

**SYT7 antibody - C-terminal region**  
**Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AI15124****Specification**

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**SYT7 antibody - C-terminal region - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O43581</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NM_001252065</a> , <a href="#">NP_001238994</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Horse, Bovine, Guinea Pig, Dog
Predicted	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Pig, Horse, Bovine, Guinea Pig, Dog
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	53kDa kDa

**SYT7 antibody - C-terminal region - Additional Information****Gene ID** 9066**Alias Symbol** **IPCA-7, MGC150517, PCANAP7, SYT-VII****Other Names**

Synaptotagmin-7, IPCA-7, Prostate cancer-associated protein 7, Synaptotagmin VII, SytVII, SYT7, PCANAP7

**Format**

Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.

**Reconstitution & Storage**

Add 50 ul of distilled water. Final anti-SYT7 antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at 20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

SYT7 antibody - C-terminal region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**SYT7 antibody - C-terminal region - Protein Information****Name** SYT7 ([HGNC:11514](#))**Synonyms** PCANAP7**Function**

Ca(2+) sensor involved in Ca(2+)-dependent exocytosis of secretory and synaptic vesicles through Ca(2+) and phospholipid binding to the C2 domain (By similarity). Ca(2+) induces binding of the C2- domains to phospholipid membranes and to assembled SNARE-complexes; both actions contribute to triggering exocytosis (By similarity). SYT7 binds Ca(2+) with high affinity and slow

kinetics compared to other synaptotagmins (By similarity). Involved in  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -triggered lysosomal exocytosis, a major component of the plasma membrane repair (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11342594" target="\_blank">11342594</a>).  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -regulated delivery of lysosomal membranes to the cell surface is also involved in the phagocytic uptake of particles by macrophages (By similarity).  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -triggered lysosomal exocytosis also plays a role in bone remodeling by regulating secretory pathways in osteoclasts and osteoblasts (By similarity). In case of infection, involved in participates cell invasion by Trypanosoma cruzi via  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ - triggered lysosomal exocytosis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11342594" target="\_blank">11342594</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15811535" target="\_blank">15811535</a>). Involved in cholesterol transport from lysosome to peroxisome by promoting membrane contacts between lysosomes and peroxisomes: probably acts by promoting vesicle fusion by binding phosphatidylinositol-4,5- biphosphate on peroxisomal membranes (By similarity). Acts as a key mediator of synaptic facilitation, a process also named short-term synaptic potentiation: synaptic facilitation takes place at synapses with a low initial release probability and is caused by influx of  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  into the axon terminal after spike generation, increasing the release probability of neurotransmitters (By similarity). Probably mediates synaptic facilitation by directly increasing the probability of release (By similarity). May also contribute to synaptic facilitation by regulating synaptic vesicle replenishment, a process required to ensure that synaptic vesicles are ready for the arrival of the next action potential: SYT7 is required for synaptic vesicle replenishment by acting as a sensor for  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  and by forming a complex with calmodulin (By similarity). Also acts as a regulator of  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ - dependent insulin and glucagon secretion in beta-cells (By similarity). Triggers exocytosis by promoting fusion pore opening and fusion pore expansion in chromaffin cells (By similarity). Also regulates the secretion of some non-synaptic secretory granules of specialized cells (By similarity).

#### Cellular Location

Cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q62747}; Single-pass membrane protein. Presynaptic cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9R0N7}; Single-pass membrane protein. Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle, synaptic vesicle membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9R0N7}; Single-pass membrane protein. Lysosome membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9R0N7}; Single-pass membrane protein. Cytoplasmic vesicle, phagosome membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9R0N7}; Single-pass membrane protein. Peroxisome membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9R0N7}; Single-pass membrane protein. Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q62747}; Single-pass membrane protein. Note=Localization to lysosomes is dependent on N- terminal palmitoylation and interaction with CD63 {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9R0N7}

#### Tissue Location

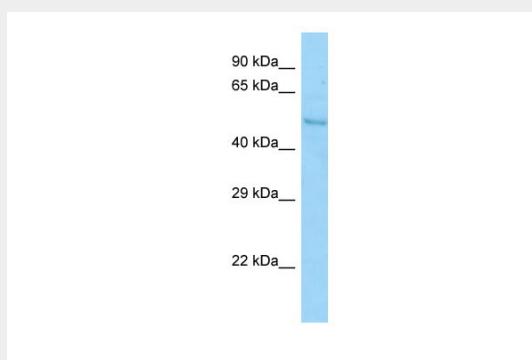
Expressed in a variety of adult and fetal tissues.

#### SYT7 antibody - C-terminal region - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

#### SYT7 antibody - C-terminal region - Images



WB Suggested Anti-SYT7 Antibody Titration: 1.0 µg/ml  
Positive Control: ACHN Whole Cell

#### **SYT7 antibody - C-terminal region - References**

Cooper P.R., et al. Genomics 49:419-429(1998).  
Taylor T.D., et al. Nature 440:497-500(2006).  
Mural R.J., et al. Submitted (JUL-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.