abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant mouse Alpha-synuclein protein aggregate Type 1 (Active) ab246002

4 References 6 图像

描述

产品名称 重组小鼠Alpha-synuclein蛋白aggregate Type 1 (Active)

生物活性 Endogenous alpha-synuclein phosphorylation. 100 μM alpha synuclein protein monomer seeded

with 10 nM alpha synuclein protein PFF (ab246002) in 25 μ M Thioflavin T (PBS pH 7.4, 100 μ l reaction volume) generated an increased fluorescence intensity after incubation at 37°C with shaking at 600 rpm for 24 hours. Fluorescence was measured by excitation at 450 nm and

emission at 485 nm on a microplate reader.

纯**度** > 95 % SDS-PAGE.

lon-exchange purified.

内毒素水平 < 5.000 Eu/ml

表达系统 Escherichia coli

Accession O55042

蛋白长度 Full length protein

无动物成分 No

性质 Recombinant

种属 Mouse

序列 MDVFMKGLSKAKEGVVAAAEKTKQGVAEAAGKTKEGVLYVGS

KTKEGVVH

GVTTVAEKTKEQVTNVGGAVVTGVTAVAQKTVEGAGNIAAAT

GFVKKDQM

GKGEEGYPQEGILEDMPVDPGSEAYEMPSEEGYQDYEPEA

预**测分子量** 15 kDa **氨基酸** 1 to 140

额外的序列信息 NP_001035916.1

技术指标

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab246002 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

应**用** Immunocytochemistry

Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

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Functional Studies

Electron Microscopy

SDS-PAGE

形式 Liquid

补充说明 Active Mouse recombinant Alpha Synuclein Pre-Formed Fibrils (Type 1).

For best results, sonicate immediately prior to use.

制备和贮存

稳定性和存储 Shipped on Dry Ice. Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

Constituent: 95% PBS

This product is an active protein and may elicit a biological response in vivo, handle with caution.

常规信息

功能 May be involved in the regulation of dopamine release and transport. Induces fibrillization of

microtubule-associated protein tau. Reduces neuronal responsiveness to various apoptotic

stimuli, leading to a decreased caspase-3 activation.

组织特异性 Expressed principally in brain but is also expressed in low concentrations in all tissues examined

except in liver. Concentrated in presynaptic nerve terminals.

疾病相关 Genetic alterations of SNCA resulting in aberrant polymerization into fibrils, are associated with

several neurodegenerative diseases (synucleinopathies). SNCA fibrillar aggregates represent the major non A-beta component of Alzheimer disease amyloid plaque, and a major component of Lewy body inclusions. They are also found within Lewy body (LB)-like intraneuronal inclusions, glial inclusions and axonal spheroids in neurodegeneration with brain iron accumulation type 1.

Parkinson disease 1 Parkinson disease 4 Dementia Lewy body

序列相似性 Belongs to the synuclein family.

结**构域** The 'non A-beta component of Alzheimer disease amyloid plaque' domain (NAC domain) is

involved in fibrils formation. The middle hydrophobic region forms the core of the filaments. The C-

terminus may regulate aggregation and determine the diameter of the filaments.

翻译后修饰 Phosphorylated, predominantly on serine residues. Phosphorylation by CK1 appears to occur on

residues distinct from the residue phosphorylated by other kinases. Phosphorylation of Ser-129 is selective and extensive in synucleinopathy lesions. In vitro, phosphorylation at Ser-129 promoted insoluble fibril formation. Phosphorylated on Tyr-125 by a PTK2B-dependent pathway upon

osmotic stress.

Hallmark lesions of neurodegenerative synucleinopathies contain alpha-synuclein that is modified by nitration of tyrosine residues and possibly by dityrosine cross-linking to generated stable

oligomers.

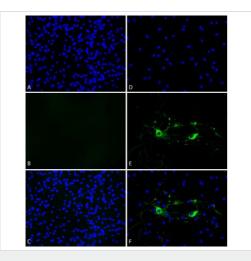
Ubiquitinated. The predominant conjugate is the diubiquitinated form.

Acetylation at Met-1 seems to be important for proper folding and native oligomeric structure.

