SYSY Antibodies

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Syntaxin4

Cat.No. 110 041; Monoclonal mouse antibody, 100 µg purified IgG (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	100 µg purified IgG, lyophilized. Albumin and azide were added for stabilization. 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. 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 (AP staining) **IP**: yes **ICC**: 1 : 100 up to 1 : 500 **IHC**: not recommended **IHC-P (FFPE)**: not tested yet
Clone	139.2
Subtype	IgG1 (κ light chain)
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to AA 1 to 273 from rat Syntaxin4 (UniProt Id: Q08850)
Reactivity	Reacts with: rat (Q08850), mouse (P70452). No signal: zebrafish. Other species not tested yet.
Matching control	110-4P

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

Background

Syntaxin 4, a member of the SNARE family of proteins, is related to syntaxin 1. Like syntaxin 2 it is predominantly localized to the plasma membrane of a wide variety of cells. Similar to syntaxins 1, 2, and 3, it appears to be involved in the fusion of transport vesicles with the plasma membrane.

Selected References for 110 041

Tomosyn regulates the small RhoA GTPase to control the dendritic stability of neurons and the surface expression of AMPA receptors.
Shen W, Kilander MBC, Bridi MS, Frei JA, Niescier RF, Huang S, Lin YC
Journal of neuroscience research (2020) : . . **WB, IP; tested species: mouse**

Hydrophobic mismatch sorts SNARE proteins into distinct membrane domains.
Milovanovic D, Honigmann A, Koike S, Göttfert F, Pähler G, Junius M, Müllar S, Diederichsen U, Janshoff A, Grubmüller H, Risselada HJ, et al.
Nature communications (2015) 6: 5984. . **ICC**

Impaired biogenesis of renin granules in juxtaglomerular cells of Vps33a (D251E) mutant mice.
Wang H, Hao Z, Li W
Journal of cell science (2025) 13818: . . **WB; tested species: mouse**

Deletion of murine astrocytic vesicular nucleotide transporter increases anxiety and depressive-like behavior and attenuates motivation for reward.
Huang Q, Lee HH, Volpe B, Zhang Q, Xue C, Liu BC, Abuhasan YR, Li L, Yang JS, Egholm J, Gutierrez-Vazquez C, et al.
Molecular psychiatry (2024) : . . **WB; tested species: mouse**

Dendritic autophagy degrades postsynaptic proteins and is required for long-term synaptic depression in mice.
Kallergi E, Daskalaki AD, Kolaxi A, Camus C, Ioannou E, Mercaldo V, Haberkant P, Stein F, Sidiropoulou K, Dalezios Y, Savitski MM, et al.
Nature communications (2022) 131: 680. . **WB; tested species: mouse**

A trap mutant reveals the physiological client spectrum of TRC40.
Coy-Vergara J, Rivera-Monroy J, Urlaub H, Lenz C, Schwappach B
Journal of cell science (2019) 13213: . . **WB; tested species: human**

LuTHy: a double-readout bioluminescence-based two-hybrid technology for quantitative mapping of protein-protein interactions in mammalian cells.
Trepte P, Kruse S, Kostova S, Hoffmann S, Buntru A, Tempelmeier A, Secker C, Diez L, Schulz A, Klockmeier K, Zenkner M, et al.
Molecular systems biology (2018) 147: e8071. . **ICC; tested species: mouse**

Selected General References

Identification of SNAREs involved in regulated exocytosis in the pancreatic acinar cell.
Hansen NJ et al. J. Biol. Chem. (1999) PubMed:10428873

Membrane fusion and exocytosis.
Jahn R et al. Annu. Rev. Biochem. (1999) PubMed:10872468

The syntaxin family of vesicular transport receptors.
Bennett MK et al. Cell (1993) PubMed:7690687

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/110041 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.