

## BoNT

Cat.No. 158 002; Polyclonal rabbit antibody, 200 µl antiserum (lyophilized)

### Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	200 µl antiserum, lyophilized. For <b>reconstitution</b> add 200 µl H <sub>2</sub> O, then aliquot and store at -20°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	<b>WB:</b> 1 : 1000 up to 1 : 10000 (AP staining) <b>IP:</b> not tested yet <b>ICC:</b> not tested yet <b>IHC:</b> not tested yet <b>IHC-P:</b> not tested yet
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to AA 1 to 422 from Clostridium botulinum BoNT (UniProt Id: Q00496)
Specificity	Specific for BoNT E.

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

## Background

The neurotoxins of Clostridium botulinum **BoNTs** belong to the most potent protein toxins. These Zinc proteases elicit paralysis by cleaving SNARE proteins like SNAP 25, Syntaxin 1 and Synaptobrevin which mediate the fusion of synaptic vesicles with the presynaptic membrane. There are seven known serotypes of BoNTs (A to G) with different cleavage properties. BoNTs are translated as ~150 kDa single-chain, non-toxic precursor proteins which are cleaved into a catalytic light chain (LC) and a heavy translocation chain (HCT).

## Selected General References

- The synaptic vesicle protein 2C mediates the uptake of botulinum neurotoxin A into phrenic nerves.  
Mahrhold S et al. FEBS Lett. (2006) PubMed:16545378
- SV2 is the protein receptor for botulinum neurotoxin A.  
Dong M et al. Science (2006) PubMed:16543415
- Structure of botulinum neurotoxin type D light chain at 1.65 Å resolution: repercussions for VAMP-2 substrate specificity.  
Arndt JW et al. Biochemistry (2006) PubMed:16519520
- Unique substrate recognition by botulinum neurotoxins serotypes A and E.  
Chen S et al. J. Biol. Chem. (2006) PubMed:16478727
- Pharmacology of botulinum toxin: differences between type A preparations.  
Rosales RL et al. Eur. J. Neurol. (2006) PubMed:16417591
- Sensitive detection of botulinum neurotoxin types C and D with an immunoaffinity chromatographic column test.  
Gessler F et al. Appl. Environ. Microbiol. (2005) PubMed:16332765
- Sequence variation within botulinum neurotoxin serotypes impacts antibody binding and neutralization.  
Smith TJ et al. Infect. Immun. (2005) PubMed:16113261
- Synaptic vesicle chips to assay botulinum neurotoxins.  
Ferracci G et al. Biochem. J. (2005) PubMed:16011482
- New insights into clostridial neurotoxin-SNARE interactions.  
Breidenbach MA et al. Trends Mol Med (2005) PubMed:16006188
- Botulinal neurotoxins: revival of an old killer.  
Montecucco C et al. Curr Opin Pharmacol (2005) PubMed:15907915
- Structural analysis of botulinum neurotoxin type E catalytic domain and its mutant Glu212-->Gln reveals the pivotal role of the Glu212 carboxylate in the catalytic pathway.  
Agarwal R et al. Biochemistry (2004) PubMed:15157097

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at <https://sysy.com/product/158002> 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.