细胞定位 Cytoplasm, cytosol. Membrane. Nucleus. Cell junction, synapse. Secreted. Membrane-bound in

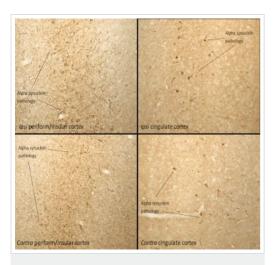
dopaminergic neurons.

게 개명 사는 1억



Immunocytochemistry - Recombinant mouse Alphasynuclein protein aggregate (Active) (ab246002)

Primary rat hippocampal neurons (DIV16) show lewy body inclusion formation and loss of cells when treated with ab246002 at 4 μg/ml (D-F) on DVI2, but not when treated with a control (A-C). Tissue: Primary hippocampal neurons. Species: Sprague-Dawley rat. Fixation: 3% formaldehyde from PFA for 20 min. Blocker: 1:1 PBS:proprietary block and 30 mL/mL of 0.1% triton-X 100 for 30 min. Primary Antibody: Mouse anti-pSer129 Antibody (1/1000) and Rabbit anti-pSer129 (1/800) for 24 hours at 4°C. Secondary Antibody: ATTO 546 Donkey Anti-Mouse (1/700) and ATTO 488 Donkey Anti-Rabbit (1/700) for 1 hour at room temperature (composite green). Counterstain: Hoechst (blue) nuclear stain at 1/3000 for 1 hour at room temperature. Localization: Lewy body incluscions. Magnification: 20x.



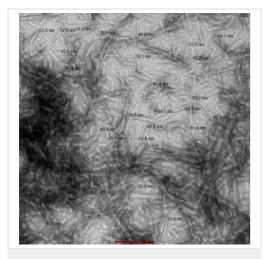
Immunohistochemistry (PFA fixed) - Recombinant mouse Alpha-synuclein protein (Active) (ab246002)

Immunohistochemistry analysis of rat brain injected with ab246002. Species: Female Sprague-Dawley Rat. Rat was injected with 2µL ab246002 in each of 2 injection sites: AP+1.6, ML+2.4, DV-4.2 from skull; and AP-1.4, ML+0.2, DV-2.8 from skull. 30 days post-injection. Fixation: Saline perfusion followed by 4% PFA fixation for 48 hours. Primary antibody: rabbit monoclonal anti-pSer129 alpha synuclein. Secondary Antibody: Biotin-SP Donkey Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) at 1/500 for 2 hours in cold room with shaking. ABC signal amplification, DAB staining. Magnification: 20x. Alpha synuclein pathology is seen in the periform/insular cortex and the cingulate cortex on both the same (ipsi) and opposite (contra) sides as the injection sites.



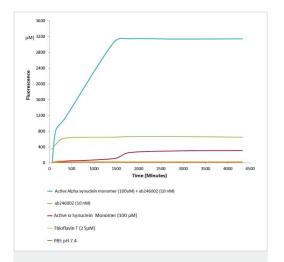
Electron Microscopy - Recombinant mouse Alphasynuclein protein (Active) (ab246002)

TEM of ab246002. Fibrils were sonicated and image was taken at 100kx magnification.



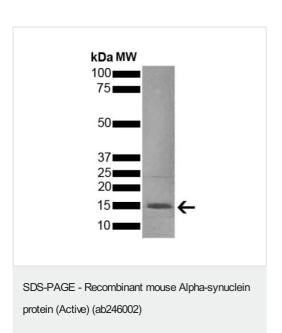
Electron Microscopy - Recombinant mouse Alphasynuclein protein (Active) (ab246002)

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Functional Studies - Recombinant mouse Alphasynuclein protein (Active) (ab246002)

ab246002 seeds the formation of new Alpha synuclein fibrils from the pool of active alpha synuclein monomers. Thioflavin T is a fluorescent dye that binds to beta sheet-rich structures, such as those in alpha synuclein fibrils. Upon binding, the emission spectrum of the dye experiences a red-shift, and increased fluorescence intensity. Thioflavin T emission curves show increased fluorescence (correlated to alpha synuclein protein aggregation) over time when 10 nM of ab246002 is combined with 100 μ M of active Alpha synuclein monomer, as compared to ab246002 and active alpha Synuclein monomer alone. Thioflavin T ex = 450 nm, em = 485 nm.



SDS-PAGE analysis of ab246002 (2 µg).

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