磷酸化核突触蛋白α抗体

产品货号： mIR5626

英文名称： phospho-Alpha synuclein (Tyr136)

中文名称： 磷酸化核突触蛋白α抗体

别　　名： alpha Synuclein (phospho Y136); SNCA(phospho Y136); p-SNCA(Tyr136); alpha-Synuclein (Phospho-Tyr136); Synuclein-alpha(Phospho-Tyr136); Alpha synuclein; Alpha-Synuclein; Alpha-synuclein, isoform NACP140; alpha SYN; MGC105443; MGC110988; MGC127560; MGC64356; NACP; Non A beta component of AD amyloid; Non A4 component of amyloid precursor; Non-A-beta component of alzheimers disease amyloid , precursor of; Non-A beta component of AD amyloid; Non-A4 component of amyloid precursor; PARK 1; PARK 4; PARK1; PARK4; Parkinson disease (autosomal dominant, Lewy body) 4; Parkinson disease familial 1; PD 1; PD1; Syn; SNCA; Snca synuclein, alpha (non A4 component of amyloid precursor); SYUA_HUMAN; Synuclein alpha; Synuclein, alpha (non A4 component of amyloid precursor);

产品类型： 磷酸化抗体

研究领域： 免疫学　神经生物学　信号转导　细胞凋亡　转录调节因子

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应 ： Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Pig, Cow, Horse, Rabbit, Sheep,

产品应用 ： ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 IF=1:100-500 （石蜡切片需做抗原修复）

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量 ： 15kDa

细胞定位 ： 细胞核 细胞浆 细胞膜

性　　状 ： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度 ： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原 ： KLH conjugated Synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human SNCA around the phosphorylation site of Tyr136:QD(p-Y)EP

亚　　型 ： IgG

纯化方法 ： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液 ： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件 ： Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable

at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

PubMed : PubMed

产品介绍 background:

Alpha-synuclein is a member of the synuclein family, which also includes beta- and gamma-synuclein. Synucleins are abundantly expressed in the brain and alpha- and beta-synuclein inhibit phospholipase D2 selectively. SNCA may serve to integrate presynaptic signaling and membrane trafficking. Defects in SNCA have been implicated in the pathogenesis of Parkinson disease. SNCA peptides are a major component of amyloid plaques in the brains of patients with Alzheimer's disease. Alternatively spliced transcripts encoding different isoforms have been identified for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2016].

Function:

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.

Subunit:

Soluble monomer which can form filamentous aggregates. Interacts with UCHL1. Interacts with phospholipase D and histones.

Subcellular Location:

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

Tissue Specificity:

Expressed principally in brain but is also expressed in low concentrations in all tissues examined except in liver.

Concentrated in presynaptic nerve terminals.

Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylated, predominantly on serine residues. Phosphorylation by CK1 appears to occur on residues distinct from the residue phosphorylated by other kinases. Phosphorylation of Ser-129 is selective and extensive in synucleinopathy lesions. In vitro, phosphorylation at Ser-129 promoted insoluble fibril formation. Phosphorylated on Tyr-125 by a PTK2B-dependent pathway upon osmotic stress.

Hallmark lesions of neurodegenerative synucleinopathies contain alpha-synuclein that is modified by nitration of tyrosine residues and possibly by dityrosine cross-linking to generated stable oligomers.

Ubiquitinated. The predominant conjugate is the diubiquitinated form.

DISEASE:

Note=Genetic alterations of SNCA resulting in aberrant polymerization into fibrils, are associated with several neurodegenerative diseases (synucleinopathies). SNCA fibrillar aggregates represent the major non A-beta component of Alzheimer disease amyloid plaque, and a major component of Lewy body inclusions. They are also found within Lewy body (LB)-like intraneuronal inclusions, glial inclusions and axonal spheroids in neurodegeneration with brain iron accumulation type 1.

Defects in SNCA are the cause of Parkinson disease type 1 (PARK1) [MIM:168601]. A complex neurodegenerative disorder characterized by bradykinesia, resting tremor, muscular rigidity and postural instability. Additional features are characteristic postural abnormalities, dysautonomia, dystonic cramps, and dementia. The pathology of Parkinson disease 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. The disease is progressive and usually manifests after the age of 50 years, although early-onset cases (before 50 years) are known. The majority of the cases are sporadic suggesting a multifactorial etiology based on environmental and genetic factors. However, some patients present with a positive family history for the disease. Familial forms of the disease usually begin at earlier ages and are associated with atypical clinical features.

Defects in SNCA are the cause of Parkinson disease type 4 (PARK4) [MIM:605543]. A complex neurodegenerative disorder with manifestations ranging from typical Parkinson disease to dementia with Lewy bodies. Clinical features include parkinsonian symptoms (tremor, rigidity, postural instability and bradykinesia), dementia, diffuse Lewy body pathology, autonomic dysfunction, hallucinations and paranoia.

Defects in SNCA are the cause of dementia Lewy body (DLB) [MIM:127750]. A neurodegenerative disorder clinically characterized by mental impairment leading to dementia, parkinsonism, often with fluctuating cognitive function, visual hallucinations, falls, syncopal episodes, and sensitivity to neuroleptic medication. Brainstem or cortical intraneuronal accumulations of aggregated proteins (Lewy bodies) are the only essential pathologic features. Patients may also have hippocampal and neocortical senile plaques, sometimes in sufficient number to fulfill the diagnostic criteria for Alzheimer disease.

Similarity:

Belongs to the synuclein family.

SWISS:

P37840

Gene ID:

6622

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Synuclein 包括 α-Synuclein，β-Synuclein 和 γ-Synuclein 是神经细胞中富含的前突触蛋白。α-Synuclein，

Alzheimer'(AD)病淀粉样蛋白沉积的成份之一，集中分布在神经细胞的包体和突触。在帕金森病人中发现有 α-Synuclein 的变异型，而 γ-Synuclein 与轴突病理学有关。此抗体将为 Lewy 小体痴呆症、Parkinson 症、AD 和其它一些神经性疾病提供有用的病理诊断。

产品图片