

## Vti1a

**Cat.No. 165-0P; control protein, 100 µg protein (lyophilized)**

### Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	100 µg protein, lyophilized. For <b>reconstitution</b> add 100 µl H <sub>2</sub> O to get a 1mg/ml solution in TBS. Then aliquot and store at -20°C to -80°C until use. Control proteins should be stored at +4°C when still lyophilized. Do not freeze! For detailed information, see back of the data sheet.
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to AA 2 to 185 from mouse Vti1a (UniProt Id: O89116)
Recommended dilution	Optimal concentrations should be determined by the end-user.
Matching antibodies	165 002, 165 003, 165 005
Remarks	This control protein consists of the recombinant protein (aa 2 - 185) that has been used for immunization. It has been tested in preadsorption experiments and blocks efficiently and specifically the corresponding signal in Western blots. The amount of protein needed for efficient blocking depends on the titer and on the affinity of the antibody to the antigen.

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

## Background

**Vti1a** and Vti1b are mammalian SNARE proteins which have been identified as homologs of the yeast Vtip protein which is part of several SNARE complexes involved in transport.

Vti1a interacts with the cis-Golgi t-SNARE syntaxin 5 and the trans-Golgi network SNAREs syntaxin 6, syntaxin 16 and vamp 4.

Recently a brain-specific splice variant of Vti1a has been described. This Vti1a-β protein is associated with small synaptic vesicles, clathrin coated vesicles and endosomes. It is part of a SNARE complex different from the synaptic exocytotic complex since it does not co-immunoprecipitate with syntaxin 1 or SNAP 25. It is composed of syntaxin 6, syntaxin 16, vamp 4 and Vti1a-β which may play a role in biogenesis and/or recycling of synaptic vesicles. Nevertheless it behaves like a typical SNARE complex and can bind NSF and α/β-SNAP.

## Selected General References

The identification of a novel endoplasmic reticulum to Golgi SNARE complex used by the prechylomicron transport vesicle. Siddiqi SA et al. J. Biol. Chem. (2006) PubMed:16735505

Homotypic fusion of early endosomes: SNAREs do not determine fusion specificity. Brandhorst D et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. (2006) PubMed:16469845

The v-SNARE Vti1a regulates insulin-stimulated glucose transport and Acrp30 secretion in 3T3-L1 adipocytes. Bose A et al. J. Biol. Chem. (2005) PubMed:16131485

Early/recycling endosomes-to-TGN transport involves two SNARE complexes and a Rab6 isoform. Mallard F et al. J. Cell Biol. (2002) PubMed:11839770

The SNAREs vti1a and vti1b have distinct localization and SNARE complex partners. Kreykenbohm V et al. Eur. J. Cell Biol. (2002) PubMed:12067063

The SNARE Vti1a-beta is localized to small synaptic vesicles and participates in a novel SNARE complex. Antonin W et al. J. Neurosci. (2000) PubMed:10908612

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at <https://sysy.com/product/165-0P> 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 at 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.