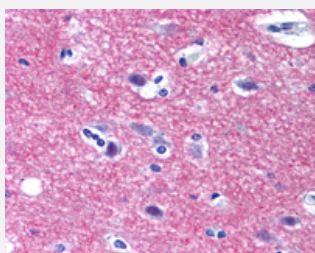


STX1A polyclonal antibody

Catalog # PAB28370

Size 50 ug

Applications



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

Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) of human brain cortex with STX1A polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB28370). Immunohistochemistry of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue after heat-induced antigen retrieval.

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of STX1A.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to 15 amino acids at N-Terminus of human STX1A.
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Hamster, Human, Monkey, Mouse, Pig, Rat
Specificity	BLAST analysis of the peptide immunogen showed no homology with other human proteins, except STX2 (67%).
Form	Liquid
Purification	Immunoaffinity chromatography
Recommend Usage	Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) (5 ug/ml) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS (0.09% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Note

This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

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

Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) of human brain cortex with STX1A polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB28370). Immunohistochemistry of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue after heat-induced antigen retrieval.

Gene Info — STX1A

Entrez GeneID [6804](#)

Protein Accession# [Q16623](#)

Gene Name STX1A

Gene Alias HPC-1, STX1, p35-1

Gene Description syntaxin 1A (brain)

Omim ID [186590](#)

Gene Ontology [Hyperlink](#)

Gene Summary 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]

Other Designations -

Pathway

- [SNARE interactions in vesicular transport](#)

Disease

- [Alzheimer disease](#)
- [Autistic Disorder](#)
- [Cardiovascular Diseases](#)
- [Developmental Disabilities](#)
- [Diabetes Complications](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Epilepsy](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Glucose Intolerance](#)
- [Kidney Failure](#)
- [Mental Retardation](#)
- [Metabolic Syndrome X](#)
- [Migraine Disorders](#)
- [Neoplasms](#)
- [Obesity](#)
- [Osteoporosis](#)
- [Overweight](#)
- [Schizophrenia](#)