

### Synuclein-α Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP72677

### **Specification**

# Synuclein-α Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application WB, IHC-P Primary Accession P37840

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat

Host Rabbit Clonality Polyclonal

## Synuclein-α Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

#### **Gene ID** 6622

#### **Other Names**

SNCA; NACP; PARK1; Alpha-synuclein; Non-A beta component of AD amyloid; Non-A4 component of amyloid precursor; NACP

#### **Dilution**

WB $\sim$ Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

IHC-P~~N/A

#### **Format**

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

#### **Storage Conditions**

-20°C

## Synuclein-α Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

### **Name SNCA**

Synonyms NACP, PARK1

### **Function**

Neuronal protein that plays several roles in synaptic activity such as regulation of synaptic vesicle trafficking and subsequent neurotransmitter release (PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20798282" target="\_blank">20798282</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26442590" target="\_blank">26442590</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28288128" target="\_blank">28288128</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30404828" target="\_blank">30404828</a>). Participates as a monomer in synaptic vesicle exocytosis by enhancing vesicle priming, fusion and dilation of exocytotic fusion pores (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28288128" target="\_blank">28288128</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30404828" target="\_blank">30404828" target="\_blank">30404828</a>). Mechanistically, acts by increasing local Ca(2+) release from microdomains which is essential for the enhancement of ATP-induced exocytosis (PubMed:<a



href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30404828" target="\_blank">30404828</a>). Also acts 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20798282" target="\_blank">20798282</a>). This chaperone activity is important to sustain normal SNARE-complex assembly during aging (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20798282" target="\_blank">20798282</a>). Also plays a role in the regulation of the dopamine neurotransmission by associating with the dopamine transporter (DAT1) and thereby modulating its activity (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26442590" target=" blank">26442590</a>).

#### **Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Membrane Nucleus Synapse. Secreted. Cell projection, axon {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O55042}. Note=Membrane-bound in dopaminergic neurons (PubMed:15282274). Expressed and colocalized with SEPTIN4 in dopaminergic axon terminals, especially at the varicosities (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O55042, ECO:0000269|PubMed:15282274}

#### **Tissue Location**

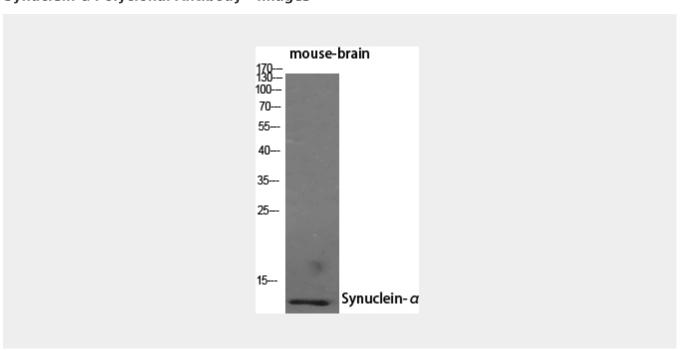
Highly expressed in presynaptic terminals in the central nervous system. Expressed principally in brain

## Synuclein-α Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

#### Synuclein-α Polyclonal Antibody - Images







## Synuclein-α Polyclonal Antibody - Background

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 proteinalpha/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).