SYSY Antibodies

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Munc13-1

Cat.No. 126 103; 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_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**: yes (see remarks) **ICC**: 1 : 500 up to 1 : 1000 **IHC**: 1 : 200 (see remarks) **IHC-P**: not tested yet **ExM**: yes **DNA-PAINT**: yes **EM**: **ELISA**:
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to AA 3 to 317 from rat Munc13-1 (UniProt Id: Q62768)
Reactivity	Reacts with: human (Q9UPW8), rat (Q62768), mouse (Q4KUS2), zebrafish. Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	K.O. validated PubMed: 28772123
Remarks	**IP**: For most effective IP, use the denaturing IP-protocol. Consider that protein-protein interactions may be affected. **IHC**: Heat-mediated antigen retrieval (citrate buffer pH 6) is required for immunohistochemical staining.

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

Background

Munc 13s are homologues of the C. elegans unc-13 gene product. Three brain specific isoforms, Munc 13-1, -13-2, and -13-3 are expressed in rat where they localize to presynaptic terminals. All three isoforms share multiple regulatory domains that may mediate phorbol ester and diacylglycerol binding.
Munc13-1 shows the broadest expression pattern and is found in cortex, cerebellum, olfactory bulb and hippocampus. Munc 13-2 is mainly expressed in cortex and hippocampus whereas **Munc 13-3** exhibits highest expression levels in cerebellum and pons. Munc13-1 interacts directly with a putative coiled coil domain in the N-terminal part of syntaxin and is involved in synaptic vesicle priming. For Munc13-2 an additional ubiquitously expressed N-terminal splice variant (ubMunc 13-2) has been described.
Munc 13-3 has been shown to be involved in the regulation of cerebellar synaptic transmission and motor learning.

Selected References for 126 103

Non-additive potentiation of glutamate release by phorbol esters and metabotropic mGlu7 receptor in cerebrocortical nerve terminals.
Martín R, Bartolomé-Martín D, Torres M, Sánchez-Prieto J
Journal of neurochemistry (2011) 1164: 476-85. . **ICC, WB; tested species: mouse**

Molecular definition of distinct active zone protein machineries for Ca2+ channel clustering and synaptic vesicle priming.
Emperador-Melero J, Andersen JW, Metzbower SR, Levy AD, Dharmasri PA, de Nola G, Blanpied TA, Kaeser PS
bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology (2023) : . . **ICC, DNA_PAINT; tested species: mouse**

Munc13-1 is a Ca2+-phospholipid-dependent vesicle priming hub that shapes synaptic short-term plasticity and enables sustained neurotransmission.
Lipstein N, Chang S, Lin KH, López-Murcia FJ, Neher E, Taschenberger H, Brose N
Neuron (2021) : . . **WB, IHC; tested species: mouse**

Variability in the Munc13-1 content of excitatory release sites.
Karlocai MR, Heredi J, Benedek T, Holderith N, Lorincz A, Nusser Z
eLife (2021) 10: . . **IHC, EM; tested species: mouse**

Loss of postsynaptic NMDARs drives nanoscale reorganization of Munc13-1 and PSD-95.
Dharmasri PA, DeMarco EM, Anderson MC, Levy AD, Blanpied TA
bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology (2024) : . . **ICC, DNA_PAINT; tested species: rat**

Liprin-α proteins are master regulators of human presynapse assembly.
Marcó de la Cruz B, Campos J, Molinaro A, Xie X, Jin G, Wei Z, Acuna C, Sterky FH
Nature neuroscience (2024) : . . **WB, ICC; tested species: human**

Distinct active zone protein machineries mediate Ca2+ channel clustering and vesicle priming at hippocampal synapses.
Emperador-Melero J, Andersen JW, Metzbower SR, Levy AD, Dharmasri PA, de Nola G, Blanpied TA, Kaeser PS
Nature neuroscience (2024) 279: 1680-1694. . **DNA_PAINT, ICC; tested species: mouse**

Bassoon controls synaptic vesicle release via regulation of presynaptic phosphorylation and cAMP.
Montenegro-Venegas C, Guhathakurta D, Pina-Fernandez E, Andres-Alonso M, Plattner F, Gundelfinger ED, Fejtova A
EMBO reports (2022) 238: e53659. . **WB, ICC; tested species: mouse**

Munc13 supports fusogenicity of non-docked vesicles at synapses with disrupted active zones.
Tan C, de Nola G, Qiao C, Imig C, Born RT, Brose N, Kaeser PS
eLife (2022) 11: . . **WB, ICC; KO verified; tested species: mouse**

An active vesicle priming machinery suppresses axon regeneration upon adult CNS injury.
Hilton BJ, Husch A, Schaffran B, Lin TC, Burnside ER, Dupraz S, Schelski M, Kim J, Müller JA, Schoch S, Imig C, et al.
Neuron (2021) : . . **WB, ICC; KO verified; tested species: mouse**

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/126103 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.