SYSY Antibodies

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α Synuclein

Cat.No. 128 102; Polyclonal rabbit antibody, 200 µl antiserum (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	200 µl antiserum, lyophilized. For **reconstitution** add 200 µl H_2O, then aliquot and store at -20°C until use. Antibodies should be stored at +4°C when still lyophilized. Do not freeze! For detailed information, see back of the data sheet.
Applications	**WB**: 1 : 1000 (AP staining) **IP**: not recommended **ICC**: 1 : 500 **IHC**: 1 : 500 **IHC-P (FFPE)**: 1 : 500
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to AA 1 to 140 from human α-Synuclein (UniProt Id: P37840)
Reactivity	Reacts with: rat (P37377), mouse (O55042). No signal: zebrafish. Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	Specific for α synuclein with weak cross reactivity to β synuclein.

TO BE USED IN VITRO / FOR RESEARCH ONLY
NOT TOXIC, NOT HAZARDOUS, NOT INFECTIOUS, NOT CONTAGIOUS

Background

Synuclein proteins are produced by three genes. They share structural resemblance to apolipoproteins, but are abundant in the neuronal cytosol and present in enriched amounts at presynaptic terminals.
Synucleins have been specifically implicated in three diseases: Alzheimer's (AD), Parkinson's (PD) and breast cancer. In AD, a peptide derived from α-synuclein forms an intrinsic component of plaque amyloid. In PD, an α-synuclein allele is genetically linked to several independent familial cases, and the protein appears to accumulate in Lewy bodies. In breast cancer, increased expression of γ-synuclein correlates with disease progression.
In songbirds, α-synuclein expression is correlated with plasticity in the developing song control system. Although the normal function of synucleins is unknown, a role in synaptic plasticity seems likely.

Selected References for 128 102

Pulse-Chase Proteomics of the App Knockin Mouse Models of Alzheimer's Disease Reveals that Synaptic Dysfunction Originates in Presynaptic Terminals.
Hark TJ, Rao NR, Castillon C, Basta T, Smukowski S, Bao H, Upadhyay A, Bomba-Warczak E, Nomura T, O'Toole ET, Morgan GP, et al.
Cell systems (2020) : . . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Impaired synapse function during postnatal development in the absence of CALEB, an EGF-like protein processed by neuronal activity.
Jüttner R, Moré MI, Das D, Babich A, Meier J, Henning M, Erdmann B, Mu Ller EC, Otto A, Grantyn R, Rathjen FG, et al.
Neuron (2005) 462: 233-45. . **WB**

Selected General References

Genetics of Parkinson's disease.
Polymeropoulos MH et al. Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. (2000) PubMed:11193165

Depression in alpha-synucleinopathies: prevalence, pathophysiology and treatment.
Stefanova N et al. J. Neural Transm. Suppl. (2000) PubMed:11205151

The synucleins: a family of proteins involved in synaptic function, plasticity, neurodegeneration and disease.
Clayton DF et al. Trends Neurosci. (1998) PubMed:9641537

Filamentous nerve cell inclusions in neurodegenerative diseases.
Goedert M et al. Curr. Opin. Neurobiol. (1998) PubMed:9811617

Genetic classification of primary neurodegenerative disease.
Hardy J et al. Science (1998) PubMed:9804538

The synuclein family.
Lavedan C et al. Genome Res. (1998) PubMed:9750188

New developments in understanding the etiology of Parkinson's disease and in its treatment.
Lozano AM et al. Curr. Opin. Neurobiol. (1998) PubMed:9914234

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/128102 or scan the QR-code.

FAQ - How should I store my antibody?

Shipping Conditions

- All SYSY antibodies and control proteins/peptides are shipped lyophilized (vacuum freeze-dried). In this form, they remain stable without loss of quality at ambient temperatures for several weeks.

Storage of Sealed Vials after Delivery

- **Unlabeled** and **biotin-labeled antibodies** and **control proteins** should be stored at **4°C** before reconstitution. **Do not freeze lyophilized antibodies**. Temperatures below 0°C may impair performance.
- **Fluorescence-labeled antibodies** should be reconstituted immediately upon receipt. Long-term storage of lyophilized fluorophore-conjugates may cause aggregation.
- **Control peptides** should be stored at -20°C before reconstitution.

Long Term Storage after Reconstitution (General Considerations)

- **Do not use frost-free ("no-frost") freezers.** These units periodically warm to remove ice buildup, causing freeze–thaw cycles that can damage antibodies.
- Store vials in areas with minimal temperature fluctuation - preferably toward the back of the freezer, not on the door.
- Aliquot reconstituted antibodies and store at –20°C to –80°C.
- Avoid very small aliquots (<20 µL), as evaporation and adsorption to tube surfaces can reduce antibody concentration and activity.
- Use the smallest practical storage vial to minimize surface area.
- Adding glycerol to a final concentration of 50% prevents freezing at -20°C, allowing storage in liquid form and effectively avoiding freeze–thaw cycles.

Product Specific Hints for Storage

Control proteins / peptides

- Store at -20°C to -80°C

Monoclonal Antibodies

- **Ascites and hybridoma supernatant:** Store at -20°C to -80°C
  Prolonged storage at 4°C is not recommended, as proteases present in ascites may degrade antibodies.
- **Purified IgG:** Store at -20°C to -80°C
  Adding a carrier protein (e.g., BSA) enhances long-term stability.
  Many SYSY antibodies already contain carrier proteins - refer to the respective datasheet for details.

Polyclonal Antibodies

- **Crude antisera:** Can be stored at 4°C with antimicrobials added, but -20°C to -80°C is preferred
- **Affinity-purified antibodies:** Less stable than antisera; store at -20°C to -80°C
  Adding a carrier protein such as BSA improves long-term stability.
  Most SYSY antibodies already contain carrier proteins - refer to the respective datasheet for details.

Fluorescence-labeled Antibodies

- Store as a liquid with 1:1 (v/v) glycerol at -20°C, and protect from light exposure

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles for all antibodies!

FAQ - How should I reconstitute my antibody?

Reconstitution

- All purified SYSY antibodies are lyophilized from PBS. To reconstitute the antibody in PBS, add the volume of deionized water specified in the corresponding datasheet. If a larger final volume is desired, first add the recommended amount of water, then adjust with PBS and, if needed, add a stabilizing carrier protein (e.g., BSA) to a final concentration of 2%. Some SYSY antibodies already contain albumin; please take this into account before adding additional carrier protein.

For complete reconstitution, carefully remove the vial cap. After adding water, briefly vortex the solution. To collect the liquid at the bottom of the vial, place the vial inside a 50 ml centrifuge tube padded with paper and centrifuge briefly.

- If desired, small amounts of azide or thimerosal may be added to prevent microbial growth. This is particularly recommended when storing an aliquot at 4°C.
- After reconstitution of fluorescence-labeled antibodies, add glycerol 1:1 (v/v) to achieve a final concentration of 50%. This prevents freezing at –20°C and keeps the antibody in liquid form, effectively avoiding freeze–thaw cycles.
- Glycerol may also be added to unlabeled primary antibodies as a general measure to prevent freeze–thaw damage.
- For further guidance, please refer to our **storage tips** and recommendations for reconstituted antibodies, control peptides, and control proteins.