SYSY Antibodies

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Synapsin1

Cat.No. 106 011C3; Monoclonal mouse antibody, 100 µg purified IgG (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	100 µg purified IgG, lyophilized, fluorescence-labeled with Cyanine 3. Albumin was added for stabilization. For **reconstitution** add 100 µl H_2O to get a 1mg/ml solution in PBS. Either add 1:1 (v/v) glycerol, then aliquot and store at -20°C until use, or store aliquots at -80°C without additives. Reconstitute immediately upon receipt! Avoid bright light when working with the antibody to minimize photo bleeching of the fluorescent dye. For detailed information, see back of the data sheet.
Applications	**WB**: N/A **IP**: N/A **ICC**: 1 : 100 up to 1 : 2000 **IHC**: 1 : 100 up to 1 : 500 **IHC-P**: not tested yet
Label	Sulfo-Cyanine 3
Clone	46.1
Subtype	IgG1
Immunogen	full-length recombinant rat Synapsin1 (UniProt Id: P09951)
Epitop	AA 435 to 475 from rat Synapsin1 (UniProt Id: P09951)
Reactivity	Reacts with: human (P17600), rat (P09951), mouse (O88935), mammals. Weaker signal: zebrafish, chicken, other vertebrates. Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	Specific for synapsin 1a and 1b independent of phosphorylation state. K.O. validated

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 References for 106 011C3

Inflammatory Molecules Released by Mechanically Injured Astrocytes Trigger Presynaptic Loss in Cortical Neuronal Networks.
Lantoine J, Procès A, Villers A, Halliez S, Buée L, Ris L, Gabriele S
ACS chemical neuroscience (2021) 1220: 3885-3897. . **ICC; tested species: rat**

Neuronal differentiation requires BRAT1 complex to remove REST from chromatin.
Dokaneheifard S, Gomes Dos Santos H, Guiselle Valencia M, Arigela H, Edupuganti RR, Shiekhattar R
Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (2024) 12123: e2318740121. . **ICC; tested species: human**

Selected General References

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

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

et al. () PubMed:39994412

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/106011C3 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.