

## CSP

Cat.No. 154 004; Polyclonal Guinea pig antibody, 100 µl antiserum (lyophilized)

### Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	100 µl antiserum, lyophilized. For <b>reconstitution</b> add 100 µl H <sub>2</sub> O, 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	<b>WB:</b> 1 : 1000 (AP staining) <b>IP:</b> yes <b>ICC:</b> 1 : 500 up to 1 : 1000 <b>IHC:</b> 1 : 500 up to 1 : 1000 <b>IHC_P:</b> not tested yet
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to AA 182 to 198 from rat CSP (UniProt Id: P60905)
Reactivity	Reacts with: rat, mouse. Other species not tested yet.

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

### Background

Cysteine String Proteins **CSPs** are composed of an N-terminal J-domain and a central palmitoylated cysteine string. This post-translational modification shifts the molecular weight of CSP 1 in brain from 23 kDa to 34 kDa and confers membrane targeting of the protein.

CSP has been initially identified as a synaptic vesicle protein which is involved in Ca<sup>2+</sup> triggered neurotransmitter release. Later CSP was also found on Large Dense Core Vesicles (LDCVs) of pancreatic insulin secretory β-cells, chromaffin cells and adipocytes. It has been shown to interact with SNARE proteins like VAMP 2, VAMP 7 and syntaxin 4.

### Selected General References

Interaction between constitutively expressed heat shock protein, Hsc 70, and cysteine string protein is important for cortical granule exocytosis in *Xenopus* oocytes.

Smith GB, Umbach JA, Hirano A, Gunderson CB  
The Journal of biological chemistry (2005) 28038: 32669-75. .

Phosphorylation of cysteine string protein in the brain: developmental, regional and synaptic specificity.

Evans GJ, Morgan A  
The European journal of neuroscience (2005) 2110: 2671-80. .

Cysteine string protein (CSP) inhibition of N-type calcium channels is blocked by mutant huntingtin.

Miller LC, Swayne LA, Chen L, Feng ZP, Wacker JL, Muchowski PJ, Zamponi GW, Braun JE  
The Journal of biological chemistry (2003) 27852: 53072-81. .

The synaptic vesicle protein, cysteine-string protein, is associated with the plasma membrane in 3T3-L1 adipocytes and interacts with syntaxin 4.

Chamberlain LH, Graham ME, Kane S, Jackson JL, Maier VH, Burgoyne RD, Gould GW  
Journal of cell science (2001) 114Pt 2: 445-55. .

The cysteine-string domain of the secretory vesicle cysteine-string protein is required for membrane targeting.

Chamberlain LH, Burgoyne RD  
The Biochemical journal (1998) 335 ( Pt 2): 205-9. .

The molecular chaperone function of the secretory vesicle cysteine string proteins.

Chamberlain LH, Burgoyne RD  
The Journal of biological chemistry (1997) 27250: 31420-6. .

Identification of a novel cysteine string protein variant and expression of cysteine string proteins in non-neuronal cells.

Chamberlain LH, Burgoyne RD  
The Journal of biological chemistry (1996) 27113: 7320-3. .

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at <https://sysy.com/product/154004> 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.