



Synapsin, Synapsin (Ser9) Polyclonal Antibody

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Box 1 | Basic Info

Cat. No.	ABP-PAB-21033
Animal ID	N/A
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Bovine, Xenopus
Format	Affinity Purified
Accession number	N/A
Amount	100µl

Alternative Name(s):

N/A

References:

1. Hosaka M et al. Neuron (1999) 24:377-387.
2. Jovanovic JN et al. J. Neurosci (2001) 21:7944-7953.
3. Kao HT et al. Nat Neurosci (2002) 5:431-437.

Synapsin I plays a key role in synaptic plasticity in brain. This effect is due in large part to the ability of the synapsins to regulate the availability of synaptic vesicles for release. In addition to its role in plasticity, the expression of synapsin I is a precise indicator of synapse formation. Thus Synapsin I immunocytochemistry provides a valuable tool for the study of synaptogenesis. The role of synapsin in synaptic plasticity and in synaptogenesis is regulated by phosphorylation. Serine 603 is the site on Synapsin I that is phosphorylated by calcium calmodulin kinase II. Phosphorylation of this site is thought to regulate synaptic vesicle function.

Buffers

100 µl in 10 mM HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg per ml BSA and 50% glycerol.

Immunogen

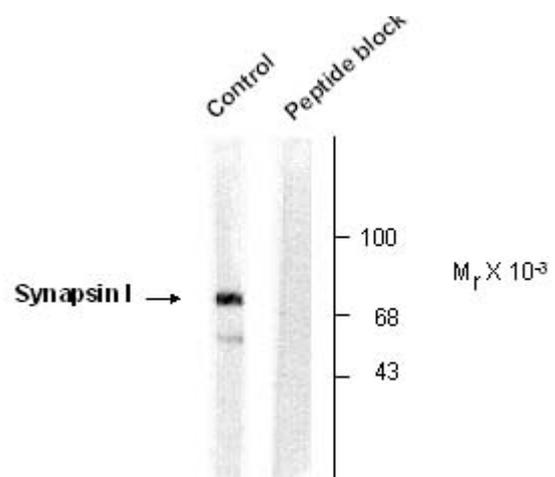
Synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to amino acids residues surrounding the phospho Ser9 of rat Synapsin I.

Application

WB: 1:1000

Storage

For long term storage -20°C is recommended. Stable at -20°C for at least 1 year.



Western Blot of 10 µg of rat brain lysate showing specific immunolabeling of the ~78k Synapsin I protein. The labeling by the antibody was specifically blocked by the Ser9 phosphopeptide used as antigen. The corresponding non-phosphopeptide did not block the immunolabeling (not shown).