

ARG62634 anti-alpha Synuclein antibody [syn204]

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Product Description | Mouse Monoclonal antibody [syn204] recognizes alpha Synuclein |
| Tested Reactivity | Hu |
| Tested Application | ICC/IF, IP, WB |
| Host | Mouse |
| Clonality | Monoclonal |
| Clone | syn204 |
| Isotype | IgG2a |
| Target Name | alpha Synuclein |
| Species | Human |
| Immunogen | Raised against human recombinant α -synuclein |
| Conjugation | Un-conjugated |
| Alternate Names | Non-A4 component of amyloid precursor; Alpha-synuclein; PARK4; PARK1; PD1; NACP; Non-A beta component of AD amyloid |

Application Instructions

| | | |
|-------------------|--|-----------------|
| Application table | Application | Dilution |
| | ICC/IF | Assay-dependent |
| | IP | Assay-dependent |
| | WB | 1:200 |
| Application Note | * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist. | |
| Positive Control | Brain | |

Properties

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Form | Liquid |
| Purification | Purified Antibody |
| Buffer | 1X PBS and 0.1% Sodium azide |
| Preservative | 0.1% Sodium azide |
| Concentration | 0.2 mg/ml |
| Storage instruction | For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use. |

Note For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Database links | GeneID: 6622 Human Swiss-port # P37840 Human |
| Gene Symbol | SNCA |
| Gene Full Name | synuclein, alpha (non A4 component of amyloid precursor) |
| Background | Alpha-synuclein is a member of the synuclein family, which also includes beta- and gamma-synuclein. Synucleins are abundantly expressed in the brain and alpha- and beta-synuclein inhibit phospholipase D2 selectively. SNCA may serve to integrate presynaptic signaling and membrane trafficking. Defects in SNCA have been implicated in the pathogenesis of Parkinson disease. SNCA peptides are a major component of amyloid plaques in the brains of patients with Alzheimer's disease. Four alternatively spliced transcripts encoding two different isoforms have been identified for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2009] |
| Function | May be involved in the regulation of dopamine release and transport. Induces fibrillization of microtubule-associated protein tau. Reduces neuronal responsiveness to various apoptotic stimuli, leading to a decreased caspase-3 activation. [UniProt] |
| Research Area | Neuroscience antibody |
| Calculated Mw | 14 kDa |
| PTM | Phosphorylated, predominantly on serine residues. Phosphorylation by CK1 appears to occur on residues distinct from the residue phosphorylated by other kinases. Phosphorylation of Ser-129 is selective and extensive in synucleinopathy lesions. In vitro, phosphorylation at Ser-129 promoted insoluble fibril formation. Phosphorylated on Tyr-125 by a PTK2B-dependent pathway upon osmotic stress. Hallmark lesions of neurodegenerative synucleinopathies contain alpha-synuclein that is modified by nitration of tyrosine residues and possibly by dityrosine cross-linking to generated stable oligomers. Ubiquitinated. The predominant conjugate is the diubiquitinated form (By similarity). Acetylation at Met-1 seems to be important for proper folding and native oligomeric structure. |