

DESCRIPTION

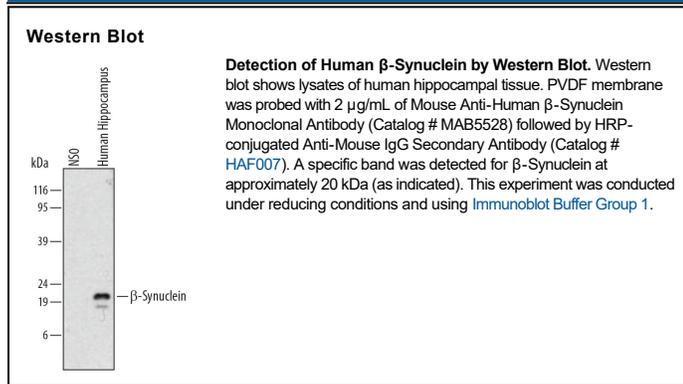
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human β -Synuclein in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human α -Synuclein is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 516505
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	E. coli-derived recombinant human β -Synuclein Gly47-Glu120 Accession # Q16143
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
Western Blot	2 μ g/mL	See Below
Immunohistochemistry	8-25 μ g/mL	Immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human brain (medulla and caudate putamen)

DATA



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

β -Synuclein is a 19 kDa, 134 amino acid (aa) cytoplasmic phosphoprotein that is a member of a family of small, highly conserved proteins, including synucleins alpha, beta, and gamma (synoretin), localized predominantly in presynaptic nerve terminals in the brain. β -Synuclein associates with α -Synuclein, preventing it from aggregating. Abnormal α -Synuclein aggregates form filamentous inclusions (Lewy bodies) in neurodegenerative diseases including Parkinson's disease. Within the region used as an immunogen, human SNCB shares 99% aa identity with mouse and rat β -Synuclein.