

α Synuclein

Cat.No. 128 211; Monoclonal mouse antibody, 100 µg purified IgG (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	100 µg purified IgG, lyophilized. Albumin and azide were added for stabilization. For reconstitution add 100 µl H ₂ O to get a 1mg/ml solution in PBS. Then aliquot and store at -20°C to -80°C until use. Antibodies should be stored at +4°C when still lyophilized. Do not freeze! For detailed information, see back of the data sheet.
Applications	WB: 1 : 1000 (AP staining) IP: yes ICC: 1 : 500 IHC: 1 : 500 IHC-P: 1 : 500 DNA-PAINT: external data (see remarks) ELISA: yes
Clone	354A10
Subtype	IgG1 (κ light chain)
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the carboxy terminus of human α-Synuclein. (UniProt Id: P37840)
Reactivity	Reacts with: human (P37840), rat (P37377), mouse (O55042), mammals. Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	Specific for α-synuclein, no cross-reactivity to β- and γ-synuclein.
Remarks	DNA-PAINT: This antibody has been successfully applied and published for this method by customers (see application-specific references). ELISA: Suitable as capture antibody for sandwich-ELISA. Please refer to the protocol for suitable detector antibodies.

TO BE USED IN VITRO / FOR RESEARCH ONLY
NOT TOXIC, NOT HAZARDOUS, NOT INFECTIOUS, NOT CONTAGIOUS

Background

Synuclein proteins are produced by three genes. They share structural resemblance to apolipoproteins, but are abundant in the neuronal cytosol and present in enriched amounts at presynaptic terminals.

Synucleins have been specifically implicated in three diseases: Alzheimer's (AD), Parkinson's (PD) and breast cancer. In AD, a peptide derived from α-synuclein forms an intrinsic component of plaque amyloid. In PD, an α-synuclein allele is genetically linked to several independent familial cases, and the protein appears to accumulate in Lewy bodies. In breast cancer, increased expression of γ-synuclein correlates with disease progression.

In songbirds, α-synuclein expression is correlated with plasticity in the developing song control system. Although the normal function of synucleins is unknown, a role in synaptic plasticity seems likely.

Selected References for 128 211

N-terminal acetylation mutants affect alpha-synuclein stability, protein levels and neuronal toxicity.
Vinueza-Gavilanes R, Iñigo-Marco I, Larrea L, Lasa M, Carte B, Santamaría E, Fernández-Irigoyen J, Bugallo R, Aragón T, Aldabe R, Arrasate M, et al.
Neurobiology of disease (2020) : 104781. . **WB, ICC; tested species: human**

Serine-129 phosphorylation of α-synuclein is an activity-dependent trigger for physiologic protein-protein interactions and synaptic function.
Parra-Rivas LA, Madhivanan K, Aulston BD, Wang L, Prakashchand DD, Boyer NP, Saia-Cereda VM, Branes-Guerrero K, Pizzo DP, Bagchi P, Sundar VS, et al.
Neuron (2023) 11124: 4006-4023.e10. . **WB, IHC; tested species: mouse**

Protocol for CRISPR-based manipulation and visualization of endogenous α-synuclein in cultured mouse hippocampal neurons.
Parra-Rivas LA, Sharma R, Rust TE, Bazick HO, Carlson-Stevermer J, Zylka MJ, Ogawa Y, Roy S
STAR protocols (2025) 63: 103945. . **WB, ICC; tested species: human**

Spatial proteomics in neurons at single-protein resolution.
Unterauer EM, Shetab Boushehri S, Jevdokimenko K, Masullo LA, Ganji M, Sograte-Idrissi S, Kowalewski R, Strauss S, Reinhardt SCM, Perovic A, Marr C, et al.
Cell (2024) 1877: 1785-1800.e16. . **DNA_PAINT; tested species: rat**

One-step nanoscale expansion microscopy reveals individual protein shapes.
Shaib AH, Chouaib AA, Chowdhury R, Altendorf J, Mihaylov D, Zhang C, Krah D, Imani V, Spencer R KW, Georgiev SV, Mougios N, et al.
Nature biotechnology (2024) : . . **EXM; tested species: rat**

Multiplex imaging of human induced pluripotent stem cell-derived neurons with CO-Detection by indEXing (CODEX) technology.
Heinrich L, Zafar F, Morato Torres CA, Singh J, Khan A, Chen MY, Hempel C, Nikulina N, Mulholland J, Braubach O, Schüle B, et al.
Journal of neuroscience methods (2022) : 109653. . **CODEX_PC; tested species: human**

Protocol for SUM-PAINT spatial proteomic imaging generating neuronal architecture maps in rat hippocampal neurons.
Unterauer EM, Schentarra EM, Jevdokimenko K, Boushehri SS, Marr C, Opazo F, Fornasiero EF, Jungmann R
STAR protocols (2025) 61: 103637. . **DNA_PAINT; tested species: rat**

