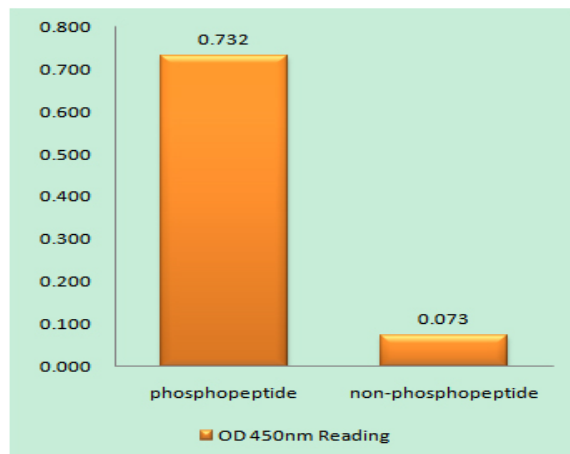


Synuclein- α (phospho Tyr136) Polyclonal Antibody

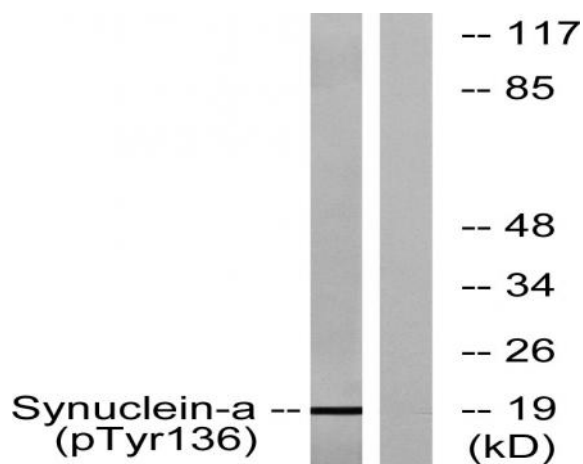
Catalog No :	YP0521
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB;ELISA
Target :	Synuclein- α
Fields :	>>Alzheimer disease;>>Parkinson disease;>>Pathways of neurodegeneration - multiple diseases
Gene Name :	SNCA
Protein Name :	Alpha-synuclein
Human Gene Id :	6622
Human Swiss Prot No :	P37840
Mouse Gene Id :	20617
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	O55042
Rat Gene Id :	29219
Rat Swiss Prot No :	P37377
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Synuclein-alpha around the phosphorylation site of Tyr136. AA range:91-140
Specificity :	Phospho-Synuclein- α (Y136) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Synuclein- α protein only when phosphorylated at Y136.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:5000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	15kD
Cell Pathway :	Alzheimer's disease;Parkinson's disease;
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 Location :	Cytoplasm . Membrane . Nucleus . Cell junction, synapse . Secreted . Cell 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 :	16831
No4 :	1
Host :	Rabbit

Products Images



Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using Synuclein-alpha (Phospho-Tyr136) Antibody



Western blot analysis of lysates from mouse brain, using Synuclein-alpha (Phospho-Tyr136) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.