

## STX1A Antibody (monoclonal) (M01)

Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against a full length recombinant STX1A.

Catalog # AT4094a

### Specification

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#### STX1A Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O16623</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">BC003011.1</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1 kappa
Calculated MW	33023

#### STX1A Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) - Additional Information

Gene ID 6804

##### Other Names

Syntaxin-1A, Neuron-specific antigen HPC-1, STX1A, STX1

##### Target/Specificity

STX1A (AAH03011.1, 1 a.a. ~ 251 a.a) full-length recombinant protein with GST tag. MW of the GST tag alone is 26 KDa.

##### Dilution

WB ~ 1:500 ~ 1000

##### Format

Clear, colorless solution in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.2 .

##### Storage

Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

##### Precautions

STX1A Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

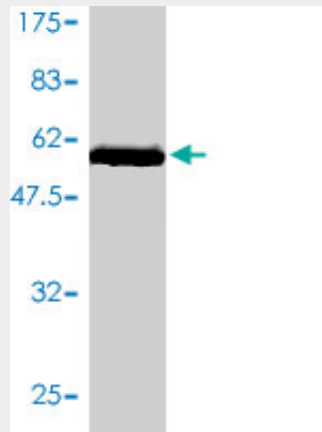
#### STX1A Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) - Protocols

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](#)

#### STX1A Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) - Images



Antibody Reactive Against Recombinant Protein. Western Blot detection against Immunogen (53.35 KDa) .

#### STX1A Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) - Background

Synaptic vesicles store neurotransmitters that are released during calcium-regulated exocytosis. The specificity of neurotransmitter release requires the localization of both synaptic vesicles and calcium channels to the presynaptic active zone. Syntaxins function in this vesicle fusion process. Syntaxins also serve as a substrate for botulinum neurotoxin type C, a metalloprotease that blocks exocytosis and has high affinity for a molecular complex that includes the alpha-latrotoxin receptor (MIM 600565) which produces explosive exocytosis (Zhang et al., 1995 [PubMed 7622072]). [supplied by OMIM]