GS 28 whereas the other is composed of syntaxin 5 (35 and 42 kDa variant), membrin, rsec22 and rbet1. It has been suggested that theses complexes mediate the fusion of ER-derived vesicles with vesicular tubular clusters (VTC), and the fusion of VTCs to form the cis-Golgi compartment.

Selected References for 170 003

BET1 variants establish impaired vesicular transport as a cause for muscular dystrophy with epilepsy.
Donkervoort S, Krause N, Dergai M, Yun P, Koliwer J, Gorokhova S, Geist Hauserman J, Cummings BB, Hu Y, Smith R, Uapinyoying P, et al.
EMBO molecular medicine (2021) : e13787. . **WB, ICC; tested species: human,mouse**

A trap mutant reveals the physiological client spectrum of TRC40.
Coy-Vergara J, Rivera-Monroy J, Urlaub H, Lenz C, Schwappach B
Journal of cell science (2019) 13213: . . **WB; tested species: human**

COG6 interacts with a subset of the Golgi SNAREs and is important for the Golgi complex integrity.
Kudlyk T, Willett R, Pokrovskaya ID, Lupashin V
Traffic (Copenhagen, Denmark) (2013) 142: 194-204. . **WB**

Selected General References

Targeting of Arf-1 to the early Golgi by membrin, an ER-Golgi SNARE.
Honda A et al. J. Cell Biol. (2005) PubMed:15781476

Countercurrent distribution of two distinct SNARE complexes mediating transport within the Golgi stack.
Volchuk A et al. Mol. Biol. Cell (2004) PubMed:14742712

The SNARE motif contributes to rbet1 intracellular targeting and dynamics independently of SNARE interactions.
Joglekar AP et al. J. Biol. Chem. (2003) PubMed:12566453

Sequential tethering of Golgins and catalysis of SNAREpin assembly by the vesicle-tethering protein p115.
Shorter J et al. J. Cell Biol. (2002) PubMed:11927603

Subunit structure of a mammalian ER/Golgi SNARE complex.
Xu D et al. J. Biol. Chem. (2000) PubMed:11035026

SNARE membrane trafficking dynamics in vivo.
Chao DS et al. J. Cell Biol. (1999) PubMed:10085287

Localization, dynamics, and protein interactions reveal distinct roles for ER and Golgi SNAREs.
Hay JC et al. J. Cell Biol. (1998) PubMed:9647643

Role of vesicle-associated syntaxin 5 in the assembly of pre-Golgi intermediates.
Rowe T et al. Science (1998) PubMed:9445473

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/170003 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.