Stabilization of 14-3-3 protein-protein interactions with Fusicoccin-A decreases alpha-synuclein dependent cell-autonomous death in neuronal and mouse models.
Vinueza-Gavilanes R, Bravo-González JJ, Basurco L, Boncristiani C, Fernández-Irigoyen J, Santamaría E, Marcilla I, Pérez-Mediavilla A, Luquin MR, Vales A, González-Aseguinolaza G, et al.
Neurobiology of disease (2023) : 106166. . **ICC; tested species: mouse**

E46K α-synuclein pathological mutation causes cell-autonomous toxicity without altering protein turnover or aggregation.
Iñigo-Marco I, Valencia M, Larrea L, Bugallo R, Martínez-Goicoetxea M, Zuriguel I, Arrasate M
Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (2017) 11439: E8274-E8283. . **ICC; tested species: rat**

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols
at <https://sysy.com/product/128211> or scan the QR-code.



FAQ - How should I store my antibody?

Shipping Conditions

- All our antibodies and control proteins / peptides are shipped lyophilized (vacuum freeze-dried) and are stable in this form without loss of quality at ambient temperatures for several weeks.

Storage of Sealed Vials after Delivery

- **Unlabeled** and **biotin-labeled antibodies** and **control proteins** should be stored at 4°C before reconstitution. **They must not be stored in the freezer when still lyophilized!** Temperatures below zero may cause loss of performance.
- **Fluorescence-labeled antibodies** should be reconstituted immediately upon receipt. Long term storage (several months) may lead to aggregation.
- **Control peptides** should be kept at -20°C before reconstitution.

Long Term Storage after Reconstitution (General Considerations)

- The storage freezer must not be of the frost-free variety ("no-frost freezer"). This cycle between freezing and thawing (to reduce frost-build-up), which is exactly what should be avoided. For the same reason, antibody vials should be placed in an area of the freezer that has minimal temperature fluctuations, for instance towards the back rather than on a door shelf.
- Aliquot the antibody and store frozen (-20°C to -80°C). Avoid very small aliquots (below 20 µl) and use the smallest storage vial or tube possible. The smaller the aliquot, the more the stock concentration is affected by evaporation and adsorption of the antibody to the surface of the storage vial or tube. Adsorption of the antibody to the surface leads to a substantial loss of activity.
- The addition of glycerol to a final concentration of 50% lowers the freezing point of your stock and keeps your antibody at -20°C in liquid state. This efficiently avoids freeze and thaw cycles.

Product Specific Hints for Storage

Control proteins / peptides

- Store at -20°C to -80°C.

Monoclonal Antibodies

- **Ascites** and **hybridoma supernatant** should be stored at -20°C up to -80°C. **Prolonged storage at 4°C is not recommended!** Unlike serum, ascites may contain proteases that will degrade the antibodies.
- **Purified IgG** should be stored at -20°C up to -80°C. Adding a carrier protein like BSA will increase long term stability. Many of our antibodies already contain carrier proteins. Please refer to the data-sheet for detailed information.

Polyclonal Antibodies

- **Crude antisera:** With anti-microbials added, they may be stored at 4°C. However, frozen storage (-20°C up to -80°C) is preferable.
- **Affinity purified antibodies:** Less robust than antisera. Storage at -20°C up to -80°C is recommended. Adding a carrier protein like BSA will increase long term stability. Most of our antibodies already contain carrier proteins. Please refer to the data-sheet for detailed information.

Fluorescence-labeled Antibodies

- Store as a liquid with 1 : 1 (v/v) glycerol at -20°C. Protect these antibodies from light exposure.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles for all antibodies!

FAQ - How should I reconstitute my antibody?

Reconstitution

- All our purified antibodies are lyophilized from PBS. To reconstitute the antibody in PBS, add the amount of deionized water given in the respective datasheet. If higher volumes are preferred, add water as mentioned above and then the desired amount of PBS and a stabilizing carrier protein (e.g. BSA) to a final concentration of 2%. Some of our antibodies already contain albumin. Take this into account when adding more carrier protein. For complete reconstitution, carefully remove the lid. After adding water, briefly vortex the solution. You can spin down the liquid by placing the vial into a 50 ml centrifugation tube filled with paper.
- If desired, add small amounts of azide or thimerosal to prevent microbial growth. This is especially recommended if you want to keep an aliquot at 4°C.
- After reconstitution of fluorescence-labeled antibodies, add 1 : 1 (v/v) glycerol to a final concentration of 50%. This lowers the freezing point of your stock and keeps your antibody in liquid state at -20°C.
- Glycerol may also be added to unlabeled primary antibodies. It is a suitable way to avoid freeze-thaw cycles.
- Please refer to our **tips and hints for subsequent storage** of reconstituted antibodies and control peptides and proteins.