

ARG43207 anti-alpha Synuclein antibody [2A7]

Package: 100 μl, 50 μl Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [2A7] recognizes alpha Synuclein
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat, Cow, Pig
Tested Application	ICC/IF, IHC-Fr, IHC-P, WB
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	2A7
lsotype	lgG1
Target Name	alpha Synuclein
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant full length Human alpha synuclein protein.
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	1:1000
	IHC-Fr	1:1000
	IHC-P	1:1000
	WB	1:1000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentratic should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	Rat brain and Rat spinal cord	
Observed Size	~ 17 kDa	

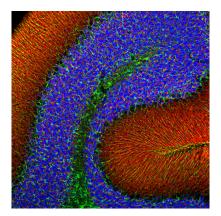
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purified
Buffer	PBS, 5 mM Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	5 mM Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol

Concentration	1 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. 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

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. Alternatively spliced transcripts encoding different isoforms have been identified for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2016]
Function	Neuronal protein that plays several roles in synaptic activity such as regulation of synaptic vesicle trafficking and subsequent neurotransmitter release. Participates as a monomer in synaptic vesicle exocytosis by enhancing vesicle priming, fusion and dilation of exocytotic fusion pores (PubMed:28288128, PubMed:30404828). Mechanistically, acts by increasing local Ca(2+) release from microdomains which is essential for the enhancement of ATP-induced exocytosis (PubMed:30404828). Acts also as a molecular chaperone in its multimeric membrane-bound state, assisting in the folding of synaptic fusion components called SNAREs (Soluble NSF Attachment Protein REceptors) at presynaptic plasma membrane in conjunction with cysteine string protein-alpha/DNAJC5 (PubMed:20798282). This chaperone activity is important to sustain normal SNARE-complex assembly during aging (PubMed:20798282). Plays also a role in the regulation of the dopamine neurotransmission by associating with the dopamine transporter (DAT1) and thereby modulating its activity (PubMed:26442590). [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	14 kDa
РТМ	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. [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm, cytosol. Membrane. Nucleus. Cell junction, synapse. Secreted. Note=Membrane-bound in dopaminergic neurons. [UniProt]



Rat brain Rat spinal cord

> - 50 - 37 - 25 - 20 - 15 - 10

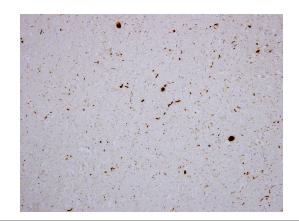
ARG43207 anti-alpha Synuclein antibody [2A7] IHC-Fr image

Immunohistochemistry: Frozen section of Rat cerebellum tissue stained with ARG43207 anti-alpha Synuclein antibody [2A7] (red) at 1:1000 dilution, and costained with anti-GFAP antibody (green) at 1:5000 dilution. Hoechst (blue) for nuclear staining. Sample preparation: Following transcardial perfusion of Rat with 4% paraformaldehyde, brain was post fixed for 24 hours, cut to 45 μ M, and free-floating sections were stained with above antibodies.

The alpha synuclein protein is concentrated in synaptic regions, while the GFAP antibody stains the filamentous cytoskeleton of Bergmann glia and astrocytic cells.

ARG43207 anti-alpha Synuclein antibody [2A7] WB image

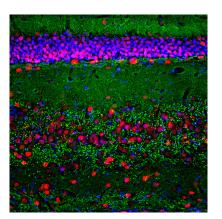
Western blot: Rat brain and Rat spinal cord lysates stained with ARG43207 anti-alpha Synuclein antibody [2A7] (green) at 1:1000 dilution.



ARG43207 anti-alpha Synuclein antibody [2A7] IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Paraffin-embedded cortex tissue of a patient with Parkinson's disease. Tissue section was stained with ARG43207 anti-alpha Synuclein antibody [2A7] at 1:1000 dilution. Antibody revealed with HRP and DAB.

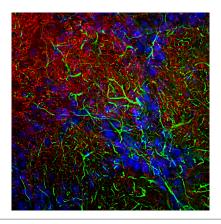
The Lewy bodies and other typical inclusions of Parkinson's disease are seen in brown.



ARG43207 anti-alpha Synuclein antibody [2A7] IHC-Fr image

Immunohistochemistry: Frozen section of Rat hippocampus tissue stained with ARG43207 anti-alpha Synuclein antibody [2A7] (green) at 1:1000 dilution, and costained with anti-MeCP2 antibody (red) at 1:2000 dilution. DAPI (blue) for nuclear staining. Sample preparation: Following transcardial perfusion of Rat with 4% paraformaldehyde, brain was post fixed for 1 hour, cut to 45 μ M, and free-floating sections were stained with above antibodies.

The alpha synuclein protein is concentrated in synaptic regions, and the MeCP2 antibody stains the nuclei of neuronal cells.



ARG43207 anti-alpha Synuclein antibody [2A7] IHC-Fr image

Immunohistochemistry: Frozen section of Rat olfactory bulb tissue stained with ARG43207 anti-alpha Synuclein antibody [2A7] (red) at 1:1000 dilution, and costained with anti-GFAP antibody (green) at 1:5000 dilution. DAPI (blue) for nuclear staining. Sample preparation: Following transcardial perfusion of Rat with 4% paraformaldehyde, brain was post fixed for 24 hours, cut to 45 μ M, and free-floating sections were stained with above antibodies.

The alpha synuclein protein is concentrated in synaptic regions, while the GFAP antibody stains the filamentous backbone of astroglial cells.