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

Syntaxin4

Cat.No. 110 043; 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 (AP staining) **IP**: yes **ICC**: 1 : 100 up to 1 : 500 **IHC**: not tested yet **IHC-P (FFPE)**: not tested yet **EM**: external data (see remarks)
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to AA 1 to 273 from rat Syntaxin4 (UniProt Id: Q08850)
Reactivity	Reacts with: human (Q12846), rat (Q08850), mouse (P70452), hamster. Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	K.D. validated PubMed: 31128202
Matching control	110-4P
Remarks	**EM**: 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

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 110 043

Melanophilin Accelerates Insulin Granule Fusion Without Predocking to the Plasma Membrane.
Wang H, Mizuno K, Takahashi N, Kobayashi E, Shirakawa J, Terauchi Y, Kasai H, Okunishi K, Izumi T
Diabetes (2020) : . . **WB, IP, ICC; tested species: mouse**

Syntaxin 4 is concentrated on plasma membrane of astrocytes.
Tao-Cheng JH, Pham A, Yang Y, Winters CA, Gallant PE, Reese TS
Neuroscience (2015) 286: 264-71. . **WB, EM**

ER stress disrupts insulin release in murine models of type 2 diabetes by impairing retromer action and constitutive secretion.
Sue N, Thai LM, Boslem E, Chu KY, Yan C, Mackin L, Hughes WE, Fontaine-Titley A, Barkauskas D, Cottle L, Thomas HE, et al.
Cell reports (2025) 445: 115691. . **WB, ICC; tested species: mouse**

Choroid plexus epithelial cells express the adhesion protein P-cadherin at cell-cell contacts and syntaxin-4 in the luminal membrane domain.
Christensen IB, Mogensen EN, Damkier HH, Praetorius J
American journal of physiology. Cell physiology (2018) 3145: C519-C533. . **IHC-P; tested species: mouse**

Microglia modulate gliotransmission through the regulation of VAMP2 proteins in astrocytes.
Takata-Tsuji F, Chounlamountri N, Do LD, Philippot C, Novion Ducassou J, Couté Y, Ben Achour S, Honnorat J, Place C, Pascual O
Glia (2021) 691: 61-72. . **WB; tested species: mouse**

SNAP23 depletion enables more SNAP25/calcium channel excitosome formation to increase insulin exocytosis in type 2 diabetes.
Liang T, Qin T, Kang F, Kang Y, Xie L, Zhu D, Dolai S, Greitzer-Antes D, Baker RK, Feng D, Tuduri E, et al.
JCI insight (2020) 53: . . **WB; tested species: human,mouse**

Role of SNAREs in the Atopic Dermatitis-related Cytokine Secretion and Skin-Nerve Communication.
Meng J, Wang J, Buddenkotte J, Buhl T, Steinhoff M
The Journal of investigative dermatology (2019) : . . **WB; KD verified; tested species: human**

Blockade of the SNARE protein syntaxin 1 inhibits glioblastoma tumor growth.
Ulloa F, Gonzàlez-Juncà A, Meffre D, Barrecheguren PJ, Martínez-Mármol R, Pazos I, Olivé N, Cotrufo T, Seoane J, Soriano E
PloS one (2015) 103: e0119707. . **WB**

The major myelin-resident protein PLP is transported to myelin membranes via a transcytotic mechanism: involvement of sulfatide.
Baron W, Ozgen H, Klunder B, de Jonge JC, Nomden A, Plat A, Trifilieff E, de Vries H, Hoekstra D
Molecular and cellular biology (2015) 351: 288-302. . **WB**

S-acylation of the Insulin-Responsive Aminopeptidase (IRAP): Quantitative analysis and Identification of Modified Cysteines.
Werno MW, Chamberlain LH
Scientific reports (2015) 5: 12413. . **WB**

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

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/110043 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.