

## Synaptophysin1

Cat.No. 101 008; Recombinant rabbit antibody, 50 µg recombinant IgG (lyophilized)

### Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	50 µg purified recombinant IgG, lyophilized. Albumin and azide were added for stabilization. For <b>reconstitution</b> add 50 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. 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> yes <b>ICC:</b> 1 : 500 up to 1 : 1000 <b>IHC:</b> 1 : 500 <b>IHC_P:</b> 1 : 500
Clone	Rb7.2
Subtype	IgG1 (κ light chain)
Immunogen	Full-length recombinant rat synaptophysin (UniProt Id: P07825)
Epitop	Epitop: AA 219 to 307 from rat Synaptophysin1 (UniProt Id: P07825)
Reactivity	Reacts with: human (P08247), rat (P07825), mouse (Q62277), mammals. Weaker signal: zebrafish, other vertebrates. Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	K.O.
Remarks	This antibody is a chimeric antibody based on the well known monoclonal mouse antibody clone 7.2. The constant regions of the heavy and light chains have been replaced by rabbit specific sequences. Therefore, the antibody can be used with standard anti-rabbit secondary reagents. The antibody has been expressed in mammalian cells. Synaptophysin 1 is widely used as marker for nerve terminals and neuroendocrine tumors. For still unknown reason, neuronal synaptophysin is better recognized than neuroendocrine synaptophysin. If this is a problem, the polyclonal rabbit antibody, cat. no. 101 002, is recommended.

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

## Background

**Synaptophysin 1**, also referred to as **p38-1**, is a membrane glycoprotein of synaptic vesicles that is ubiquitously expressed in all neurons and in many endocrine cells. It is currently the most widely used marker for nerve terminals and probably the best marker for the pathologist in differentiating neuroendocrine tumors.

Synaptophysin 1 has four transmembrane domains with both N- and C-terminus facing the cytoplasm. It binds to synaptobrevin 1 and synaptobrevin 2 in detergent extracts but its function has not been elucidated completely. It forms a complex with dynamin at high Ca<sup>2+</sup> concentration suggesting an involvement in synaptic vesicle endocytosis. As typical for synaptic vesicle proteins, synaptophysin 1 represents a small protein family with two additional members, synaptoporin (synaptophysin 2) and panthophysin. Like synaptophysin 1, synaptoporin is widely expressed in neurons and colocalizes with synaptophysin 1 on synaptic vesicles whereas panthophysin is expressed in all tissues.

## Selected References for 101 008

- C9orf72 deficiency promotes microglial-mediated synaptic loss in aging and amyloid accumulation. Lall D, Lorenzini I, Mota TA, Bell S, Mahan TE, Ulrich JD, Davtayan H, Rexach JE, Muhammad AKMG, Shelest O, Landeros J, et al. *Neuron* (2021) 10914: 2275-2291.e8. . **ICC, IHC; tested species: mouse**
- SNX17 Mediates Dendritic Spine Maturation via p140Cap. Cui Q, Liang S, Li H, Guo Y, Lv J, Wang X, Qin P, Xu H, Huang TY, Lu Y, Tian Q, et al. *Molecular neurobiology* (2023) : . . **WB; tested species: mouse**
- Brain Iron Deficiency Changes the Stoichiometry of Adenosine Receptor Subtypes in Cortico-Striatal Terminals: Implications for Restless Legs Syndrome. Rodrigues MS, Ferreira SG, Quiroz C, Earley CJ, García-Borreguero D, Cunha RA, Ciruela F, Köfalvi A, Ferré S *Molecules* (Basel, Switzerland) (2022) 275: . . **FACS; tested species: rat**
- Retinoic acid-induced protein 14 controls dendritic spine dynamics associated with depressive-like behaviors. Kim SJ, Woo Y, Kim HJ, Goo BS, Nhung TTM, Lee SA, Suh BK, Mun DJ, Kim JH, Park SK *eLife* (2022) 11: . . **ICC; tested species: mouse**
- Ras Inhibitor Lonafarnib Rescues Structural and Functional Impairments of Synapses of Aβ1-42 Mice via α7nAChR-Dependent BDNF Upregulation. Cai C, Wang L, Li S, Lou S, Luo JL, Fu DY, Chen T *The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience* (2022) 4231: 6090-6107. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

## Selected General References

- Essential roles in synaptic plasticity for synaptogyrin I and synaptophysin I. Janz R, Südhof TC, Hammer RE, Unni V, Siegelbaum SA, Bolshakov VY *Neuron* (1999) 243: 687-700. .
- Synaptophysin, a major synaptic vesicle protein, is not essential for neurotransmitter release. McMahon HT, Bolshakov VY, Janz R, Hammer RE, Siegelbaum SA, Südhof TC *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* (1996) 9310: 4760-4. .
- The synaptic vesicle cycle: a cascade of protein-protein interactions. Südhof TC *Nature* (1995) 3756533: 645-53. .
- Cloning and sequence analysis of cDNA encoding p38, a major synaptic vesicle protein. Buckley KM, Floor E, Kelly RB *The Journal of cell biology* (1987) 1056 Pt 1: 2447-56. .

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at <https://sysy.com/product/101008> 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.