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

SV2 A

Cat.No. 119 011; 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) (see remarks) **IP**: yes **ICC**: 1 : 100 up to 1 : 500 **IHC**: not recommended **IHC-P (FFPE)**: 1 : 500 **DNA-PAINT**: external data (see remarks)
Clone	17G10
Subtype	IgG3 (κ light chain)
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the amino terminus of human SV2 A (UniProt Id: Q7L0J3)
Reactivity	Reacts with: rat (Q02563), mouse (Q9JIS5). Other species not tested yet. Predicted to cross-react with human (Q7L0J3) due to high sequence homology.
Matching control	119-0P
Remarks	**WB**: To avoid protein aggregation, do not heat samples for SDS-PAGE. **DNA-PAINT**: 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

SV2s (**S**ynaptic **V**esicle Protein **2**) are integral membrane glycoproteins present in synaptic vesicles. They have 12 transmembrane domains predicted by sequence analysis (1). There are three characterized isoforms, SV2 A, SV2 B and SV2 C that are similar in structure but show different expression patterns. SV2 A is expressed ubiquitously throughout the brain and plays a crucial role in modulating synaptic transmission by regulating the expression and trafficking of synaptotagmin, a key calcium sensor in neurotransmitter release (1).
SV2 B has a more restricted distribution with varying degrees of coexpression with SV2 A and is predominantly found in the cortex and hippocampus (2). SV2 C is more closely related to SV2 A but shows a very restricted expression pattern. The highest expression levels were observed in phylogenetically old brain areas like pallidum, the midbrain and the olfactory bulb (3).
SV2 expression has also been observed in other non-neuronal organs. In kidney it localizes to podocytes and is essential for the integrity of the glomerular filtration barrier (4).

For more information on protein expression pattern, please refer to the overview image in our SYSY Antibodies ATLAS.

Selected References for 119 011

Vesicular Glutamate Release from Feeder-FreehiPSC-Derived Neurons.
Baldassari S, Cervetto C, Amato S, Fruscione F, Balagura G, Pelassa S, Musante I, Iacomino M, Traverso M, Corradi A, Scudieri P, et al.
International journal of molecular sciences (2022) 2318: . . **WB, ICC; tested species: human**

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**

A sensitive cell-based assay for testing potency of Botulinum neurotoxin type A.
Caliskan C, Simsek D, Leese C, Doran C, Seward E, Peden AA, Davletov B
ALTEX (2024) : . . **ICC; tested species: human**

Tuning of glutamate, but not GABA, release by an intra-synaptic vesicles APP domain whose function can be modulated by β- or α-secretase cleavage.
Yao W, Tambini MD, Liu X, D'Adamio L
The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience (2019) : . . **WB; tested species: mouse**

Botulinum Neurotoxins A, B, C, E, and F preferentially enter cultured human motor neurons compared to other cultured human neuronal populations.
Pellett S, Tepp WH, Johnson EA
FEBS letters (2019) : . . **WB; tested species: human**

Protective Role of Levetiracetam Against Cognitive Impairment And Brain White Matter Damage in Mouse prolonged Cerebral Hypoperfusion.
Inaba T, Miyamoto N, Hira K, Ueno Y, Yamashiro K, Watanabe M, Shimada Y, Hattori N, Urabe T
Neuroscience (2019) 414: 255-264. . **WB; tested species: mouse**

Ubiquitin-Synaptobrevin Fusion Protein Causes Degeneration of Presynaptic Motor Terminals in Mice.
Liu Y, Li H, Sugiura Y, Han W, Gallardo G, Khvotchev M, Zhang Y, Kavalali ET, Südhof TC, Lin W
The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience (2015) 3533: 11514-31. . **WB**

Glycosylation is dispensable for sorting of synaptotagmin 1 but is critical for targeting of SV2 and synaptophysin to recycling synaptic vesicles.
Kwon SE, Chapman ER
The Journal of biological chemistry (2012) 28742: 35658-68. . **ICC**

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/119011 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.