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Immunotag™ Syntaxin 1 (phospho Ser14) Polyclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification

Catalog No.	ITP0569
Product Description	Immunotag™ Syntaxin 1 (phospho Ser14) Polyclonal Antibody
Size	50 µg, 100 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	Syntaxin 1 (Ser14)
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB,IHC-p,IF,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human,Mouse,Rat
Host Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Synthesized phospho-peptide around the phosphorylation site of human Syntaxin 1 (phospho Ser14)
Specificity	Phospho-Syntaxin 1 (S14) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Syntaxin 1 protein only when phosphorylated at S14.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Gene Name	STX1A
Accession No.	Q16623 O35526 P32851
Alternate Names	STX1A; STX1; Syntaxin-1A; Neuron-specific antigen HPC-1

Antibody Specification

Description	syntaxin 1A(STX1A) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a member of the syntaxin superfamily. Syntaxins are nervous system-specific proteins implicated in the docking of synaptic vesicles with the presynaptic plasma membrane. Syntaxins possess a single C-terminal transmembrane domain, a SNARE [Soluble NSF (N-ethylmaleimide-sensitive fusion protein)-Attachment protein REceptor] domain (known as H3), and an N-terminal regulatory domain (Habc). Syntaxins bind synaptotagmin in a calcium-dependent fashion and interact with voltage dependent calcium and potassium channels via the C-terminal H3 domain. This gene product is a key molecule in ion channel regulation and synaptic exocytosis. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.[provided by RefSeq, Sep 2009],
Cell Pathway/ Category	SNARE interactions in vesicular transport,
Protein Expression	Adipose tissue,Brain,Brain cortex,Lung,
Subcellular Localization	extracellular region,intracellular,cytosol,plasma membrane,synaptic vesicle,voltage-gated potassium channel complex,integral component of membrane,cell junction,secretory granule,synaptic vesicle membrane,SNARE complex,actomyosin,
Protein Function	disease:Haploinsufficiency of STX1A may be the cause of certain cardiovascular and musculo-skeletal abnormalities observed in Williams-Beuren syndrome (WBS), a rare developmental disorder. It is a contiguous gene deletion syndrome involving genes from chromosome band 7q11.23.,function:Potentially involved in docking of synaptic vesicles at presynaptic active zones. May play a critical role in neurotransmitter exocytosis.,similarity:Belongs to the syntaxin family.,similarity:Contains 1 t-SNARE coiled-coil homology domain.,subunit:Part of the SNARE core complex containing SNAP25, VAMP2 and STX1A. This complex binds to CPLX1. Binds SYTL4 and STXBP6. Found in a ternary complex with STX1A and SNAP25. Interacts with OTOF (By similarity). Found in a complex with VAMP8 and SNAP23. Interacts with VAPA and SYBU.,tissue specificity:Isoform 1 is highly expressed in embryonic spinal chord and ganglia and in adult cerebellum and cerebral cortex. Isoform 2 is expressed in heart, liver, fat, skeletal muscle, kidney and brain.,
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