

Synaptotagmin 1 luminal domain

Cat.No. 105 103CpH; Polyclonal rabbit antibody, 50 µg specific antibody (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	50 µg specific antibody, lyophilized. Affinity purified with the immunogen, fluorescence-labeled with CypHer5E. Rabbit serum albumin was added for stabilization. For reconstitution add 50 µl H ₂ O to get a 1mg/ml solution in PBS. Either add 1:1 (v/v) glycerol, then aliquot and store at -20°C until use, or store aliquots at -80°C without additives. Reconstitute immediately upon receipt! Avoid bright light when working with the antibody to minimize photo bleaching of the fluorescent dye.
Applications	WB: N/A (see remarks) IP: N/A ICC: 1 : 100 up to 1 : 500 IHC: not tested yet IHC-P/FFPE: not tested yet
Label	CypHer5E
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to AA 1 to 8 from mouse Synaptotagmin1 (UniProt Id: P46096)
Reactivity	Reacts with: rat (P21707), mouse (P46096). Other species not tested yet. For unknown reasons antibodies raised against the luminal N-terminus of Synaptotagmin 1 show a strong preference for the rat protein.
Specificity	Specific for synaptotagmin 1, no cross-reactivity to synaptotagmin 2.
matching control	105-10P
Remarks	This antibody can be used for labeling of recycling synaptic vesicles by adding to living neurons or as a marker for exocytosis in isolated nerve terminals. WB: This antibody is intended to be used for direct labeling of recycling synapses in primary neuronal cultures. The pH sensitive dye regains its fluorescence after the reacidification of the synaptic vesicle lumen.

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

Synaptotagmin 1 also known as **p65**, is an integral membrane glycoprotein of neuronal synaptic vesicles and secretory granules of neuroendocrine cells that is widely (but not ubiquitously) expressed in the central and peripheral nervous system. It has a variable N-terminal domain that is exposed to the lumen of the vesicle and a conserved cytoplasmic tail that contains two Ca²⁺-binding C2-domains. Ca²⁺-binding to synaptotagmin triggers exocytosis of synaptic vesicles, thus linking Ca²⁺-influx

during depolarization to neurotransmitter release. Luminal antibodies were used in living neurons to label synaptic vesicles from the outside via endocytotic uptake.

Selected General References

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