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

Synapsin1

Cat.No. 106-1P; control peptide, 100 µg peptide (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	100 µg peptide, lyophilized. 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. 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 445 to 462 from mouse Synapsin1 (UniProt Id: O88935)
Recommended dilution	Optimal concentrations should be determined by the end-user.
Matching antibodies	106 103, 106 104
Remarks	This control peptide consists of the synthetic peptide (aa 445-462 of mouse Synapsin 1a) 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

Synapsins are neuron-specific phosphoproteins that play a fundamental role in synaptic vesicle trafficking and neurotransmitter release. They are exclusively associated with small synaptic vesicles in presynaptic terminals, with little or no expression in non-neuronal tissues including neuroendocrine cells (1–4). In mammals, three distinct genes—SYN1, SYN2, and SYN3—encode more than eight isoforms through alternative splicing. Synapsin1 is one of the most specific markers of synapses throughout both the central and peripheral nervous systems. In addition to presynaptic terminals, it is localized to sensory nerve endings and peripheral innervation of the gastrointestinal tract, including the small intestine, where it contributes to neurotransmitter release in enteric and extrinsic nerves (2,3). Two splice variants, synapsin1a and synapsin1b, interact with synaptic vesicle membranes and the cytoskeletal proteins actin and spectrin (1). Synapsin2, also expressed in the nervous system, exists in at least two splice variants, whereas synapsin3 displays a more restricted distribution, being enriched in hippocampal neurons and developing neural circuits (4).
Synapsins are major neuronal phosphoproteins and substrates of several kinases, including PKA, CaMK I, and CaMK II, with synapsin1 serving as a reference substrate for calmodulin-dependent protein kinases (1,4). Beyond their established neuronal role, recent studies have implicated synapsins in glioblastoma biology. In particular, synapsin3 has been shown to promote neuronal-like differentiation of glioblastoma stem cells by antagonizing Notch signaling, thereby reducing tumor stemness and progression (5). Moreover, glioblastoma cells can exploit synaptic communication pathways, underscoring a broader role for synaptic proteins in tumor growth and plasticity (6).

Selected General References

A phospho-switch controls the dynamic association of synapsins with synaptic vesicles.
Hosaka M et al. Neuron (1999) PubMed:10571231

Synapsin III promotes neuronal-like transdifferentiation of glioblastoma stem cells by disrupting JAG1-Notch1 interaction.
Deng Y et al. Neuro Oncol (2025) PubMed:39994412

Integrated proteogenomic characterization of glioblastoma evolution.
Kim KH et al. Cancer Cell (2024) PubMed:38215747

Essential functions of synapsins I and II in synaptic vesicle regulation.
Rosahl TW et al. Nature (1995) PubMed:7777057

The synaptic vesicle cycle: a cascade of protein-protein interactions.
Südhof TC et al. Nature (1995) PubMed:7791897

Synaptic vesicles and exocytosis.
Jahn R et al. Annu. Rev. Neurosci. (1994) PubMed:8210174

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/106-1P 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.