SYSY Antibodies

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Synaptobrevin2 (VAMP2)

Cat.No. 104 318; Recombinant Guinea pig antibody, 50 µg recombinant IgG (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	50 µg purified recombinant IgG, lyophilized. 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 : 5000 (AP staining) **IP**: yes (see remarks) **ICC**: 1 : 500 up to 1 : 1000 **IHC**: 1 : 500 up to 1 : 2000 **IHC-P**: 1 : 400 up to 1 : 1000
Clone	Gp69.1
Subtype	IgG2 (κ light chain)
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the amino terminus of rat Synaptobrevin2 (UniProt Id: P63045)
Reactivity	Reacts with: mouse (P63044), rat (P63045), human (P63027), hamster. No signal: chicken, zebrafish. Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	K.O. validated
Matching control	104-2P
Remarks	This antibody is a chimeric antibody based on the well known monoclonal mouse antibody 69.1. The constant regions of the heavy and light chains have been replaced with Guinea pig specific sequences. The antibody can therefore be used with standard anti-Guinea pig secondary reagents. The antibody has been expressed in mammalian cells. **IP**: This antibody quantitatively precipitates synaptobrevin 2 from detergent extracts regardless of whether the protein is associated.

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

Background

Synaptobrevins/VAMPs represents a family of integral membrane proteins of 11-13 kDa with the N-terminal region exposed to the cytoplasm and a C-terminal transmembrane domain. Two isoforms were identified in the mammalian CNS, synaptobrevin1 (VAMP1 or p18-1) and **synaptobrevin2** (VAMP2 or p18-2) that differ in their distribution within different brain regions.
Synaptobrevin1 is highly conserved between vertebrates and invertebrates. It is a major constituent of synaptic vesicles and peptidergic secretory granules in all neurons examined so far. In addition, it is present on secretory granules of neuroendocrine cells. Low levels of synaptobrevin2 are present in many other tissues where the protein resides on specialized microvesicles.
In non-neuronal cells the third isoform, cellubrevin (VAMP3), is present where it is localized to an endosomal membrane pool.
Synaptobrevin/VAMP is an essential component of the exocytotic fusion machine, related to a larger protein family referred to as v-SNAREs. It is the sole target for tetanus and several of the botulinal neurotoxins which cleave the protein at single sites in the C-terminal portion of the molecule.

Selected References for 104 318

Catecholaminergic dysfunction drives postural and locomotor deficits in a mouse model of spinal muscular atrophy.
Pagiazitis JG, Delestrée N, Sowoidnich L, Sivakumar N, Simon CM, Chatzisotiriou A, Albani M, Mentis GZ
Cell reports (2025) 441: 115147. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

VAMP4 maintains a Ca2+-sensitive pool of spontaneously recycling synaptic vesicles.
Lin PY, Chanaday NL, Horvath PM, Ramirez DMO, Monteggia LM, Kavalali ET
The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience (2020) : . . **ICC; tested species: rat**

Selected General References

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

Export of cellubrevin from the endoplasmic reticulum is controlled by BAP31.
Annaert WG et al. J. Cell Biol. (1997) PubMed:9396746

Synaptobrevin binding to synaptophysin: a potential mechanism for controlling the exocytotic fusion machine.
Edelmann L et al. EMBO J. (1995) PubMed:7835333

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

Synaptic vesicles and exocytosis.
Jahn R et al. Annu. Rev. Neurosci. (1994) PubMed:8210174

Cellubrevin is a ubiquitous tetanus-toxin substrate homologous to a putative synaptic vesicle fusion protein.
McMahon HT et al. Nature (1993) PubMed:8332193

Structures and chromosomal localizations of two human genes encoding synaptobrevins 1 and 2.
Archer BT et al. J. Biol. Chem. (1990) PubMed:1976629

A synaptic vesicle membrane protein is conserved from mammals to Drosophila.
Südhof TC et al. Neuron (1989) PubMed:2560644

Two vesicle-associated membrane protein genes are differentially expressed in the rat central nervous system.
Elferink LA et al. J. Biol. Chem. (1989) PubMed:2472388

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/104318 or scan the QR-code.

