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

Piccolo

Cat.No. 142 116; Polyclonal chicken antibody, 200 µl antibody (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	200 µl antibody, lyophilized. For **reconstitution** add 200 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**: not recommended **IP**: not tested yet **ICC**: 1 : 500 up to 1 : 1000 **IHC**: 1 : 500 **IHC-P (FFPE)**: 1 : 500 **ExM**: external data (see remarks)
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to a central region of rat piccolo (UniProt Id: Q9JKS6)
Reactivity	Reacts with: rat (Q9JKS6), mouse (Q9QYX7). Other species not tested yet.
Remarks	**ExM**: 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

Piccolo, also referred to as **Aczonin**, is a large protein which consists of an N-terminal Zn^{2+} finger, several piccolo-bassoon homology domains (PBH-domains) and C-terminal PDZ and C2 domains. In general it is found together with bassoon, a related huge multi-domain protein of the CAZ (cytoskeletal matrix assembled at active zones).
Piccolo is supposed to be a scaffolding protein for proteins involved in endo- and exocytosis of synaptic vesicles. Recently piccolo has been shown to interfere with clathrin mediated endocytosis by binding to the F-actin and dynamin binding protein Abp1.

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

Selected References for 142 116

Cortical Somatostatin Innervation Follows a Unique Experience-Independent Developmental Trajectory.
Boivin JR, Schmerl B, Martin KB, Lee CF, Nedivi E
The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience (2026) 466: . . **EXM; tested species: mouse**

Synaptic Vesicle Recycling Pathway Determines Neurotransmitter Content and Release Properties.
Silm K, Yang J, Marcott PF, Asensio CS, Eriksen J, Guthrie DA, Newman AH, Ford CP, Edwards RH
Neuron (2019) : . . **ICC; tested species: mouse**

Presynaptic homeostasis mediated by exocytosis of a SNARE protein.
Xu H, Rao L, Edwards RH
Nature (2026) : . . **ICC; tested species: mouse**

The interaction between KIF21A and KANK1 regulates dendritic morphology and synapse plasticity in neurons.
Sun SY, Nie L, Zhang J, Fang X, Luo H, Fu C, Wei Z, Tang AH
Neural regeneration research (2025) 201: 209-223. . **ICC; tested species: rat**

Selected General References

Unitary assembly of presynaptic active zones from Piccolo-Bassoon transport vesicles.
Shapira M et al. Neuron (2003) PubMed:12718858

Interactions between Piccolo and the actin/dynamin-binding protein Abp1 link vesicle endocytosis to presynaptic active zones.
Fenster SD et al. J. Biol. Chem. (2003) PubMed:12654920

Localization of the presynaptic cytomatrix protein Piccolo at ribbon and conventional synapses in the rat retina: comparison with Bassoon.
Dick O et al. J. Comp. Neurol. (2001) PubMed:11596050

An unusual C(2)-domain in the active-zone protein piccolo: implications for Ca(2+) regulation of neurotransmitter release.
Gerber SH et al. EMBO J. (2001) PubMed:11285225

Piccolo, a presynaptic zinc finger protein structurally related to bassoon.
Fenster SD et al. Neuron (2000) PubMed:10707984

Piccolo, a novel 420 kDa protein associated with the presynaptic cytomatrix.
Cases-Langhoff C et al. Eur. J. Cell Biol. (1996) PubMed:8900486

Gene structure and genetic localization of the PCLO gene encoding the presynaptic active zone protein Piccolo.
Fenster SD et al. Int. J. Dev. Neurosci. () PubMed:12175852

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/142116 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.