

Munc18-1

Cat.No. 116 003; 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 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 up to 1 : 5000 (AP staining) IP: yes ICC: 1 : 500 IHC: 1 : 500 IHC-P: 1 : 500 DNA-PAINT: yes (see remarks)
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to AA 580 to 594 from rat Munc18-1 (UniProt Id: P61765)
Reactivity	Reacts with: human (P61764), rat (P61765), mouse (O08599), cow. Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	K.D. validated PubMed: 34103363
Matching control	116-0P
Remarks	DNA-PAINT: This antibody has been successfully used for DNA-PAINT application (see Unterauer et al., 2024; PMID: 38552614).

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

Background

Munc 18 is an abundant neuronal protein that tightly binds to the synaptic fusion protein syntaxin 1. It is highly homologous to the *C. elegans* unc-18 gene product, and weakly related to the yeast sec1, sly1, and slp1 genes.

There are three munc 18 isoforms in mammals. **Munc 18-1** or 18a, also referred to as **rb-sec1**, **n-sec1**, **stxbp1** and **p67**, is primarily expressed in neurons. **Munc 18-2** or 18b, also referred to as **stxbp2**, and Munc 18-3 or 18c are expressed ubiquitously.

Selected References for 116 003

Spatial proteomics in neurons at single-protein resolution. Unterauer EM, Shetab Boushehri S, Jevdokimenko K, Masullo LA, Ganji M, Sograte-Idrissi S, Kowalewski R, Strauss S, Reinhardt SCM, Perovic A, Marr C, et al. Cell (2024) 1877: 1785-1800.e16. . **DNA_PAINT; tested species: rat**

Munc18-1 is essential for neuropeptide secretion in neurons. Puntman DC, Arora S, Farina M, Toonen RF, Verhage M The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience (2021) : . . **WB; KD verified; tested species: mouse**

Protein instability, haploinsufficiency, and cortical hyper-excitability underlie STXBP1 encephalopathy. Kovacevic J, Maroteaux G, Schut D, Loos M, Dubey M, Pitsch J, Remmelink E, Koopmans B, Crowley J, Cornelisse LN, Sullivan PF, et al. Brain : a journal of neurology (2018) : . . **ICC; tested species: mouse**

Brain-region-specific changes in neurons and glia and dysregulation of dopamine signaling in Grin2a mutant mice. Farsi Z, Nicoletta A, Simmons SK, Aryal S, Shepard N, Brenner K, Lin S, Herzog L, Moran SP, Stalnakar KJ, Shin W, et al. Neuron (2023) 11121: 3378-3396.e9. . **WB; tested species: mouse**

Bidirectional regulation of synaptic SUMOylation by Group 1 metabotropic glutamate receptors. Pronot M, Poupon G, Pizzamiglio L, Prieto M, Chato-Astrain I, Lacagne I, Schorova L, Folci A, Brau F, Martin S Cellular and molecular life sciences : CMLS (2022) 797: 378. . **WB; tested species: rat**

Identification of Synaptic DGKθ Interactors That Stimulate DGKθ Activity. Barber CN, Goldschmidt HL, Ma Q, Devine LR, Cole RN, Haganir RL, Raben DM Frontiers in synaptic neuroscience (2022) 14: 855673. . **WB; tested species: rat**

Dopamine Secretion Is Mediated by Sparse Active Zone-like Release Sites. Liu C, Kershberg L, Wang J, Schneeberger S, Kaeser PS Cell (2018) 1724: 706-718.e15. . **ICC; tested species: mouse**

Selected General References

Molecular identification of two novel Munc-18 isoforms expressed in non-neuronal tissues. Tellam JT, McIntosh S, James DE The Journal of biological chemistry (1995) 27011: 5857-63. .

Slp4-a/granuphilin-a interacts with syntaxin-2/3 in a Munc18-2-dependent manner. Fukuda M, Imai A, Nashida T, Shimomura H The Journal of biological chemistry (2005) 28047: 39175-84. .

Evidence of a role for Munc18-2 and microtubules in mast cell granule exocytosis. Martin-Verdeaux S, Pombo I, Iannascoli B, Roa M, Varin-Blank N, Rivera J, Blank U Journal of cell science (2003) 116Pt 2: 325-34. .

Munc18-2, a functional partner of syntaxin 3, controls apical membrane trafficking in epithelial cells. Riento K, Kauppi M, Keranen S, Olkkonen VM The Journal of biological chemistry (2000) 27518: 13476-83. .

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at <https://sysy.com/product/116003> 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.