FAQ - How should I store my antibody?

Shipping Conditions

- All our antibodies and control proteins / peptides are shipped lyophilized (vacuum freeze-dried) and are stable in this form 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. **They must not be stored in the freezer when still lyophilized!** Temperatures below zero may cause loss of performance.
- **Fluorescence-labeled antibodies** should be reconstituted immediately upon receipt. Long term storage (several months) may lead to aggregation.
- **Control peptides** should be kept at -20°C before reconstitution.

Long Term Storage after Reconstitution (General Considerations)

- The storage freezer must not be of the frost-free variety ("no-frost freezer"). This cycle between freezing and thawing (to reduce frost-build-up), which is exactly what should be avoided. For the same reason, antibody vials should be placed in an area of the freezer that has minimal temperature fluctuations, for instance towards the back rather than on a door shelf.
- Aliquot the antibody and store frozen (-20°C to -80°C). Avoid very small aliquots (below 20 µl) and use the smallest storage vial or tube possible. The smaller the aliquot, the more the stock concentration is affected by evaporation and adsorption of the antibody to the surface of the storage vial or tube. Adsorption of the antibody to the surface leads to a substantial loss of activity.
- The addition of glycerol to a final concentration of 50% lowers the freezing point of your stock and keeps your antibody at -20°C in liquid state. This efficiently avoids freeze and thaw cycles.

Product Specific Hints for Storage

Control proteins / peptides

- Store at -20°C to -80°C.

Monoclonal Antibodies

- **Ascites** and **hybridoma supernatant** should be stored at -20°C up to -80°C. **Prolonged storage at 4°C is not recommended!** Unlike serum, ascites may contain proteases that will degrade the antibodies.
- **Purified IgG** should be stored at -20°C up to -80°C. Adding a carrier protein like BSA will increase long term stability. Many of our antibodies already contain carrier proteins. Please refer to the data-sheet for detailed information.

Polyclonal Antibodies

- **Crude antisera**: With anti-microbials added, they may be stored at 4°C. However, frozen storage (-20°C up to -80°C) is preferable.
- **Affinity purified antibodies**: Less robust than antisera. Storage at -20°C up to -80°C is recommended. Adding a carrier protein like BSA will increase long term stability. Most of our antibodies already contain carrier proteins. Please refer to the data-sheet for detailed information.

Fluorescence-labeled Antibodies

- Store as a liquid with 1 : 1 (v/v) glycerol at -20°C. Protect these antibodies from light exposure.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles for all antibodies!

FAQ - How should I reconstitute my antibody?

Reconstitution

- All our purified antibodies are lyophilized from PBS. To reconstitute the antibody in PBS, add the amount of deionized water given in the respective datasheet. If higher volumes are preferred, add water as mentioned above and then the desired amount of PBS and a stabilizing carrier protein (e.g. BSA) to a final concentration of 2%. Some of our antibodies already contain albumin. Take this into account when adding more carrier protein.
  For complete reconstitution, carefully remove the lid. After adding water, briefly vortex the solution. You can spin down the liquid by placing the vial into a 50 ml centrifugation tube filled with paper.
- If desired, add small amounts of azide or thimerosal to prevent microbial growth. This is especially recommended if you want to keep an aliquot a 4°C.
- After reconstitution of fluorescence-labeled antibodies, add 1 : 1 (v/v) glycerol to a final concentration of 50%. This lowers the freezing point of your stock and keeps your antibody in liquid state at -20°C.
- Glycerol may also be added to unlabeled primary antibodies. It is a suitable way to avoid freeze-thaw cycles.
- Please refer to our **tips and hints for subsequent storage** of reconstituted antibodies and control peptides and proteins.