

## **SNCA Antibody (C-term)**

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AW5309

## **Specification**

#### SNCA Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application WB, IHC-P, FC,E

Primary Accession
Reactivity
Predicted

P37840
Human, Rat
Mouse

Host Rabbit Clonality Polyclonal

Calculated MW H=14,13;M=14;Ra

t=15 KDa

Isotype Rabbit Ig
Antigen Source HUMAN

SNCA Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

#### **Gene ID** 6622

# **Antigen Region** 92-125

## Other Names

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

## **Dilution**

WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:25 FC~~1:25

#### Target/Specificity

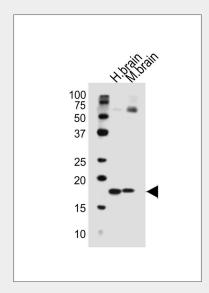
This SNCA antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 92-125 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human SNCA.

#### **Format**

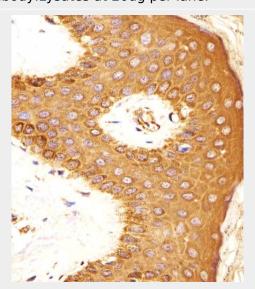
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

## Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C



Western blot analysis of lysates from human brain, mouse brain tissue lysate (from left to right), using SNCA Antibody (C-term)(Cat. #AW5309). AW5309 was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 20ug per lane.



AW5309 staining SNCA in Human skin tissue sections by Immunohistochemistry (IHC-P - paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections). Tissue was fixed with



in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

#### **Precautions**

SNCA Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

SNCA Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

#### Name SNCA

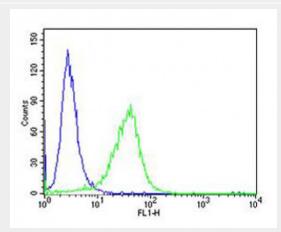
#### Synonyms NACP, PARK1

#### **Function**

Neuronal protein that plays several roles in synaptic activity such as regulation of synaptic vesicle trafficking and subsequent neurotransmitter release. 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/c itations/28288128" target=" blank">28288128</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci tations/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>). 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:<a hr ef="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20798 282" 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>). Plays also 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/2644 2590" target=" blank">26442590</a>).

**Cellular Location** 

formaldehyde and blocked with 3% BSA for 0. 5 hour at room temperature; antigen retrieval was by heat mediation with a citrate buffer (pH6). Samples were incubated with primary antibody (1/25) for 1 hours at 37°C. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary antibody.



Flow cytometric analysis of HeLa cells using SNCA Antibody (C-term)(green, Cat#AW5309) compared to an isotype control of rabbit IgG(blue). AW5309 was diluted at 1:25 dilution. An Alexa Fluor® 488 goat anti-rabbit IgG at 1:400 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.

## SNCA Antibody (C-term) - Background

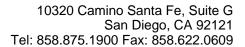
May be involved in the regulation of dopamine release and transport. Induces fibrillization of microtubule-associated protein tau. Reduces neuronal responsiveness to various apoptotic stimuli, leading to a decreased caspase-3 activation.

#### **SNCA Antibody (C-term) - References**

Ueda K., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 90:11282-11286(1993).

Campion D., et al. Genomics 26:254-257(1995). Ueda K., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 205:1366-1372(1994).

Xia Y.,et al.Submitted (JAN-1996) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. Touchman J.W.,et al.Genome Res. 11:78-86(2001).





Cytoplasm. Membrane. Nucleus. Cell junction, synapse. Secreted Note=Membrane-bound in dopaminergic neurons

# **Tissue Location**

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

# **SNCA Antibody (C-term) - Protocols**

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- <u>Immunofluorescence</u>
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture