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

Synapsin2

Cat.No. 106 203; Polyclonal rabbit antibody, 50 µg specific antibody (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	50 µg specific antibody, lyophilized. Affinity purified with the immunogen. Albumin was 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 : 5000 (ECL detection) **IP**: yes **ICC**: 1 : 500 up to 1 : 1000 **IHC**: 1 : 200 **IHC-P (FFPE)**: 1 : 200
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding (AA 450) of rat Synapsin2 (UniProt Id: Q63537-1)
Reactivity	Reacts with: rat (Q63537), mouse (Q64332), pig, zebrafish. Other species not tested yet. Predicted to cross-react with human (Q92777) due to high sequence homology.
Specificity	Specific for synapsins 2a and 2b, no cross-reactivity to synapsin 1a/b. K.O. validated PubMed: 26177381
Matching control	106-2P

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

Background

Synapsins are neuron-specific phosphoproteins that are exclusively associated with small synaptic vesicles, with little or no expression in other tissues including neuroendocrine cells. In mammals, three distinct synapsin genes (synapsin1, 2 and 3) encode more than eight neuronal isoforms.
Synapsin1 is one of the most specific markers of synapses throughout the central and peripheral nervous system. In addition to synaptic nerve terminals, the protein is also present in certain sensory nerve endings. It is expressed in two splice variants (synapsin1a and synapsin1b). Synapsin1 interacts with vesicle membranes as well as with actin and spectrin.
Synapsin2 is expressed in the nervous system and also two splice variants were described so far, while synapsin3 shows a more restricted expression pattern and is mainly found in the hippocampus.
Synapsins are major phosphoproteins and are substrates for several protein kinases such as PKA, CaMK I and CaMK II. Synapsin1 is widely used as reference substrate for calmodulin-dependent protein kinases.

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

Selected References for 106 203

Alterations in Brain Inflammation, Synaptic Proteins, and Adult Hippocampal Neurogenesis during Epileptogenesis in Mice Lacking Synapsin2.
Chugh D, Ali I, Bakochi A, Bahonjic E, Etholm L, Ekdahl CT
PloS one (2015) 107: e0132366. . **WB, IHC; KO verified**

Short-chain fatty acid receptor GPR41-mediated activation of sympathetic neurons involves synapsin 2b phosphorylation.
Inoue D, Kimura I, Wakabayashi M, Tsumoto H, Ozawa K, Hara T, Takei Y, Hirasawa A, Ishihama Y, Tsujimoto G
FEBS letters (2012) 58610: 1547-54. . **WB, IP; tested species: mouse**

ATP binding to synaspsin IIa regulates usage and clustering of vesicles in terminals of hippocampal neurons.
Shulman Y, Stavsky A, Fedorova T, Mikulincer D, Atias M, Radinsky I, Kahn J, Slutsky I, Gitler D
The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience (2015) 353: 985-98. . **ICC**

A protective role of autophagy in TDCIPP-induced developmental neurotoxicity in zebrafish larvae.
Li R, Zhang L, Shi Q, Guo Y, Zhang W, Zhou B
Aquatic toxicology (Amsterdam, Netherlands) (2018) 199: 46-54. . **WB; tested species: zebrafish**

Transgenerational endocrine disruption and neurotoxicity in zebrafish larvae after parental exposure to binary mixtures of decabromodiphenyl ether (BDE-209) and lead.
Chen L, Wang X, Zhang X, Lam PKS, Guo Y, Lam JCW, Zhou B
Environmental pollution (Barking, Essex : 1987) (2017) 230: 96-106. . **WB; tested species: danio rerio**

Synapsin IIb as a functional marker of submissive behavior.
Nesher E, Koman I, Gross M, Tikhonov T, Bairachnaya M, Salmon-Divon M, Levin Y, Gerlitz G, Michaelevski I, Yadid G, Pinhasov A, et al.
Scientific reports (2015) 5: 10287. . **WB**

Prenatal transfer of polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) results in developmental neurotoxicity in zebrafish larvae.
Chen L, Yu K, Huang C, Yu L, Zhu B, Lam PK, Lam JC, Zhou B
Environmental science & technology (2012) 4617: 9727-34. . **WB**

Selected General References

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

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/106203 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.