

Synapsin 1/2

Cat.No. 106-0P; control peptide, 100 µg peptide (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	100 µg peptide, lyophilized. For reconstitution add 100 µl H ₂ O to get a 1mg/ml solution in PBS. Then aliquot and store at -20°C until use. Control peptides should also be stored at -20°C when still lyophilized!
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to AA 2 to 28 from rat Synapsin1 (UniProt Id: P09951)
Recommended dilution	Optimal concentrations should be determined by the end-user.
matching antibodies	106 002, 106 003, 106 004, 106 006
Remarks	This control peptide consists of the synthetic peptide (NYLRRRLSDSNFMANLPNGYMTDLRQP) that has been used for immunization. It has been tested in preadsorption experiments and blocks efficiently and specifically the corresponding signal in Western blots. The amount of peptide needed for efficient blocking depends on the titer and on the affinity of the antibody to the antigen.

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

Synapsins are neuron-specific phosphoproteins that are exclusively associated with small synaptic vesicles, with little or no expression in other tissues including neuroendocrine cells. In mammals, three distinct synapsin genes (synapsin 1, 2 and 3) encode more than eight neuronal isoforms.

Synapsin 1 is one of the most specific markers of synapses throughout the central and peripheral nervous system. In addition to synaptic nerve terminals, the protein is also present in certain sensory nerve endings. It is expressed in two splice variants (synapsin 1a and synapsin 1b). Synapsin 1 interacts with vesicle membranes as well as with actin and spectrin.

Synapsin 2 is expressed in the nervous system and also two splice variants were described so far, while synapsin 3 shows a more restricted expression pattern and is mainly found in the hippocampus.

Synapsins are major phosphoproteins and are substrates for several protein kinases such as PKA, CaMK I and CaMK II. Synapsin 1 is widely used as reference substrate for calmodulin-dependent protein kinases.

Selected General References

A phospho-switch controls the dynamic association of synapsins with synaptic vesicles.

Hosaka M, Hammer RE, Südhof TC

Neuron (1999) 24(2): 377-87.

Synapsin-dependent reserve pool of synaptic vesicles supports replenishment of the readily releasable pool under intense synaptic transmission.

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The European journal of neuroscience (2012) 36(8): 3005-20.

Essential functions of synapsins I and II in synaptic vesicle regulation.

Rosahl TW, Spillane D, Missler M, Herz J, Selig DK, Wolff JR, Hammer RE, Malenka RC, Südhof TC

Nature (1995) 375(6531): 488-93.

The synaptic vesicle cycle: a cascade of protein-protein interactions.

Südhof TC

Nature (1995) 375(6533): 645-53.

Synaptic vesicles and exocytosis.

Jahn R, Südhof TC

Annual review of neuroscience (1994) 17: 219-46.