SYSY Antibodies

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Syntaxin18

Cat.No. 110 183; 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 (AP staining) **IP**: not tested yet **ICC**: 1 : 100 **IHC**: not tested yet **IHC-P (FFPE)**: not tested yet
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to AA 55 to 313 from human Syntaxin18 (UniProt Id: Q9P2W9)
Reactivity	Reacts with: human (Q9P2W9), rat (Q68FW4), mouse (Q8VDS8). Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	Specific for syntaxin 18, no cross reactivity to other syntaxins.
Matching control	110-18P

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

Background

Distinct sets of SNARE proteins mediate membrane-membrane fusion events between different intracellular compartments. **Syntaxin 18** is a Q-SNARE associated with the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) and has been shown to interact with P 31/Use 1, BNIP and Sec 22b. In addition syntaxin 18 is involved in the regulated formation of phagosomes.

Selected References for 110 183

Activity of the SNARE Protein SNAP29 at the Endoplasmic Reticulum and Golgi Apparatus.
Morelli E, Speranza EA, Pellegrino E, Beznoussenko GV, Carminati F, Garré M, Mironov AA, Onorati M, Vaccari T
Frontiers in cell and developmental biology (2021) 9: 637565. . **WB, ICC; KD verified; tested species: human**

Identification of Rab41/6d Effectors Provides an Explanation for the Differential Effects of Rab41/6d and Rab6a/a' on Golgi Organization.
Liu S, Majeed W, Kudlyk T, Lupashin V, Storrie B
Frontiers in cell and developmental biology (2016) 4: 13. . **ICC**

A novel cellular stress response characterised by a rapid reorganisation of membranes of the endoplasmic reticulum.
Varadarajan S, Bampton ET, Smalley JL, Tanaka K, Caves RE, Butterworth M, Wei J, Pellecchia M, Mitcheson J, Gant TW, Dinsdale D, et al.
Cell death and differentiation (2012) 1912: 1896-907. . **WB**

Selected General References

Involvement of syntaxin 18, an endoplasmic reticulum (ER)-localized SNARE protein, in ER-mediated phagocytosis.
Hatsuzawa K et al. Mol. Biol. Cell (2006) PubMed:16790498

RINT-1 regulates the localization and entry of ZW10 to the syntaxin 18 complex.
Arasaki K et al. Mol. Biol. Cell (2006) PubMed:16571679

Syntaxin 18, a SNAP receptor that functions in the endoplasmic reticulum, intermediate compartment, and cis-Golgi vesicle trafficking.
Hatsuzawa K et al. J. Biol. Chem. (2000) PubMed:10788491

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/110183 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.