

SNAP23

Cat.No. 111 203; Polyclonal rabbit antibody, 50 µg specific antibody (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	50 µg specific antibody, lyophilized. Affinity purified with the immunogen. Albumin and azide were added for stabilization. For reconstitution add 50 µl H ₂ O 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 (see remarks) ICC: 1 : 500 IHC: yes IHC-P: not tested yet
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to AA 196 to 211 from human SNAP23 (UniProt Id: O00161)
Reactivity	Reacts with: human (O00161), rat (O70377), mouse (O09044), hamster, pig, rabbit. Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	K.O. validated PubMed: 32051343
Matching control	111-2P
Remarks	IP: Cat. no. 111 213 is recommended

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

Background

SNAP23 (synaptosome-associated protein of 23 kDa) is an ubiquitously expressed isoform and functional homologue of SNAP25. It is resistant to cleavage by BoNT/A and E. The protein is part of the exocytotic fusion complex (v-SNARE) where it assembles with syntaxin1 and synaptobrevin. SNAP23 is able to function in regulated exocytosis. Both isoforms may have their own specific binding partners and discrete, albeit mechanistically similar, functional roles within the cell.

Selected References for 111 203

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, IP, IHC; KO, KD verified; tested species: human, mouse**

Cholesterol-dependent syntaxin-4 and SNAP-23 clustering regulates caveolar fusion with the endothelial plasma membrane. Predescu SA, Predescu DN, Shimizu K, Klein IK, Malik AB
The Journal of biological chemistry (2005) 28044: 37130-8. . **WB, ICC**

Identification of soluble N-ethylmaleimide-sensitive factor attachment protein receptor exocytotic machinery in human plasma cells: SNAP-23 is essential for antibody secretion.
Reales E, Mora-López F, Rivas V, García-Poley A, Brieve JA, Campos-Caro A
Journal of immunology (Baltimore, Md. : 1950) (2005) 17510: 6686-93. . **WB, ICC**

Distribution of synaptic vesicle proteins in the mammalian retina identifies obligatory and facultative components of ribbon synapses.
Von Kriegstein K, Schmitz F, Link E, Südhof TC
The European journal of neuroscience (1999) 114: 1335-48. . **WB, ICC**

Spatial proteomics in neurons at single-protein resolution.
Unterauer EM, Shetab Boushehri S, Jevdokimenko K, Masullo LA, Ganji M, Sograte-Idrissi S, Kowalewski R, Strauss S, Reinhardt SCM, Perovic A, Marr C, et al.
Cell (2024) 1877: 1785-1800.e16. . **DNA_PAINT; tested species: rat**

The endothelial diapedesis synapse regulates transcellular migration of human T lymphocytes in a CX3CL1- and SNAP23-dependent manner.
Schoppmeyer R, van Steen ACI, Kempers L, Timmerman AL, Nolte MA, Hombrink P, van Buul JD
Cell reports (2022) 383: 110243. . **WB; tested species: human**

SNAP23 is required for constitutive and regulated exocytosis in mouse oocytes.
Mehlmann LM, Uliasz TF, Lowther KM
Biology of reproduction (2019) : . . **WB; KD verified; tested species: 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**

Phosphorylation of syntaxin-3 at Thr 14 negatively regulates exocytosis in RBL-2H3 mast cells.
Tadokoro S, Shibata T, Inoh Y, Amano T, Nakanishi M, Hirashima N, Utsunomiya-Tate N
Cell biology international (2016) 405: 589-96. . **WB; tested species: rat**

Syntaxin 8 regulates platelet dense granule secretion, aggregation, and thrombus stability.
Golebiewska EM, Harper MT, Williams CM, Savage JS, Goggs R, Fischer von Mollard G, Poole AW
The Journal of biological chemistry (2015) 2903: 1536-45. . **WB**

Insulin stimulates syntaxin4 SNARE complex assembly via a novel regulatory mechanism.
Kioumourtoglou D, Gould GW, Bryant NJ
Molecular and cellular biology (2014) 347: 1271-9. . **ICC**

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at <https://sysy.com/product/111203> 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 at 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.