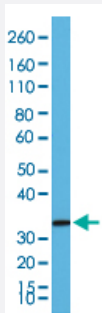


RecomAb™

STX1A monoclonal antibody, clone RM367

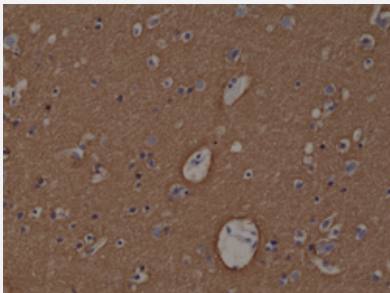
Catalog # MAB21999 Size 100 uL

Applications



Western Blot (Tissue lysate)

Western Blot (Tissue lysate) analysis of mouse brain.



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

Immunohistochemical staining of human brain.

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit recombinant monoclonal antibody raised against human STX1A.
Antibody Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Original antibody is raised against a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the N-terminus of human STX1A.
Reactivity	Human
Specificity	This antibody reacts to human, mouse, and rat Syntaxin-1A.
Form	Liquid

Purification	Protein A purification
Isotype	IgG
Recommend Usage	Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) (1:500-1000) Western Blot (1:1000-2000) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS (50% glycerol, 1% BSA, 0.09% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°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

- Western Blot (Tissue lysate)
Western Blot (Tissue lysate) analysis of mouse brain.
- Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)
Immunohistochemical staining of human brain.

Gene Info — STX1A

Entrez GeneID	6804
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

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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](#)