

Synuclein-a Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No: YM0606

Reactivity: Human

Applications: WB;IHC;IF;ELISA

Target: Synuclein-a

Fields: >>Alzheimer disease;>>Parkinson disease;>>Pathways of neurodegeneration -

multiple diseases

Gene Name: SNCA

Protein Name: Alpha-synuclein

Human Gene Id: 6622

Human Swiss Prot

No:

Mouse Swiss Prot

No:

Immunogen : Purified recombinant fragment of Synuclein-α expressed in E. Coli.

Specificity: Synuclein-a Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Synuclein-a

protein.

P37840

O55042

Formulation : Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Source: Monoclonal, Mouse

Dilution : WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:10000.. IF 1:50-200

Purification : Affinity purification

Storage Stability: -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Molecularweight: 14kD

1/3



Cell Pathway: Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;

P References: 1. J. Johnson, S. M. Hague, M. Hanson. Neurology, Aug 2004; 63: 554 – 556

2. Hong Tao Li, Xiao Jing Lin, Yuan Yuan Xie. Protein Pept Lett.

2006;13(4):385-90.

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. Alternatively spliced transcripts encoding different

isoforms have been identified for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2016],

Function: alternative products:Additional isoforms seem to exist, disease:Brain iron

accumulation type 1 (NBIA1, also called Hallervorden-Spatz syndrome), a rare neuroaxonal dystrophy, is histologically characterized by axonal spheroids, iron deposition, Lewy body (LB)-like intraneuronal inclusions, glial inclusions and neurofibrillary tangles. SNCA is found in LB-like inclusions, glial inclusions and

spheroids., disease: Defects in SNCA are a cause of autosomal dominant Parkinson disease 1 (PARK1) [MIM:168601, 168600]. Parkinson disease (PD) is

a complex, multifactorial disorder that typically manifests after the age of 50 years, although early-onset cases (before 50 years) are known. PD generally

arises as a sporadic condition but is occasionally inherited as a simple mendelian trait. Although sporadic and familial PD are very similar, inherited forms of the

disease usually begin at earlier ages an

Subcellular Cytoplasm . Membrane . Nucleus . Cell junction, synapse . Secreted . Cell

Location : projection, axon . Membrane-bound in dopaminergic neurons

(PubMed:15282274). Expressed and colocalized with SEPTIN4 in dopaminergic

axon terminals, especially at the varicosities (By similarity)...

Expression: Highly expressed in presynaptic terminals in the central nervous system.

Expressed principally in brain.

Sort: 16832

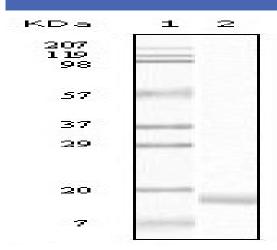
No4: 1

Host: Mouse

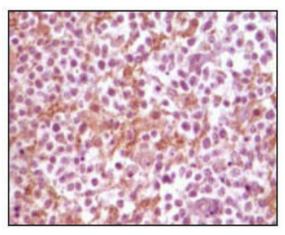
Modifications: Unmodified



Products Images



Western Blot analysis using Synuclein-α Monoclonal Antibody against truncated Synuclein-α recombinant protein.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human glioma tissue, showing membrane localization with DAB staining using Synuclein- α Monoclonal Antibody.