

ZnT3

Cat.No. 197 011BT; Monoclonal mouse antibody, 100 µg purified IgG (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

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| Reconstitution/ Storage | 100 µg purified IgG, lyophilized, labeled with Biotin. For reconstitution add 100 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 : 500 IHC: 1 : 500 IHC-P: 1 : 200 |
| Label | biotin |
| Clone | 180C1 |
| Subtype | IgG1 (κ light chain) |
| Immunogen | Recombinant protein corresponding to AA 2 to 75 from mouse ZnT3 (UniProt Id: P97441) |
| Reactivity | Reacts with: rat (Q6QIX3), mouse (P97441). No signal: zebrafish. Other species not tested yet. |
| Matching control | 197-0P |

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

Background

The essential micronutrient zinc plays an important role in many biological processes like growth, development and reproduction. It is found in the active site of many enzymes, where ionization, polarization or replacement of Zn²⁺ bound water is involved in catalytic reactions. As a charged ion Zn²⁺ cannot cross biological membranes by simple diffusion and must be transported into or out of cells by specialized transport mechanisms. Four Zn transporter proteins, ZnT 1 to ZnT 4, have been cloned. All of them contain several transmembrane domains and a histidine rich intracellular loop. In the central nervous system Zn plays important roles in synaptic function and plasticity. At synapses Zn is stored in synaptic vesicles by a mechanism depending on the integral membrane protein **ZnT 3**.

Selected General References

Vglut1 and ZnT3 co-targeting mechanisms regulate vesicular zinc stores in PC12 cells.
Salazar G, Craige B, Love R, Kalman D, Faundez V
Journal of cell science (2005) 118Pt 9: 1911-21. .

The zinc transporter ZnT3 interacts with AP-3 and it is preferentially targeted to a distinct synaptic vesicle subpopulation.
Salazar G, Love R, Werner E, Doucette MM, Cheng S, Levey A, Faundez V
Molecular biology of the cell (2004) 15: 575-87. .

Accumulation of zinc in degenerating hippocampal neurons of ZnT3-null mice after seizures: evidence against synaptic vesicle origin.
Lee JY, Cole TB, Palmiter RD, Koh JY
The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience (2000) 20(11): RC79. .

Elimination of zinc from synaptic vesicles in the intact mouse brain by disruption of the ZnT3 gene.
Cole TB, Wenzel HJ, Kafer KE, Schwartzkroin PA, Palmiter RD
Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (1999) 96(4): 1716-21. .

Ultrastructural localization of zinc transporter-3 (ZnT-3) to synaptic vesicle membranes within mossy fiber boutons in the hippocampus of mouse and monkey.
Wenzel HJ, Cole TB, Born DE, Schwartzkroin PA, Palmiter RD
Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (1997) 94(23): 12676-81. .

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at <https://sysy.com/product/197011BT> 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.