

Anti-Synapsin I (Ser9) Antibody

Our Anti-Synapsin I (Ser9) rabbit polyclonal phosphospecific primary antibody from PhosphoSolutions
Catalog # AN1562

Product Information

Application	WB, ICC
Primary Accession	P17599
Reactivity	Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	74518

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. In addition to its role in plasticity, the expression of synapsin I is a precise indicator of synapse formation (Moore and Bernstein, 1989; Stone et al., 1994). Thus, synapsin I immunocytochemistry provides a valuable tool for the study of synaptogenesis. The role of synapsin in synaptic plasticity and in synaptogenesis is regulated by phosphorylation (Jovanovic et al., 2001; Kao et al., 2002). Serine 9 is the site on synapsin I that is phosphorylated by cAMP-dependent protein kinase and by calcium calmodulin kinase I (Czernik et al., 1987). Phosphorylation of this site is thought to regulate synaptic vesicle function and neurite outgrowth (Kao et al., 2002).
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 ICC~~N/A
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 I (Ser9) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
Shipping	Blue Ice

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. In addition to its role in plasticity, the expression of synapsin I is a precise indicator of synapse formation (Moore and Bernstein, 1989; Stone et al., 1994). Thus, synapsin I immunocytochemistry provides a valuable tool for the study of synaptogenesis. The role of synapsin in synaptic plasticity and in synaptogenesis is regulated by phosphorylation (Jovanovic et al., 2001; Kao et al., 2002). Serine 9 is the site on synapsin I that is phosphorylated by cAMP-dependent protein kinase and by calcium calmodulin kinase I (Czernik et al., 1987). Phosphorylation of this site is thought to regulate synaptic vesicle function and neurite outgrowth (Kao et al., 2002).

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.