

## Synaptotagmin2 luminal domain

Cat.No. 105 224; Polyclonal Guinea pig antibody, 100 µl antiserum (lyophilized)

### Data Sheet

|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Reconstitution/<br>Storage | 100 µl antiserum, lyophilized. For <b>reconstitution</b> add 100 µl H <sub>2</sub> O, then aliquot and store at -20°C until use.<br>Antibodies should be stored at +4°C when still lyophilized. Do not freeze!<br>For detailed information, see back of the data sheet. |
| Applications               | <b>WB:</b> 1 : 1000 (AP staining)<br><b>IP:</b> not tested yet<br><b>ICC:</b> 1 : 500<br><b>IHC:</b> not recommended<br><b>IHC-P:</b> not tested yet  |
| Immunogen                  | Synthetic peptide corresponding to AA 1 to 11 from mouse Synaptotagmin2 (UniProt Id: P46097)  |
| Reactivity                 | Reacts with: mouse (P46097), rat (P29101).<br>Other species not tested yet.   |

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

### Background

**Synaptotagmin2** is an integral membrane glycoprotein of neuronal synaptic vesicles. It is very similar to synaptotagmin1 but shows a partly complementary expression pattern in the CNS. Synaptotagmin2 lacks a CAMK II/PKC phosphorylation site which is present in synaptotagmin1. Recently synaptotagmin2 has been shown to be an alternative Ca<sup>2+</sup> sensor for fast secretion.

### Selected General References

Synaptotagmin-2 is essential for survival and contributes to Ca<sup>2+</sup> triggering of neurotransmitter release in central and neuromuscular synapses.

Pang ZP et al. J. Neurosci. (2006) PubMed:17192432

Genetic analysis of synaptotagmin 2 in spontaneous and Ca<sup>2+</sup>-triggered neurotransmitter release.

Pang ZP et al. EMBO J. (2006) PubMed:16642042

WNK1 phosphorylates synaptotagmin 2 and modulates its membrane binding.

Lee BH et al. Mol. Cell (2004) PubMed:15350218

Synaptotagmin II could confer Ca(2+) sensitivity to phagocytosis in human neutrophils.

Lindmark IM et al. Biochim. Biophys. Acta (2002) PubMed:12063179

Amino acid residues before the hydrophobic region which are critical for membrane translocation of the N-terminal domain of synaptotagmin II.

Kida Y et al. FEBS Lett. (2001) PubMed:11696368

Synaptotagmin II negatively regulates Ca<sup>2+</sup>-triggered exocytosis of lysosomes in mast cells.

Baram D et al. J. Exp. Med. (1999) PubMed:10330444

Synaptotagmin II. A novel differentially distributed form of synaptotagmin.

Geppert M et al. J. Biol. Chem. (1991) PubMed:1856191

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at <https://sysy.com/product/105224> 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 at 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.