SYSY Antibodies

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VAChT (SLC18A3)

Cat.No. 139 008; Recombinant rabbit antibody, 50 µg recombinant IgG (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	50 µg purified recombinant IgG, lyophilized. 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) (see remarks) **IP**: not tested yet **ICC**: 1 : 500 **IHC**: 1 : 1000 up to 1 : 5000 **IHC-P (FFPE)**: 1 : 1000
Clone	Rb15A11
Subtype	IgG1 (κ light chain)
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to residues near the carboxy terminus of rat VAChT (UniProt Id: Q62666)
Reactivity	Reacts with: mouse (O35304), rat (Q62666), human (Q16572). Other species not tested yet.
Remarks	This antibody is a chimeric antibody based on the rat monoclonal mouse antibody clone 15A11. The constant regions of the heavy and light chains have been replaced by rabbit specific sequences. Therefore, the antibody can be used with standard anti-rabbit secondary reagents. The antibody has been expressed in mammalian cells. **WB**: To avoid protein aggregation, do not heat samples for SDS-PAGE.

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

Background

The **v**esicular **a**cetyl**ch**oline **t**ransporter **VAChT** is an integral membrane protein with 12 putative trans-membrane domains. VAChT and choline acetyltransferase (ChAT) are encoded by genes organized in a single gene locus, and coregulation of the two genes has been reported several times. VAChT translocates acetylcholine from the cytoplasm into synaptic vesicles where it stays until release. After release from the presynaptic nerve terminal acetylcholine is hydrolyzed by acetylcholine esterase. During Alzheimer´s disease acetylcholine is one of the first neurotransmitters to be reduced.

Selected References for 139 008

Airway sympathectomy attenuates inflammation, transcriptional ratios of Muc5ac and Muc5b, and airway mechanic deficits in mice delivered intranasal IL-13.
Trevizan-Baú P, Fagan AL, Amin SP, Reznikov LR
American journal of physiology. Lung cellular and molecular physiology (2025) 3294: L524-L537. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Reciprocal molecular and cellular cholinergic working memory impairments in Alzheimer's disease model mice.
Rybicki-Kler CI, Brooks IAW, Jedrasiak-Cape I, Deng T, Avila C, Brouns E, Lekander A, Ahmed OJ
Alzheimer's & dementia : the journal of the Alzheimer's Association (2026) 225: e71490. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Selected General References

Analysis of uptake and release of newly synthesized acetylcholine in PC12 cells overexpressing the rat vesicular acetylcholine transporter (VAChT).
Roghani A et al. Brain Res. Mol. Brain Res. (2002) PubMed:12008018

Stimuli that induce a cholinergic neuronal phenotype of NG108-15 cells upregulate ChAT and VAChT mRNAs but fail to increase VAChT protein.
Dolezal V et al. Brain Res. Bull. (2001) PubMed:11306187

The cholinergic locus: ChAT and VAChT genes.
Mallet J et al. J. Physiol. Paris (1998) PubMed:9782459

Vesicular acetylcholine transporter (VAChT) protein: a novel and unique marker for cholinergic neurons in the central and peripheral nervous systems.
Arvidsson U et al. J. Comp. Neurol. (1997) PubMed:9034903

Fast axonal transport of the vesicular acetylcholine transporter (VAChT) in cholinergic neurons in the rat sciatic nerve.
Li JY et al. Neurochem. Int. () PubMed:9676745

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/139008 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.