SYSY Antibodies

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Shank1 (SPANK1)

Cat.No. 162 002; Polyclonal rabbit antibody, 200 µl antiserum (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	200 µl antiserum, 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**: 1 : 1000 (AP staining) (see remarks) **IP**: not tested yet **ICC**: not tested yet **IHC**: not tested yet **IHC-P (FFPE)**: not tested yet
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to AA 135 to 149 from rat Shank1 (UniProt Id: Q9WV48)
Reactivity	Reacts with: human (Q9Y566), rat (Q9WV48), mouse (D3YZU1), dog, pig, cow, monkey. Other species not tested yet.
Remarks	**WB**: Due to the large size of this protein, we recommend NuPAGE 3-8% Tris-Acetate gels for SDS-PAGE.

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

Background

Shank1, 2 and 3 are major proteins of the postsynaptic density (PSD). They are composed of several protein-protein interaction domains like PDZ-, homer- and ABP1-binding domains which allow them to crosslink ionotopic and metabotropic glutamate receptor complexes with each other and to the actin-cytoskeleton.

Selected References for 162 002

Syndapin I Loss-of-Function in Mice Leads to Schizophrenia-Like Symptoms.
Koch N, Koch D, Krueger S, Tröger J, Sabanov V, Ahmed T, McMillan LE, Wolf D, Montag D, Kessels MM, Balschun D, et al.
Cerebral cortex (New York, N.Y. : 1991) (2020) : . . **WB; tested species: mouse**

Hyperactivity of newborn Pten knock-out neurons results from increased excitatory synaptic drive.
Williams MR, DeSpenza T, Li M, Gulledge AT, Luikart BW
The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience (2015) 353: 943-59. . **IHC**

Neuron type-specific proteomics reveals distinct Shank3 proteoforms in iSPNs and dSPNs lead to striatal synaptopathy in Shank3B-/- mice.
Wang YZ, Perez-Rosello T, Smukowski SN, Surmeier DJ, Savas JN
Molecular psychiatry (2024) 298: 2372-2388. . **WB; tested species: mouse**

Adult restoration of Shank3 expression rescues selective autistic-like phenotypes.
Mei Y, Monteiro P, Zhou Y, Kim JA, Gao X, Fu Z, Feng G
Nature (2016) 5307591: 481-4. . **WB; tested species: mouse**

Selected General References

Key role of the postsynaptic density scaffold proteins Shank and Homer in the functional architecture of Ca2+ homeostasis at dendritic spines in hippocampal neurons.
Sala C et al. J. Neurosci. (2005) PubMed:15872106

Shank expression is sufficient to induce functional dendritic spine synapses in aspiny neurons.
Roussignol G et al. J. Neurosci. (2005) PubMed:15814786

Postsynaptic shank antagonizes dendrite branching induced by the leucine-rich repeat protein Densin-180.
Quitsch A et al. J. Neurosci. (2005) PubMed:15647492

Linkage of the actin cytoskeleton to the postsynaptic density via direct interactions of Abp1 with the ProSAP/Shank family.
Qualmann B et al. J. Neurosci. (2004) PubMed:15014124

Crystal structure of the Shank PDZ-ligand complex reveals a class I PDZ interaction and a novel PDZ-PDZ dimerization.
Im YJ et al. J. Biol. Chem. (2003) PubMed:12954649

ProSAP/Shank proteins - a family of higher order organizing molecules of the postsynaptic density with an emerging role in human neurological disease.
Boeckers TM et al. J. Neurochem. (2002) PubMed:12065602

Regulation of dendritic spine morphology and synaptic function by Shank and Homer.
Sala C et al. Neuron (2001) PubMed:11498055

The G protein-coupled receptor CL1 interacts directly with proteins of the Shank family.
Tobaben S et al. J. Biol. Chem. (2000) PubMed:10958799

The Shank family of scaffold proteins.
Sheng M et al. J. Cell. Sci. (2000) PubMed:10806096

Shank, a novel family of postsynaptic density proteins that binds to the NMDA receptor/PSD-95/GKAP complex and cortactin.
Naisbitt S et al. Neuron (1999) PubMed:10433268

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/162002 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.