

## VDAC1

Cat.No. 279-0P; control peptide, 100 µg peptide (lyophilized)

### Data Sheet

|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Reconstitution/<br>Storage | 100 µg peptide, lyophilized. For <b>reconstitution</b> add 100 µl H <sub>2</sub> O to get a 1mg/ml solution in PBS. Then aliquot and store at -20°C to -80°C until use. Control peptides should be stored at -20°C when still lyophilized! For detailed information, see back of the data sheet.   |
| Immunogen                  | Synthetic peptide corresponding to AA 15 to 29 from mouse VDAC1 (UniProt Id: Q60932-1)   |
| Recommended dilution       | Optimal concentrations should be determined by the end-user.   |
| Matching antibodies        | 279 003  |
| Remarks                    | This control peptide consists of the synthetic peptide (aa 15-29 of mouse VDAC 1) that has been used for immunization. It has been tested in preadsorption experiments and blocks efficiently and specifically the corresponding signal in Western blots. The amount of peptide needed for efficient blocking depends on the titer and on the affinity of the antibody to the antigen. |

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

## Background

Voltage-dependent anion channels (**VDACs**), also known as **porins**, are integral membrane proteins which form a channel that allows diffusion of small hydrophilic molecules. Three closely related isoforms, VDAC 1, 2 and 3 have been described, so far. VDACs have been originally identified as components of the outer mitochondrial membrane but they also occur in the plasma membrane of different cell types.

## Selected General References

- Voltage-dependent anion channels (VDACs, porin) expressed in the plasma membrane regulate the differentiation and function of human osteoclasts.  
Kotake S et al. Cell Biol. Int. (2013) PubMed:23319323
- The expression level of the voltage-dependent anion channel controls life and death of the cell.  
Abu-Hamad S et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. (2006) PubMed:16585511
- Bax interacts with the voltage-dependent anion channel and mediates ethanol-induced apoptosis in rat hepatocytes.  
Adachi M et al. Am. J. Physiol. Gastrointest. Liver Physiol. (2004) PubMed:15044178
- Voltage-dependent anion channel localises to the plasma membrane and peripheral but not perinuclear mitochondria.  
Bahamonde MI et al. Pflugers Arch. (2003) PubMed:12698369
- Bax interacts with the permeability transition pore to induce permeability transition and cytochrome c release in isolated mitochondria.  
Narita M et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. (1998) PubMed:9843949
- Porin pores of mitochondrial outer membranes from high and low eukaryotic cells: biochemical and biophysical characterization.  
De Pinto V et al. Biochim. Biophys. Acta (1987) PubMed:3676299
- Structure and mode of action of a voltage dependent anion-selective channel (VDAC) located in the outer mitochondrial membrane.  
Colombini M et al. Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. (1980) PubMed:6249159

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at <https://sysy.com/product/279-0P> 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.