Immunotag™ Synphilin-1 Polyclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification

Catalog No.	ITT4492
Product Description	Immunotag™ Synphilin-1 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	SynphIL-in-1
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB,IHC-p,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human,Mouse
Host Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Synphilin-1. AA range:797-846
Specificity	Synphilin-1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Synphilin-1 protein.
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	SNCAIP
Accession No.	Q9Y6H5 Q99ME3
Alternate Names	SNCAIP; Synphilin-1; Sph1; Alpha-synuclein-interacting protein

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Description	synuclein alpha interacting protein(SNCAIP) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a protein containing several protein-protein interaction domains, including ankyrin-like repeats, a coiled-coil domain, and an ATP/GTP-binding motif. The encoded protein interacts with alpha-synuclein in neuronal tissue and may play a role in the formation of cytoplasmic inclusions and neurodegeneration. A mutation in this gene has been associated with Parkinson's disease. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2015],
Cell Pathway/ Category	Parkinson's disease,
Protein Expression	Brain,Cerebellum,Fetal brain,Testis,
Subcellular Localization	cytoplasm,cytosol,synaptic vesicle,presynaptic membrane,neuronal cell body,
Protein Function	disease:Defects in SNCAIP are a cause of Parkinson disease (PD) [MIM:168600]. 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 and are associated with atypical clinical features. PD is characterized by bradykinesia, resting tremor, muscular rigidity and postural instability, as well as by a clinically significant response to treatment with levodopa. The pathology involves the loss of dopaminergic neurons in the substantia nigra and the presence of Lewy bodies (intraneuronal accumulations of aggregated proteins), in surviving neurons in various areas of the brain.,miscellaneous:Constructs encoding portions of SNCA and SNCAIP co-transfected in mammalian cells promote cytosolic inclusions resembling the Lewy bodies of Parkinson disease. Coexpression of SNCA, SNCAIP, and PARK2 result in the formation of Lewy body-like ubiquitin-positive cytosolic inclusions. Familial mutations in PARK2 disrupt the ubiquitination of SNCAIP and the formation of the ubiquitin-positive inclusions. These results provide a molecular basis for the ubiquitination of Lewy body-associated proteins and link PARK2 and SNCA in a common pathogenic mechanism through their interaction with SNCAIP.,PTM:Ubiquitinated; mediated by SIAH1 or RNF19A and leading to its subsequent proteasomal degradation.,similarity:Contains 6 ANK repeats.,subunit:Associates with SNCA, RNF19A AND PARK2.,tissue specificity:Widely expressed, with highest levels in brain, heart and placenta.,
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.