

Synapsin I (Phospho Ser9) Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YP0257 **Orthogonal Validated** 

Key Features

Host Species

- Rabbit

Reactivity

- Human, Mouse, Rat

Applications

- WB, IHC, IF, ELISA

MW

- 77kD (Observed)

Isotype

- IgG

Storage

Storage* -15°C to -25°C/1 year (Do not lower than -25°C)

Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-1:2000

IHC 1:100-1:300

IF 1:200-1:1000

ELISA 1:20000

Not yet tested in other applications.

Basic Information

Clonality Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Synapsin around the phosphorylation site of Ser9. AA range:3-52

Specificity

Phospho-Synapsin I (S9) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Synapsin I protein only when phosphorylated at S9. The name of modified sites may be influenced by many factors, such as species (the modified site was not originally found in human samples) and the change of protein sequence (the previous protein sequence is incomplete, and the protein sequence may be prolonged with the development of protein sequencing technology). When naming, we will use the "numbers" in historical reference to keep the sites consistent with the reports. The antibody binds to the following modification sequence (lowercase letters are modification sites):RLSDS

| Target Information

Gene name SYN1

Protein Name Synapsin-1

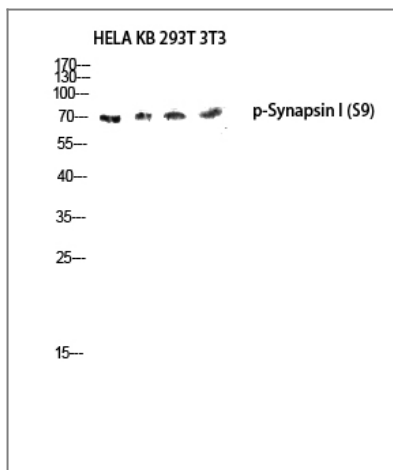
Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	6853 ;	P17600 ;
Mouse	20964 ;	O88935 ;
Rat	24949 ;	P09951 ;

Cellular Localization Cell junction, synapse. Golgi apparatus .

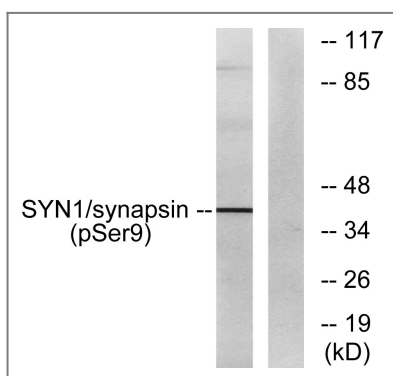
Tissue specificity Brain,Brain cortex,

Function 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.,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.,PTM: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.,similarity:Belongs to the synapsin family.,subunit:Homodimer. Interacts with CAPON. Forms a ternary complex with NOS1. Isoform Ib interacts with PRNP.,

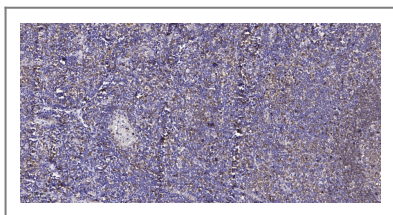
| Validation Data



Western blot analysis of HELA KB 293T 3T3 lysis using Phospho-Synapsin I (S9) antibody. Antibody was diluted at 1:1000



Western blot analysis of lysates from 293 cells treated with PMA 200nM 30', using Synapsin (Phospho-Ser9) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Tris-EDTA,pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 45min).

Contact information

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Synapsin I (Phospho Ser9) Rabbit pAb

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