

Syntaxin3

Cat.No. 110 033; 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 ₂ O 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 (AP staining) IP: yes ICC: external data (see remarks) IHC: 1 : 2500 (see remarks) IHC-P: 1 : 200
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to AA 1 to 260 from rat Syntaxin3 (UniProt ID: Q08849)
Reactivity	Reacts with: human (Q13277), rat (Q08849), mouse (Q64704), hamster, zebrafish. Other species not tested yet.
Matching control	110-3P
Remarks	ICC: This antibody has been successfully applied and published for this method by customers (see application-specific references). It has not been validated using our standard protocols. IHC: For optimal results in retina tissue, follow the retina protocol according to Gierke et al. 2023 . Validation in other tissue is pending.

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

Background

Syntaxin 3, a member of the SNARE family of proteins, is related to syntaxin 1. While often co-expressed with syntaxins 2 and 4 within the same cell type, its membrane localization is usually different, for instance in epithelial cells or in the exocrine pancreas. Like syntaxins 1, 2 and 4 it appears to be involved in the fusion of transport vesicles with the plasma membrane.

Selected References for 110 033

Aberrant function and structure of retinal ribbon synapses in the absence of complexin 3 and complexin 4. Reim K, Regus-Leidig H, Ammermüller J, El-Kordi A, Radyushkin K, Ehrenreich H, Brandstätter JH, Brose N. *Journal of cell science* (2009) 122Pt 9: 1352-61. . **WB, IHC; tested species: mouse**

SNAP23 depletion enables more SNAP25/calcium channel excytosome formation to increase insulin exocytosis in type 2 diabetes. Liang T, Qin T, Kang F, Kang Y, Xie L, Zhu D, Dolai S, Greitzer-Antes D, Baker RK, Feng D, Tuduri E, et al. *JCI insight* (2020) 53: . . **WB, ICC; tested species: human,mouse**

Pancreas-specific SNAP23 depletion prevents pancreatitis by attenuating pathological basolateral exocytosis and formation of trypsin-activating autolysosomes. Dolai S, Takahashi T, Qin T, Liang T, Xie L, Kang F, Miao YF, Xie H, Kang Y, Manuel J, Winter E, et al. *Autophagy* (2020) : 1-14. . **WB, IP; tested species: human**

Plasma membrane flipping of Syntaxin-2 regulates its inhibitory action on insulin granule exocytosis. Kang F, Xie L, Qin T, Miao Y, Kang Y, Takahashi T, Liang T, Xie H, Gaisano HY. *Nature communications* (2022) 131: 6512. . **IP, WB; tested species: human,mouse**

Light-dependent regulation of neurotransmitter release from rod photoreceptor ribbon synapses involves an interplay of Complexin 4 and Transducin with the SNARE complex. Lux UT, Meyer J, Jahn O, Davison A, Babai N, Gießl A, Wartenberg A, Sticht H, Brose N, Reim K, Brandstätter JH, et al. *Frontiers in molecular neuroscience* (2024) 17: 1308466. . **WB; tested species: mouse**

The first synapse in vision in the aging mouse retina. Gierke K, Lux UT, Regus-Leidig H, Brandstätter JH. *Frontiers in cellular neuroscience* (2023) 17: 1291054. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

The endothelial diapedesis synapse regulates transcellular migration of human T lymphocytes in a CX3CL1- and SNAP23-dependent manner. Schoppmeyer R, van Steen ACI, Kempers L, Timmerman AL, Nolte MA, Hombrink P, van Buul JD. *Cell reports* (2022) 383: 110243. . **WB; tested species: human**

Melanophilin Accelerates Insulin Granule Fusion Without Predocking to the Plasma Membrane. Wang H, Mizuno K, Takahashi N, Kobayashi E, Shirakawa J, Terauchi Y, Kasai H, Okunishi K, Izumi T. *Diabetes* (2020) : . . **WB; tested species: mouse**

Invasion by activated macrophages requires delivery of nascent MT1-MMP through late endosomes/lysosomes to the cell surface. Röhl J, West ZE, Rudolph M, Zaharia A, Van Lonkhuyzen D, Hickey DK, Semmler ABT, Murray RZ. *Traffic (Copenhagen, Denmark)* (2019) : . . **WB; tested species: mouse**

A trap mutant reveals the physiological client spectrum of TRC40. Coy-Vergara J, Rivera-Monroy J, Urlaub H, Lenz C, Schwappach B. *Journal of cell science* (2019) 13213: . . **WB; tested species: human**

Phosphorylation of syntaxin-3 at Thr 14 negatively regulates exocytosis in RBL-2H3 mast cells. Tadokoro S, Shibata T, Inoh Y, Amano T, Nakanishi M, Hirashima N, Utsunomiya-Tate N. *Cell biology international* (2016) 405: 589-96. . **WB; tested species: rat**

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at <https://sysy.com/product/110033> 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.