SYSY Antibodies

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Sec22b

Cat.No. 186 003; Polyclonal rabbit antibody, 50 µg specific antibody (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	50 µg specific antibody, lyophilized. Affinity purified with the immunogen. 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 up to 1 : 5000 (AP staining) **IP**: not tested yet **ICC**: 1 : 100 up to 1 : 500 **IHC**: not tested yet **IHC-P**: not tested yet **EM**: not tested yet
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to rat Sec22b lacking the membrane anchor. (UniProt Id: Q4KM74)
Reactivity	Reacts with: human (O75396), rat (Q4KM74), mouse (O08547), zebrafish. Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	K.O. validated PubMed: 36595686
Remarks	This antibody has been purified with a synthetic peptide corresponding to AA 87-100 from rat Sec22b.

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

Background

Distinct sets of SNARE proteins mediate membrane-membrane fusion events between different intracellular compartments. **Sec 22b** (ERS 24, rsec22b), a Sly2 homolog, is a R-SNARE and locates to the endoplasmatic reticulum (ER) and the Golgi apparatus. Together with syntaxin 5, membrin and Bet 1 it participates in traffic between the Golgi and the ER.

Selected References for 186 003

The host cell secretory pathway mediates the export of Leishmania virulence factors out of the parasitophorous vacuole.
Arango Duque G, Jardim A, Gagnon É, Fukuda M, Descoteaux A
PLoS pathogens (2019) 157: e1007982. . **WB, ICC, EM; KD verified; tested species: mouse**

Activity of the SNARE Protein SNAP29 at the Endoplasmic Reticulum and Golgi Apparatus.
Morelli E, Speranza EA, Pellegrino E, Beznoussenko GV, Carminati F, Garré M, Mironov AA, Onorati M, Vaccari T
Frontiers in cell and developmental biology (2021) 9: 637565. . **WB, IP, ICC; KD verified; tested species: human**

Sec22b Regulates Inflammatory Responses by Controlling the Nuclear Translocation of NF-κB and the Secretion of Inflammatory Mediators.
Arango Duque G, Dion R, Matte C, Fabié A, Descoteaux J, Stäger S, Descoteaux A
Journal of immunology (Baltimore, Md. : 1950) (2021) 2079: 2297-2309. . **WB, ICC, EM; KD verified; tested species: mouse**

Sec22b regulates phagosome maturation by promoting ORP8-mediated lipid exchange at endoplasmic reticulum-phagosome contact sites.
Criado Santos N, Bouvet S, Cruz Cobo M, Mandavit M, Bermont F, Castelbou C, Mansour F, Azam M, Giordano F, Nunes-Hasler P
Communications biology (2023) 61: 1008. . **WB, ICC; KD verified; tested species: mouse**

Sec22b determines Weibel-Palade body length by controlling anterograde ER-Golgi transport.
Karampini E, Bürgisser PE, Olins J, Mulder AA, Jost CR, Geerts D, Voorberg J, Bierings R
Haematologica (2020) : . . **WB, ICC; KD verified; tested species: human**

Sec22b regulates phagosomal maturation and antigen crosspresentation by dendritic cells.
Cebrian I, Visentin G, Blanchard N, Jouve M, Bobard A, Moita C, Enninga J, Moita LF, Amigorena S, Savina A
Cell (2011) 1476: 1355-68. . **WB, ICC; tested species: mouse**

Regulation of Cx36 trafficking through the early secretory pathway by COPII cargo receptors and Grasp55.
Tetenborg S, Ariakia F, Martinez-Soler E, Shihabeddin E, Lazart IC, Miller AC, O'Brien J
Cellular and molecular life sciences : CMLS (2024) 811: 431. . **ICC; tested species: human**

Sec22b is a critical and nonredundant regulator of plasma cell maintenance.
Bonaud A, Gargowitsch L, Gilbert SM, Rajan E, Canales-Herrerias P, Stockholm D, Rahman NF, Collins MO, Taskiran H, Hill DL, Alloatti A, et al.
Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (2023) 1202: e2213056120. . **WB; KO verified; tested species: mouse**

Lysosomal exocytosis releases pathogenic α-synuclein species from neurons in synucleinopathy models.
Xie YX, Naseri NN, Fels J, Kharel P, Na Y, Lane D, Burré J, Sharma M
Nature communications (2022) 131: 4918. . **WB; tested species: mouse**

TAP dysfunction in dendritic cells enables noncanonical cross-presentation for T cell priming.
Barbet G, Nair-Gupta P, Schotsaert M, Yeung ST, Moretti J, Seyffer F, Metreveli G, Gardner T, Choi A, Tortorella D, Tampé R, et al.
Nature immunology (2021) 224: 497-509. . **WB; KD verified; tested species: mouse**

Organelle tethering, pore formation and SNARE compensation in the late endocytic pathway.
Davis LJ, Bright NA, Edgar JR, Parkinson MDJ, Wartosch L, Mantell J, Peden AA, Luzio JP
Journal of cell science (2021) 13410: . . **WB; tested species: human**

The GTPase Rab39a promotes phagosome maturation into MHC-I antigen-presenting compartments.
Cruz FM, Colbert JD, Rock KL
The EMBO journal (2019) : e102020. . **ICC; tested species: mouse**

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/186003 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.