SYSY Antibodies

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Somatostatin-28

Cat.No. 366 017; Monoclonal rat antibody, 100 µg purified IgG (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	100 µg purified IgG, lyophilized. Albumin and azide were added for stabilization. For **reconstitution** add 100 µl H_2O 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**: not tested yet **ICC**: 1 : 500 up to 1 : 2000 **IHC**: 1 : 500 up to 1 : 1000 **IHC-P**: 1 : 100 up to 1 : 1000
Clone	SY-160F7
Subtype	IgG2b (κ light chain)
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to AA 89 to 100 from mouse Somatostatin (UniProt Id: P60041)
Reactivity	Reacts with: rat (P60042), mouse (P60041), human (P61278). Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	The antibody detects somatostatin-28. It also recognizes the unprocessed precursor protein. It does not bind to somatostatin-14.

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

Background

Somatostatin, also referred to as **SST**, **growth hormone-inhibiting hormone** or **GHIH**, is a peptide hormone that regulates the endocrine system and affects neurotransmission and cell proliferation via interaction with G protein-coupled somatostatin receptors. It inhibits the secretion of many important hormones, including insulin, glucagon and somatotropin (also designated growth hormone, or GH). Somatostatin has two forms, active 14 amino acid and 28 amino acid. They are produced by alternative cleavage of the single precursor protein encoded by this gene.

Selected General References

Somatostatin and its receptors from fish to mammals.
Gahete MD et al. Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. (2010) PubMed:20633132

The somatostatin-28(1-12)-NPAMAP sequence: an essential helical-promoting motif governing prosomatostatin processing at mono- and dibasic sites.
Brakch N et al. Biochemistry (2002) PubMed:11814357

Interrelationships between somatostatin sst2A receptors and somatostatin-containing axons in rat brain: evidence for regulation of cell surface receptors by endogenous somatostatin.
Dournaud P et al. J. Neurosci. (1998) PubMed:9437026

Somatostatin antisense oligodeoxynucleotide-mediated stimulation of lymphocyte proliferation in culture.
Aguila MC et al. Endocrinology (1996) PubMed:8612489

All five cloned human somatostatin receptors (hSSTR1-5) are functionally coupled to adenylyl cyclase.
Patel YC et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. (1994) PubMed:7905265

Site-specific mutagenesis identifies amino acid residues critical in prohormone processing.
Gomez S et al. EMBO J. (1989) PubMed:2573512

Sequence of the human somatostatin I gene.
Shen LP et al. Science (1984) PubMed:6142531

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/366017 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.