磷酸化神经突触素 1 抗体

产品货号： mlR3290

英文名称： phospho-SYN1 (Ser553)

中文名称： 磷酸化神经突触素 1 抗体

别　　名： SYN1(phospho-Ser553); Synapsin I (phospho S553); Synapsin I (phospho Ser553); Brain protein 4.1; SYN 1; SYN 1a; SYN 1b; SYN I; SYN1; SYN1a; SYN1b; Synapsin 1; Synapsin1; SynapsinI; Synapsin-1; SYNI; SYN1_HUMAN.

产品类型： 磷酸化抗体

研究领域： 细胞生物　免疫学　神经生物学

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Pig, Rabbit,

产品应用： WB=1:500-2000 ELISA=1:500-1000
not yet tested in other applications.
optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量： 78kDa

细胞定位： 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 Synapsin I around the phosphorylation site of Ser553:SP(p-S)PQ

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 ： This gene is a member of the synapsin gene family. Synapsins encode neuronal phosphoproteins which associate with the cytoplasmic surface of synaptic vesicles. Family members are characterized by common protein domains, and they are implicated in synaptogenesis and the modulation of neurotransmitter release, suggesting a potential role in several neuropsychiatric diseases. This member of the synapsin family plays a role in regulation of axonogenesis and synaptogenesis. The protein encoded serves as a substrate for several different protein kinases and phosphorylation may function in the regulation of this protein in the nerve terminal. Mutations in this gene may be associated with X-linked disorders with primary neuronal degeneration such as Rett syndrome. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been identified. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Function:

Neuronal phosphoprotein that coats synaptic vesicles, binds to the cytoskeleton, and is believed to function in the regulation of neurotransmitter release. The complex formed with NOS1 and CAPON proteins is necessary for specific nitric-oxid functions at a presynaptic level.

Subunit:

Homodimer. Interacts with CAPON. Forms a ternary complex with NOS1. Isoform Ib interacts with PRNP.

Subcellular Location:

Cell junction, synapse. Golgi apparatus.

Post-translational modifications:

Substrate of at least four different protein kinases. It is probable that phosphorylation plays a role in the regulation of synapsin-1 in the nerve terminal. Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR.

Phosphorylation at Ser-9 dissociates synapsins from synaptic vesicles.

DISEASE:

Defects in SYN1 are a cause of epilepsy X-linked with variable learning disabilities and behavior disorders [MIM:300491]. XELBD is characterized by variable combinations of epilepsy, learning difficulties, macrocephaly, and aggressive behavior.

Similarity:

Belongs to the synapsin family.

SWISS:

P17600

Gene ID:

6853

Important Note:

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