SYSY Antibodies

Rudolf-Wissell-Str. 28a
37079 Göttingen, Germany
Phone: +49 551-50556-0
Fax: +49 551-50556-384
E-mail: sales@sysy.com
Web: www.sysy.com

Synaptophysin1 (p38-1)

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 **reconstitution** add 50 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**: 1 : 1000 up to 1 : 10000 **IP**: yes **ICC**: 1 : 500 up to 1 : 1000 **IHC**: 1 : 500 **IHC-P (FFPE)**: 1 : 500 **FACS**: external data (see remarks)
Clone	Rb7.2
Subtype	IgG1 (κ light chain)
Immunogen	Full-length recombinant rat synaptophysin (UniProt Id: P07825)
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. validated
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 The constant regions of the heavy and light chains have been replaced by rabbit specific sequences.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. **Synaptophysin1** 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. **FACS**: This antibody has been successfully applied and published for this method by customers (see application-specific references).

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

Background

Synaptophysin1, 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.
Synaptophysin1 has four transmembrane domains with both N- and C-terminus facing the cytoplasm. It binds to synaptobrevin1 and synaptobrevin2 in detergent extracts but its function has not been elucidated completely. It forms a complex with dynamin at high Ca^{2+} concentration suggesting an involvement in synaptic vesicle endocytosis. As typical for synaptic vesicle proteins, synaptophysin1 represents a small protein family with two additonal members, synaptoporin (synaptophysin2) and panthophysin. Like synaptophysin1, synaptoporin is widely expressed in neurons and colocalizes with synaptophysin1 on synaptic vesicles whereas panthophysin is expressed in all tissues.

For more information on protein expression pattern, please refer to the overview image in our SYSY Antibodies ATLAS.

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, Davtyan H, Rexach JE, Muhammad AKMG, Shelest O, Landeros J, et al.
Neuron (2021) 10914: 2275-2291.e8. . **ICC, IHC; tested species: mouse**

Presynaptic homeostasis mediated by exocytosis of a SNARE protein.
Xu H, Rao L, Edwards RH
Nature (2026) : . . **WB, IHC; tested species: mouse**

Autism-like behavior induced by conditional ablation of the Bassoon gene in GABAergic interneurons.
Annamneedi A, Montenegro-Venegas C, Çalışkan G, Marosi EL, Blondiaux A, Tiwari N, Razzaq M, Kreutzmann JC, Pellissier LP, Fejtova A, Mikulovic S, et al.
Molecular psychiatry (2026) : . . **ICC, IHC; tested species: mouse**

Prominent astrocytic GLAST pathology occurs in newborn human and piglet hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy: modeling relationships among laminar neuropathology, seizures, and therapeutic hypothermia.
Park D, O'Brien CE, Lee JK, Martin LJ
Frontiers in cellular neuroscience (2026) 20: 1758411. . **IHC-P; tested species: pig**

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**

Neuid: A Novel Neuron-Enriched LncRNA that Connects Epigenetic Gene Silencing to Alzheimer's Disease.
Pradhan R, Petrovic Z, Sadman Sakib M, Schröder S, Manfred Krüger D, Pena T, Diniz E, Burkhardt S, Schütz AL, Gisa V, Grzadzielewska I, et al.
Advanced science (Weinheim, Baden-Wurttemberg, Germany) (2026) : e14972. . **ICC; tested species: mouse**

3D Nanoprinted Structures Promote Robust Integration of Brain Organoids into Topography-Guided Neuronal Networks.
Siegmund M, Müller T, Wollesen E, Krieg K, Muse J, Hahn J, Luongo M, Parak WJ, Pless O, Zierold R, Blick RH, et al.
Small (Weinheim an der Bergstrasse, Germany) (2026) : e75936. . **ICC; tested species: human**

Activity-dependent synthesis of Emerin gates neuronal plasticity by regulating proteostasis.
Xie Y, Wang R, McClatchy DB, Ma Y, Diedrich J, Sanchez-Alavez M, Petrascheck M, Yates JR, Cline HT
Cell reports (2025) 444: 115439. . **ICC; tested species: mouse**

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 SYSY antibodies and control proteins/peptides are shipped lyophilized (vacuum freeze-dried). In this form, they remain stable 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. **Do not freeze lyophilized antibodies**. Temperatures below 0°C may impair performance.
- **Fluorescence-labeled antibodies** should be reconstituted immediately upon receipt. Long-term storage of lyophilized fluorophore-conjugates may cause aggregation.
- **Control peptides** should be stored at -20°C before reconstitution.

Long Term Storage after Reconstitution (General Considerations)

- **Do not use frost-free ("no-frost") freezers.** These units periodically warm to remove ice buildup, causing freeze–thaw cycles that can damage antibodies.
- Store vials in areas with minimal temperature fluctuation - preferably toward the back of the freezer, not on the door.
- Aliquot reconstituted antibodies and store at –20°C to –80°C.
- Avoid very small aliquots (<20 µL), as evaporation and adsorption to tube surfaces can reduce antibody concentration and activity.
- Use the smallest practical storage vial to minimize surface area.
- Adding glycerol to a final concentration of 50% prevents freezing at -20°C, allowing storage in liquid form and effectively avoiding freeze–thaw cycles.

Product Specific Hints for Storage

Control proteins / peptides

- Store at -20°C to -80°C

Monoclonal Antibodies

- **Ascites and hybridoma supernatant:** Store at -20°C to -80°C
  Prolonged storage at 4°C is not recommended, as proteases present in ascites may degrade antibodies.
- **Purified IgG:** Store at -20°C to -80°C
  Adding a carrier protein (e.g., BSA) enhances long-term stability.
  Many SYSY antibodies already contain carrier proteins - refer to the respective datasheet for details.

Polyclonal Antibodies

- **Crude antisera:** Can be stored at 4°C with antimicrobials added, but -20°C to -80°C is preferred
- **Affinity-purified antibodies:** Less stable than antisera; store at -20°C to -80°C
  Adding a carrier protein such as BSA improves long-term stability.
  Most SYSY antibodies already contain carrier proteins - refer to the respective datasheet for details.

Fluorescence-labeled Antibodies

- Store as a liquid with 1:1 (v/v) glycerol at -20°C, and protect from light exposure

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles for all antibodies!

FAQ - How should I reconstitute my antibody?

Reconstitution

- All purified SYSY antibodies are lyophilized from PBS. To reconstitute the antibody in PBS, add the volume of deionized water specified in the corresponding datasheet. If a larger final volume is desired, first add the recommended amount of water, then adjust with PBS and, if needed, add a stabilizing carrier protein (e.g., BSA) to a final concentration of 2%. Some SYSY antibodies already contain albumin; please take this into account before adding additional carrier protein.

For complete reconstitution, carefully remove the vial cap. After adding water, briefly vortex the solution. To collect the liquid at the bottom of the vial, place the vial inside a 50 ml centrifuge tube padded with paper and centrifuge briefly.

- If desired, small amounts of azide or thimerosal may be added to prevent microbial growth. This is particularly recommended when storing an aliquot at 4°C.
- After reconstitution of fluorescence-labeled antibodies, add glycerol 1:1 (v/v) to achieve a final concentration of 50%. This prevents freezing at –20°C and keeps the antibody in liquid form, effectively avoiding freeze–thaw cycles.
- Glycerol may also be added to unlabeled primary antibodies as a general measure to prevent freeze–thaw damage.
- For further guidance, please refer to our **storage tips** and recommendations for reconstituted antibodies, control peptides, and control proteins.