SYSY Antibodies

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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_2O 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 (FFPE)**: 1 : 200 up to 1 : 1000 **ExM**: external data (see remarks) **DNA-PAINT**: external data (see remarks) **Codex-PC**: external data (see remarks) **ELISA**: yes (see remarks)
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	**ExM**: This antibody has been successfully applied and published for this method by customers (see application-specific references). **DNA-PAINT**: This antibody has been successfully applied and published for this method by customers (see application-specific references). **Codex-PC**: 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, Íñigo-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 RKW, 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.
Íñigo-Marco I, Valencia M, Larrea L, Bugallo R, Martínez-Goikoetxea 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 SYSY antibodies and control proteins/peptides are shipped lyophilized (vacuum freeze-dried). In this form, they remain stable 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. **Do not freeze lyophilized antibodies**. Temperatures below 0°C may impair performance.
- **Fluorescence-labeled antibodies** should be reconstituted immediately upon receipt. Long-term storage of lyophilized fluorophore-conjugates may cause aggregation.
- **Control peptides** should be stored at -20°C before reconstitution.

Long Term Storage after Reconstitution (General Considerations)

- **Do not use frost-free ("no-frost") freezers.** These units periodically warm to remove ice buildup, causing freeze–thaw cycles that can damage antibodies.
- Store vials in areas with minimal temperature fluctuation - preferably toward the back of the freezer, not on the door.
- Aliquot reconstituted antibodies and store at –20°C to –80°C.
- Avoid very small aliquots (<20 µL), as evaporation and adsorption to tube surfaces can reduce antibody concentration and activity.
- Use the smallest practical storage vial to minimize surface area.
- Adding glycerol to a final concentration of 50% prevents freezing at -20°C, allowing storage in liquid form and effectively avoiding freeze–thaw cycles.

Product Specific Hints for Storage

Control proteins / peptides

- Store at -20°C to -80°C

Monoclonal Antibodies

- **Ascites and hybridoma supernatant:** Store at -20°C to -80°C
  Prolonged storage at 4°C is not recommended, as proteases present in ascites may degrade antibodies.
- **Purified IgG:** Store at -20°C to -80°C
  Adding a carrier protein (e.g., BSA) enhances long-term stability.
  Many SYSY antibodies already contain carrier proteins - refer to the respective datasheet for details.

Polyclonal Antibodies

- **Crude antisera:** Can be stored at 4°C with antimicrobials added, but -20°C to -80°C is preferred
- **Affinity-purified antibodies:** Less stable than antisera; store at -20°C to -80°C
  Adding a carrier protein such as BSA improves long-term stability.
  Most SYSY antibodies already contain carrier proteins - refer to the respective datasheet for details.

Fluorescence-labeled Antibodies

- Store as a liquid with 1:1 (v/v) glycerol at -20°C, and protect from light exposure

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles for all antibodies!

FAQ - How should I reconstitute my antibody?

Reconstitution

- All purified SYSY antibodies are lyophilized from PBS. To reconstitute the antibody in PBS, add the volume of deionized water specified in the corresponding datasheet. If a larger final volume is desired, first add the recommended amount of water, then adjust with PBS and, if needed, add a stabilizing carrier protein (e.g., BSA) to a final concentration of 2%. Some SYSY antibodies already contain albumin; please take this into account before adding additional carrier protein.

For complete reconstitution, carefully remove the vial cap. After adding water, briefly vortex the solution. To collect the liquid at the bottom of the vial, place the vial inside a 50 ml centrifuge tube padded with paper and centrifuge briefly.

- If desired, small amounts of azide or thimerosal may be added to prevent microbial growth. This is particularly recommended when storing an aliquot at 4°C.
- After reconstitution of fluorescence-labeled antibodies, add glycerol 1:1 (v/v) to achieve a final concentration of 50%. This prevents freezing at –20°C and keeps the antibody in liquid form, effectively avoiding freeze–thaw cycles.
- Glycerol may also be added to unlabeled primary antibodies as a general measure to prevent freeze–thaw damage.
- For further guidance, please refer to our **storage tips** and recommendations for reconstituted antibodies, control peptides, and control proteins.