

DESCRIPTION

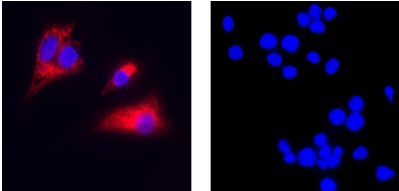
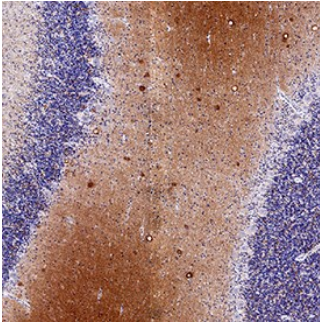
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human α -Synuclein in direct ELISA.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 1060506
Purification	Protein A or G purified from cell culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived human alpha-Synuclein Met1-Ala140 Accession # P37840
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in PBS.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Immunocytochemistry	5-25 μ g/mL	Immersion fixed SK-Mel-28 human malignant melanoma cells (positive) and HL-60 human acute promyelocytic leukemia cells (negative)
Immunohistochemistry	5-25 μ g/mL	Immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of Human Brain Cerebellum

DATA

<p>Immunocytochemistry</p>  <p>SK-MEL-28 (Positive) cells HL-60 (Negative) cells</p> <p>Detection of α-Synuclein in SK-Mel-28 cells (positive) and HL-60 cells (negative). α-Synuclein was detected in immersion fixed SK-Mel-28 human malignant melanoma cells (positive) and absent in HL-60 human acute promyelocytic leukemia cells (negative) using Mouse Anti-Human α-Synuclein Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB11376) at 8 μg/mL for 3 hours at room temperature. Cells were stained using the NorthernLights™ 557-conjugated Anti-Rat IgG Secondary Antibody (red; Catalog # NL013) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). Specific staining was localized to cytoplasm. View our protocol for Fluorescent ICC Staining of Cells on Coverslips.</p>	<p>Immunohistochemistry</p>  <p>Detection of α-Synuclein in Human Brain Cerebellum. α-Synuclein was detected in immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of Human Brain Cerebellum using Mouse Anti-Human α-Synuclein Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB11376) at 5 μg/mL for 1 hour at room temperature followed by incubation with the Anti-Mouse IgG VisUCyte™ HRP Polymer Antibody (Catalog # VC001). Before incubation with the primary antibody, tissue was subjected to heat-induced epitope retrieval using VisUCyte Antigen Retrieval Reagent-Basic (Catalog # VCTS021). Tissue was stained using DAB (brown) and counterstained with hematoxylin (blue). Specific staining was localized to medulla. View our protocol for IHC Staining with VisUCyte HRP Polymer Detection Reagents.</p>
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PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. • 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. • 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

α -Synuclein is member of a family of small soluble proteins that include also β -, and γ -Synuclein. It is predominantly expressed in neurons of the central nervous system in the presynaptic region of nerve terminals, where it cycles between a free, partially unfolded and a helical, membrane-bound form. α -Synuclein can self-aggregate *in vivo* and *in vitro*, forming various oligomeric species and fibrillar and amorphous aggregates. The fibrils and amyloid forms of α -Synuclein are major components of Lewy bodies and Lewy neurites and have been linked to the pathogenesis of Parkinson's Disease, Parkinson's Disease Dementia, and dementia with Lewy bodies. α -Synuclein aggregates can be also found associated with amyloid plaques in Alzheimer's Disease.

References:

1. Breydo L. *et al.* (2012) *Biochim. Biophys. Acta.* **1822**:261.
2. Chen R.H. *et al.* (2013) *J. Biol. Chem.* **288**:7438.
3. Li X. *et al.* (2008) *Acta Biochim. Biophys. Sin (Shanghai)* **40**:406.
4. Surguchov A. (2008) *Int. Rev. Cell Mol. Biol.* **270**:225.
5. Xia Q. *et al.* (2008) *Front. Biosci.* **13**:3850.