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# Synaptojanin1 C-terminus

Cat.No. 145 003; 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 <b>reconstitution</b> add 50 μl H <sub>2</sub> 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: 200 up to 1: 2000 (AP staining) (see remarks) IP: not tested yet ICC: external data (see remarks) IHC: external data (see remarks) IHC-P: not tested yet
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to AA 1292 to 1308 from rat Synaptojanin1 (UniProt Id: Q62910-1)
Reactivity	Reacts with: rat (Q62910), mouse (Q8CHC4), hamster. Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	Recognizes all isoforms of synaptojanin 1.
Matching control	145-0P
Remarks	WB: To avoid protein aggregation, do not heat samples for SDS-PAGE. Non-boiled samples give stronger signals. 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: 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.

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

#### Background

**Synaptojanin 1** is a phosphoinositide phosphatase which exists in two tissue specific isoforms (170 and 145 kDa). The 145 kDa isoform is predominantly expressed in the nervous system. It has a three domain structure with an N-terminal part homologous to the yeast Sac 1p protein, a central inositol 5-phosphatase domain and a C-terminal SH3 binding domain. Synaptojanin is involved in clathrin mediated synaptic vesicle recycling and binds to endophilin and amphiphysin.

Six isoforms are described so far and two splice variants of the 145 kDa isoform. The predominant one contains a 16 AA insert at position 1140-1155.

#### Selected References for 145 003

Evidence for a Clathrin-independent mode of endocytosis at a continuously active sensory synapse.

Fuchs M, Brandstätter JH, Regus-Leidig H

Frontiers in cellular neuroscience (2014) 8: 60. . IHC, EM; tested species: rat

Composition of isolated synaptic boutons reveals the amounts of vesicle trafficking proteins.

Wilhelm BG, Mandad S, Truckenbrodt S, Kröhnert K, Schäfer C, Rammner B, Koo SJ, Claßen GA, Krauss M, Haucke V, Urlaub H, et al.

Science (New York, N.Y.) (2014) 3446187: 1023-8. . ICC, IHC; tested species: mouse,rat

Molecular anatomy of the hair cell's ribbon synapse.

Uthaiah RC, Hudspeth AJ

The Journal of neuroscience: the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience (2010) 3037: 12387-99. . WB

Synaptic AP2 CCV life cycle regulation by the Eps15, ITSN1, Sgip1/AP2, synaptojanin1 interactome.

Mishra R, Sengül GF, Candiello E, Schu P

Scientific reports (2021) 111: 8007. . WB; tested species: mouse

Proteomic Analysis After Status Epilepticus Identifies UCHL1 as Protective Against Hippocampal Injury.

Reynolds JP, Jimenez-Mateos EM, Cao L, Bian F, Alves M, Miller-Delaney SF, Zhou A, Henshall DC

Neurochemical research (2017) 427: 2033-2054. . WB

Human autoantibodies to amphiphysin induce defective presynaptic vesicle dynamics and composition.

Werner C, Pauli M, Doose S, Weishaupt A, Haselmann H, Grünewald B, Sauer M, Heckmann M, Toyka KV, Asan E, Sommer C, et al. Brain: a journal of neurology (2016) 139Pt 2: 365-79. . ICC; tested species: rat

Synaptic function is modulated by LRRK2 and glutamate release is increased in cortical neurons of G2019S LRRK2 knock-in mice. Beccano-Kelly DA, Kuhlmann N, Tatarnikov I, Volta M, Munsie LN, Chou P, Cao LP, Han H, Tapia L, Farrer MJ, Milnerwood AJ, et

Frontiers in cellular neuroscience (2014) 8: 301. . WB; tested species: mouse

Efficient synaptic vesicle recycling after intense exocytosis concomitant with the accumulation of non-releasable endosomes at early developmental stages.

Bartolomé-Martín D, Ramírez-Franco J, Castro E, Sánchez-Prieto J, Torres M

Journal of cell science (2012) 125Pt 2: 422-34. . WB; tested species: rat

SNX18 shares a redundant role with SNX9 and modulates endocytic trafficking at the plasma membrane.

Park J, Kim Y, Lee S, Park JJ, Park ZY, Sun W, Kim H, Chang S

Journal of cell science (2010) 123Pt 10: 1742-50.. WB

Sorting nexin 9 interacts with dynamin 1 and N-WASP and coordinates synaptic vesicle endocytosis.

Shin N, Lee S, Ahn N, Kim SA, Ahn SG, YongPark Z, Chang S

The Journal of biological chemistry (2007) 28239: 28939-50. . WB

Endosomal sorting of readily releasable synaptic vesicles.

Hoopmann P, Punge A, Barysch SV, Westphal V, Bückers J, Opazo F, Bethani I, Lauterbach MA, Hell SW, Rizzoli SO

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (2010) 10744: 19055-60.

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at <a href="https://sysy.com/product/145003">https://sysy.com/product/145003</a> 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 freezedried) 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 freezethaw cycles.
- Please refer to our tips and hints for subsequent storage of reconstituted antibodies and control peptides and proteins.