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## Summary

<b>Production Name</b>	Syntaxin 1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Description</b>	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Application</b>	WB,IHC,ELISA
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat

## Performance

<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Modification</b>	Unmodified
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Buffer</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification

## Immunogen

<b>Gene Name</b>	STX1A
<b>Alternative Names</b>	STX1A; STX1; Syntaxin-1A; Neuron-specific antigen HPC-1
<b>Gene ID</b>	6804.0
<b>SwissProt ID</b>	Q16623.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human STX1A. AA range:31-80

## Application

<b>Dilution Ratio</b>	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC: 1:100-1:300. ELISA: 1:20000..
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	30kD

## Background

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**Product Name: Syntaxin 1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog #: APRab18511**

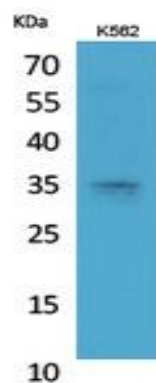


This gene encodes a member of the syntaxin superfamily. Syntaxins are nervous system-specific proteins implicated in the docking of synaptic vesicles with the presynaptic plasma membrane. Syntaxins possess a single C-terminal transmembrane domain, a SNARE [Soluble NSF (N-ethylmaleimide-sensitive fusion protein)-Attachment protein REceptor] domain (known as H3), and an N-terminal regulatory domain (Habc). Syntaxins bind synaptotagmin in a calcium-dependent fashion and interact with voltage dependent calcium and potassium channels via the C-terminal H3 domain. This gene product is a key molecule in ion channel regulation and synaptic exocytosis. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.[provided by RefSeq, Sep 2009],disease:Haploinsufficiency of STX1A may be the cause of certain cardiovascular and musculo-skeletal abnormalities observed in Williams-Beuren syndrome (WBS), a rare developmental disorder. It is a contiguous gene deletion syndrome involving genes from chromosome band 7q11.23.,function:Potentially involved in docking of synaptic vesicles at presynaptic active zones. May play a critical role in neurotransmitter exocytosis.,similarity:Belongs to the syntaxin family.,similarity:Contains 1 t-SNARE coiled-coil homology domain.,subunit:Part of the SNARE core complex containing SNAP25, VAMP2 and STX1A. This complex binds to CPLX1. Binds SYTL4 and STXBP6. Found in a ternary complex with STX1A and SNAP25. Interacts with OTOF (By similarity). Found in a complex with VAMP8 and SNAP23. Interacts with VAPA and SYBU.,tissue specificity:Isoform 1 is highly expressed in embryonic spinal chord and ganglia and in adult cerebellum and cerebral cortex. Isoform 2 is expressed in heart, liver, fat, skeletal muscle, kidney and brain.,

## Research Area

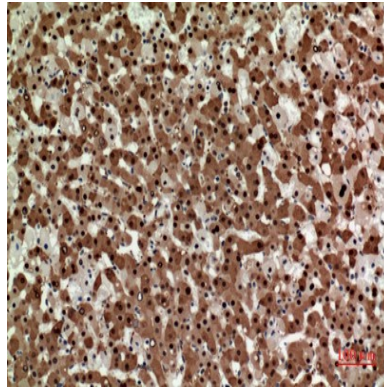
SNARE interactions in vesicular transport;

## Image Data

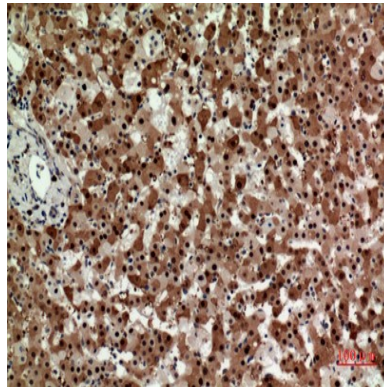


Western Blot analysis of K562 cells using Syntaxin 1 Polyclonal Antibody.. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000

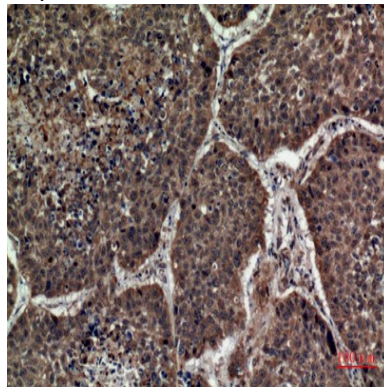
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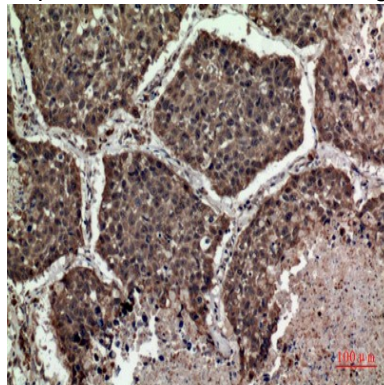
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-liver, antibody was diluted at 1:100



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-liver, antibody was diluted at 1:100



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-lung, antibody was diluted at 1:100



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Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-lung, antibody was diluted at 1:100

**Note**

For research use only.