

Anti-Synapsin (Ser62,67) Antibody

Our Anti-Synapsin (Ser62,67) rabbit polyclonal phosphospecific primary antibody from PhosphoSolution
Catalog # AN1563

Specification

Anti-Synapsin (Ser62,67) Antibody - Product Information

Primary Accession	P17599
Reactivity	Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	74518

Anti-Synapsin (Ser62,67) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID **281510**

Other Names

Brain protein 4.1 antibody, SYN 1 antibody, SYN 1a antibody, SYN 1b antibody, SYN I antibody, SYN1 antibody, SYN1_HUMAN antibody, SYN1a antibody, SYN1b antibody, Synapsin 1 antibody, Synapsin I antibody, Synapsin-1 antibody, Synapsin1 antibody, SynapsinI antibody, SYNI antibody

Target/Specificity

Synapsin I plays a key role in synaptic plasticity in brain (Feng et al., 2002; Nayak et al., 1996). This effect is due in large part to the ability of the synapsins to regulate the availability of synaptic vesicles for release. The role of synapsin in synaptic plasticity and in synaptogenesis is regulated by phosphorylation (Jovanovic et al., 2001; Kao et al., 2002). Ser-549 along with Ser-62 and Ser-67 are the sites of Synapsin I that are phosphorylated by MAP kinase (Czernik et al., 1987; Jovanovic et al., 1996).

Format

Antigen Affinity Purified from Pooled Serum

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

Anti-Synapsin (Ser62,67) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping

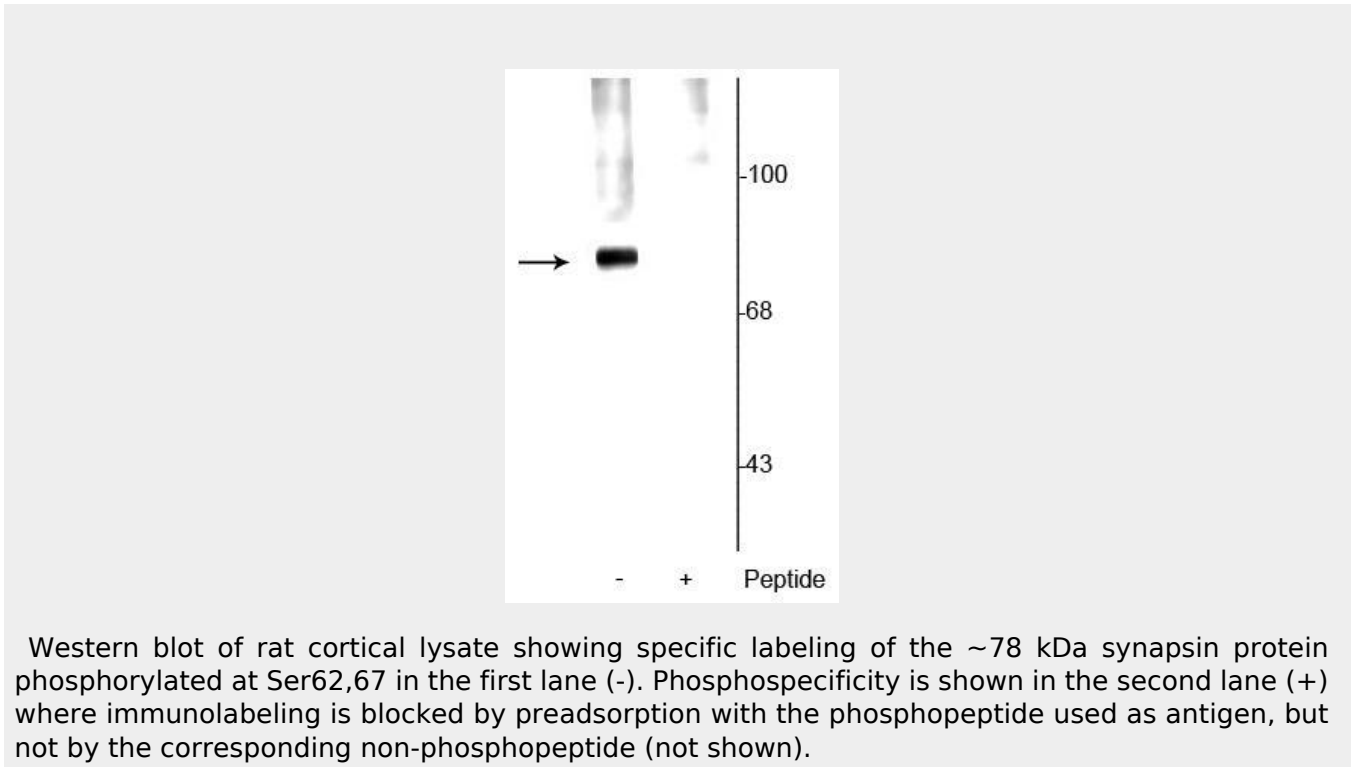
Blue Ice

Anti-Synapsin (Ser62,67) Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-Synapsin (Ser62,67) Antibody - Images



Anti-Synapsin (Ser62,67) Antibody - Background

Synapsin I plays a key role in synaptic plasticity in brain (Feng et al., 2002; Nayak et al., 1996). This effect is due in large part to the ability of the synapsins to regulate the availability of synaptic vesicles for release. The role of synapsin in synaptic plasticity and in synaptogenesis is regulated by phosphorylation (Jovanovic et al., 2001; Kao et al., 2002). Ser-549 along with Ser-62 and Ser-67 are the sites of Synapsin I that are phosphorylated by MAP kinase (Czernik et al., 1987; Jovanovic et al., 1996).