

Bassoon

Cat.No. 141 021; Monoclonal mouse antibody, 200 µl hybridoma supernatant (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	200 µl hybridoma supernatant, lyophilized. For reconstitution add 200 µl H ₂ 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	WB: 1 : 1000 (AP staining) IP: yes ICC: 1 : 100 up to 1 : 500 IHC: not recommended IHC-P: 1 : 500 ELISA:
Clone	219E1
Subtype	IgG2b (κ light chain)
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to residues near the carboxy terminus of rat Bassoon. (UniProt Id: O88778)
Reactivity	Reacts with: rat (O88778), mouse (O88737). Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	Specific for Bassoon
Matching control	141-0P
Remarks	WB: Due to the large size of this protein, we recommend NuPAGE 3-8% Tris-Acetate gels for SDS-PAGE. ICC: 2% formaldehyde/PFA fixation is recommended.

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

Background

Bassoon is a large protein which consists of an N-terminal Zn²⁺ finger and several piccolo-bassoon homology domains (PBH-domains). It is generally found together with piccolo, a related huge multi-domain protein of the CAZ (cytoskeletal matrix assembled at active zones).

Bassoon was suggested to be a scaffolding element of the presynapse but deletion experiments in mice have shown that bassoon is also involved in synaptic vesicle cycling. Probably bassoon interacts with other protein factors via its Zn²⁺ domain but the potential partners have not been determined yet.

Selected References for 141 021

Regulation of presynaptic anchoring of the scaffold protein Bassoon by phosphorylation-dependent interaction with 14-3-3 adaptor proteins.

Schröder MS, Stellmacher A, Romorini S, Marini C, Montenegro-Venegas C, Altmann WD, Gundelfinger ED, Fejtova A
PloS one (2013) 83: e58814. . **WB**

Synapsin-dependent reserve pool of synaptic vesicles supports replenishment of the readily releasable pool under intense synaptic transmission.

Vasileva M, Horstmann H, Geumann C, Gitler D, Kuner T
The European journal of neuroscience (2012) 368: 3005-20. . **ELISA**

Synapsin selectively controls the mobility of resting pool vesicles at hippocampal terminals.

Orenbuch A, Shalev L, Marra V, Sinai I, Lavy Y, Kahn J, Burden JJ, Staras K, Gitler D
The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience (2012) 3212: 3969-80. . **ICC**

TRPM1 is required for the depolarizing light response in retinal ON-bipolar cells.

Morgans CW, Zhang J, Jeffrey BG, Nelson SM, Burke NS, Duvoisin RM, Brown RL
Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (2009) 10645: 19174-8. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Interleukin-4 receptor signaling modulates neuronal network activity.

Hanuscheck N, Thalman C, Domingues M, Schmaul S, Muthuraman M, Hetsch F, Ecker M, Endle H, Oshaghi M, Martino G, Kuhlmann T, et al.
The Journal of experimental medicine (2022) 2196: . . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Intersectin-Mediated Clearance of SNARE Complexes Is Required for Fast Neurotransmission.

Jäpel M, Gerth F, Sakaba T, Bacetic J, Yao L, Koo SJ, Maritzen T, Freund C, Haucke V
Cell reports (2020) 302: 409-420.e6. . **ICC; tested species: mouse**

LAR receptor phospho-tyrosine phosphatases regulate NMDA-receptor responses.

Sclip A, Südhof TC
eLife (2020) 9: . . **WB; tested species: mouse**

Differential Scaling of Synaptic Molecules within Functional Zones of an Excitatory Synapse during Homeostatic Plasticity.

Venkatesan S, Subramaniam S, Rajeev P, Chopra Y, Jose M, Nair D
eNeuro (2020) 72: . . **ICC; tested species: rat**

The Exocyst Component Exo70 Modulates Dendrite Arbor Formation, Synapse Density, and Spine Maturation in Primary Hippocampal Neurons.

Lira M, Arancibia D, Orrego PR, Montenegro-Venegas C, Cruz Y, García J, Leal-Ortiz S, Godoy JA, Gundelfinger ED, Inestrosa NC, Garner CC, et al.
Molecular neurobiology (2018) : . . **ICC; tested species: rat**

Nanoscale Structural Plasticity of the Active Zone Matrix Modulates Presynaptic Function.

Glebov OO, Jackson RE, Winterflood CM, Owen DM, Barker EA, Doherty P, Ewers H, Burrone J
Cell reports (2017) 1811: 2715-2728. . **ICC**

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols
at <https://sysy.com/product/141021> 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.