

Syntaxin11

Cat.No. 110 113; Polyclonal rabbit antibody, 50 µg specific antibody (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	50 µg specific antibody, lyophilized. Affinity purified with the immunogen. Albumin was added for stabilization. For reconstitution add 50 µl H ₂ O 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 IHC: not tested yet IHC-P: 1 : 500
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to AA 1 to 15 from mouse Syntaxin11 (UniProt ID: Q9D3G5)
Reactivity	Reacts with: rat (A0A0G2K516), mouse (Q9D3G5), human (O75558). Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	K.O. validated
Matching control	110-11P

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

Background

Syntaxin 11, a member of the SNARE family of proteins, localizes to late endosomes and the trans-Golgi network and has been shown to interact with VAMP proteins and SNAP 23. Unlike other syntaxins it does not possess a carboxy-terminal transmembrane anchor. In the immune systems several cell types like phagocytic immune cells, resting natural killer (NK) cells and CD8-T-cells express syntaxin 11. High levels of protein can also be found in lung and placenta but not in brain where it is almost undetectable.

Selected References for 110 113

Syntaxin-11, but not syntaxin-2 or syntaxin-4, is required for platelet secretion.
Ye S, Karim ZA, Al Hawas R, Pessin JE, Filipovich AH, Whiteheart SW
Blood (2012) 120(12): 2484-92. . **WB**

Dynamic cycling of t-SNARE acylation regulates platelet exocytosis.
Zhang J, Huang Y, Chen J, Zhu H, Whiteheart SW
The Journal of biological chemistry (2018) 293(10): 3593-3606. . **WB; tested species: human**

Syntaxin 8 regulates platelet dense granule secretion, aggregation, and thrombus stability.
Golebiewska EM, Harper MT, Williams CM, Savage JS, Goggs R, Fischer von Mollard G, Poole AW
The Journal of biological chemistry (2015) 290(3): 1536-45. . **WB**

VAMP-7 links granule exocytosis to actin reorganization during platelet activation.
Koseoglu S, Peters CG, Fitch-Tewfik JL, Aisiku O, Danglot L, Galli T, Flaumenhaft R
Blood (2015) 126(5): 651-60. . **WB**

Selected General References

Familial hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis type 5 (FHL-5) is caused by mutations in Munc18-2 and impaired binding to syntaxin 11.
zur Stadt U, Rohr J, Seifert W, Koch F, Grieve S, Pagel J, Strauss J, Kasper B, Nürnberg G, Becker C, Maul-Pavicic A, et al.
American journal of human genetics (2009) 85(4): 482-92. .

Cutting edge: syntaxin 11 regulates lymphocyte-mediated secretion and cytotoxicity.
Arneson LN, Brickshawana A, Segovis CM, Schoon RA, Dick CJ, Leibson PJ
Journal of immunology (Baltimore, Md. : 1950) (2007) 179(6): 3397-401. .

Defective cytotoxic lymphocyte degranulation in syntaxin-11 deficient familial hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis 4 (FHL4) patients.
Bryceson YT, Rudd E, Zheng C, Edner J, Ma D, Wood SM, Bechensteen AG, Boelens JJ, Celkan T, Farah RA, Hulténby K, et al.
Blood (2007) 110(6): 1906-15. .

Syntaxin 11 is an atypical SNARE abundant in the immune system.
Prekeris R, Klumperman J, Scheller RH
European journal of cell biology (2000) 79(11): 771-80. .

Syntaxin 11 is associated with SNAP-23 on late endosomes and the trans-Golgi network.
Valdez AC, Cabaniols JP, Brown MJ, Roche PA
Journal of cell science (1999) 112 (Pt 6): 845-54. .

Seven novel mammalian SNARE proteins localize to distinct membrane compartments.
Advani RJ, Bae HR, Bock JB, Chao DS, Doung YC, Prekeris R, Yoo JS, Scheller RH
The Journal of biological chemistry (1998) 273(17): 10317-24. .

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at <https://sysy.com/product/110113> 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.