

## Munc18-3

Cat.No. 116 202; Polyclonal rabbit antibody, 200 µl antiserum (lyophilized)

### Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	200 µl antiserum, lyophilized. For <b>reconstitution</b> add 200 µl H <sub>2</sub> O, then aliquot and store at -20°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	<b>WB:</b> 1 : 1000 (AP staining) <b>IP:</b> not tested yet <b>ICC:</b> not tested yet <b>IHC:</b> not tested yet <b>IHC_P:</b> not tested yet
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to residues near the carboxy terminus of rat Shank2 (UniProt Id: Q99PV2)
Reactivity	Reacts with: rat (Q99PV2). No signal: zebrafish. Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	Specific for Munc 18-3, no cross-reactivity to Munc 18-1 and Munc 18-2.
Matching control	116-2P

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

### Background

**Munc 18** is an abundant neuronal protein that tightly binds to the synaptic fusion protein syntaxin 1. It is highly homologous to the *C. elegans* unc-18 gene product, and weakly related to the yeast sec1, sly1, and slp1 genes.

There are three munc 18 isoforms in mammals. **Munc 18-1** or 18a, also referred to as **rb-sec1**, **n-sec1**, **stxbp1** and **p67**, is primarily expressed in neurons. **Munc 18-2** or 18b, also referred to as **stxbp2**, and Munc 18-3 or 18c are expressed ubiquitously.

### Selected References for 116 202

EHD2 regulates plasma membrane integrity and downstream insulin receptor signalling events. Neuhaus M, Fryklund C, Taylor H, Borreguero-Muñoz A, Kopietz F, Ardalani H, Rogova O, Stirrat L, Bremner SK, Spégel P, Bryant NJ, et al.

Molecular biology of the cell (2023) : mbcE23030078. . **WB, ICC; tested species: mouse**

Proteomic analysis reveals the composition of glutamatergic organelles of auditory inner hair cell. Cepeda AP, Ninov M, Neef J, Parfentev I, Kusch K, Reisinger E, Jahn R, Moser T, Urlaub H

Molecular & cellular proteomics : MCP (2023) : 100704. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

### Selected General References

Molecular identification of two novel Munc-18 isoforms expressed in non-neuronal tissues.

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The Journal of biological chemistry (1995) 27011: 5857-63. .

Slp4-a/granuphilin-a interacts with syntaxin-2/3 in a Munc18-2-dependent manner.

Fukuda M, Imai A, Nashida T, Shimomura H

The Journal of biological chemistry (2005) 28047: 39175-84. .

Evidence of a role for Munc18-2 and microtubules in mast cell granule exocytosis.

Martin-Verdeaux S, Pombo I, Iannascoli B, Roa M, Varin-Blank N, Rivera J, Blank U

Journal of cell science (2003) 116Pt 2: 325-34. .

Munc18-2, a functional partner of syntaxin 3, controls apical membrane trafficking in epithelial cells.

Riento K, Kauppi M, Keranen S, Olkkonen VM

The Journal of biological chemistry (2000) 27518: 13476-83. .

A novel ubiquitous form of Munc-18 interacts with multiple syntaxins. Use of the yeast two-hybrid system to study interactions between proteins involved in membrane traffic.

Hata Y, Südhof TC

The Journal of biological chemistry (1995) 27022: 13022-8. .

n-Sec1: a neural-specific syntaxin-binding protein.

Pevsner J, Hsu SC, Scheller RH

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (1994) 914: 1445-9. .

A rat brain Sec1 homologue related to Rop and UNC18 interacts with syntaxin.

Garcia EP, Gatti E, Butler M, Burton J, De Camilli P

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (1994) 916: 2003-7. .

Synaptic vesicle fusion complex contains unc-18 homologue bound to syntaxin.

Hata Y, Slaughter CA, Südhof TC

Nature (1993) 3666453: 347-51. .

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at <https://sysy.com/product/116202> 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 a 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.