SYSY Antibodies

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VGAT (SLC32A1) cytoplasmic domain

Cat.No. 131 004; Polyclonal Guinea pig antibody, 100 µl antiserum (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	100 µl antiserum, lyophilized. For **reconstitution** add 100 µl H_2O, 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	**WB**: 1 : 1000 up to 1 : 2000 (AP staining) (see remarks) **IP**: not tested yet **ICC**: 1 : 500 up to 1 : 1000 **IHC**: 1 : 200 up to 1 : 500 **IHC-P (FFPE)**: 1 : 500 **IHC-Fr**: 1 : 500 (see remarks) **ExM**: external data (see remarks) **EM**: external data (see remarks)
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to residues near the amino terminus of rat VGAT (UniProt Id: O35458)
Reactivity	Reacts with: rat (O35458), mouse (O35633), zebrafish, ape. Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	K.O. validated
Matching control	131-0GP
Remarks	**WB**: To avoid protein aggregation, do not heat samples for SDS-PAGE. **IHC-Fr**: 5 min MeOH and PFA fixation are possible. **ExM**: This antibody has been successfully applied and published for this method by customers (see application-specific references). **EM**: 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

The **v**esicular **GA**BA **t**ransporter **VGAT** is responsible for uptake and storage of GABA and glycine by synaptic vesicles in the central nervous system. For this reason it is frequently referred to as the **v**esicular **i**nhibitory **a**mino**a**cid **t**ransporter **VIAAT**. It is different from the plasma membrane transporters in that it is driven by a proton electrochemical gradient across the vesicle membrane. So far, only one isoform is known. VGAT is currently the best marker for inhibitory nerve terminals.

Selected References for 131 004

Quantitative comparison of glutamatergic and GABAergic synaptic vesicles unveils selectivity for few proteins including MAL2, a novel synaptic vesicle protein.
Grønborg M, Pavlos NJ, Brunk I, Chua JJ, Münster-Wandowski A, Riedel D, Ahnert-Hilger G, Urlaub H, Jahn R
The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience (2010) 301: 2-12. . **ICC, IHC, EM**

Colocalization of different neurotransmitter transporters on synaptic vesicles is sparse except for VGLUT1 and ZnT3.
Upmanyu N, Jin J, Emde HV, Ganzella M, Bösche L, Malviya VN, Zhuleku E, Politi AZ, Ninov M, Silbern I, Leutenegger M, et al.
Neuron (2022) : . . **WB, UPTAKE; tested species: rat**

Development of dissociated cryopreserved rat cortical neurons in vitro.
Schock SC, Jolin-Dahel KS, Schock PC, Theiss S, Arbuthnott GW, Garcia-Munoz M, Staines WA
Journal of neuroscience methods (2012) 2052: 324-33. . **WB, IHC**

Astrocyte-Derived PTPRZ1 Regulates Excitatory Synapse Density in the Mouse Cortex.
Eaker AR, Spence-Osorio HE, Coble MG, Dogan BC, Baldwin KT
eNeuro (2026) 134: . . **ICC, IHC; tested species: rat,mouse**

A critical role of Neuroligin 2 C-terminus in OCD and social behavior.
Pandey S, Ostergren S, Li J, Peng S, Wang G, Tian Q, Dong L, Lu W
The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience (2025) 4519: . . **IHC, WB; tested species: mouse**

Astrocyte-secreted neurocan controls inhibitory synapse formation and function.
Irala D, Wang S, Sakers K, Nagendren L, Ulloa Severino FP, Bindu DS, Savage JT, Eroglu C
Neuron (2024) 11210: 1657-1675.e10. . **ICC, IHC; tested species: mouse,rat**

The TMEM132B-GABAA receptor complex controls alcohol actions in the brain.
Wang G, Peng S, Reyes Mendez M, Keramidas A, Castellano D, Wu K, Han W, Tian Q, Dong L, Li Y, Lu W, et al.
Cell (2024) 18723: 6649-6668.e35. . **WB, ICC; tested species: mouse**

Spectrin-beta 2 facilitates the selective accumulation of GABAA receptors at somatodendritic synapses.
Smalley JL, Cho N, Ng SFJ, Choi C, Lemons AHS, Chaudry S, Bope CE, Dengler JS, Zhang C, Rasband MN, Davies PA, et al.
Communications biology (2023) 61: 11. . **WB, ICC; tested species: mouse**

Microglia enable cross-modal plasticity by removing inhibitory synapses.
Hashimoto A, Kawamura N, Tarusawa E, Takeda I, Aoyama Y, Ohno N, Inoue M, Kagamiuchi M, Kato D, Matsumoto M, Hasegawa Y, et al.
Cell reports (2023) 425: 112383. . **WB, IHC; tested species: mouse**

Targeted proteoform mapping uncovers specific Neurexin-3 variants required for dendritic inhibition.
Hauser D, Behr K, Konno K, Schreiner D, Schmidt A, Watanabe M, Bischofberger J, Scheiffele P
Neuron (2022) 11013: 2094-2109.e10. . **ICC, IHC; tested species: mouse**

Brevican, Neurocan, Tenascin-C, and Tenascin-R Act as Important Regulators of the Interplay Between Perineuronal Nets, Synaptic Integrity, Inhibitory Interneurons, and Otx2.
Mueller-Buehl C, Reinhard J, Roll L, Bader V, Winklhofer KF, Faissner A
Frontiers in cell and developmental biology (2022) 10: 886527. . **WB, IHC; tested species: mouse**

Systemic inflammation induced the delayed reduction of excitatory synapses in the CA3 during ageing.
Manabe T, Rácz I, Schwartz S, Oberle L, Santarelli F, Emmrich JV, Neher JJ, Heneka MT
Journal of neurochemistry (2021) 1593: 525-542. . **WB, IHC; tested species: mouse**

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/131004 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.