abcam

ab170890

Anti-Syntaxin 1a antibody [EPR11072(B)]

Recombinant | RabMAb

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 40% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.05% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	EPR11072(B)
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	0.075 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

ICC/IF

Not recommended

Species	Human, Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

IHC-P

Not recommended

Species	Human, Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

IP

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/10 - 1/100
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

WB

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/10000 - 1/50000
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/10 - 1/100
Notes	ab172730 - Rabbit monoclonal IgG, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

Predicted

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information STX1A

Function	Plays an essential role in hormone and neurotransmitter calcium-dependent exocytosis and endocytosis (PubMed:26635000). Part of the SNARE (Soluble NSF Attachment Receptor) complex composed of SNAP25, STX1A and VAMP2 which mediates the fusion of synaptic vesicles with the presynaptic plasma membrane. STX1A and SNAP25 are localized on the plasma membrane while VAMP2 resides in synaptic vesicles. The pairing of the three SNAREs from the N-terminal SNARE motifs to the C-terminal anchors leads to the formation of the SNARE complex, which brings membranes into close proximity and results in final fusion. Participates in the calcium-dependent regulation of acrosomal exocytosis in sperm (PubMed:23091057). Also plays an important role in the exocytosis of hormones such as insulin or glucagon-like peptide 1 (GLP-1) (By similarity).

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Conditional Ambient
Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle

Notes

Patented technology
Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?
This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	Syntaxin 1a also known as STX1A is an essential protein in cellular mechanisms involved in neurotransmitter release. This protein weighing approximately 33 kDa plays a direct role in synaptic vesicle fusion through its function as a member of the SNARE (Soluble N-ethylmaleimide-sensitive factor Attachment protein Receptor) complex. Syntaxin 1a is highly expressed in the brain especially in areas like the hippocampus and cerebral cortex where it facilitates rapid neurotransmission important for communication between neurons.
Biological function summary	The involvement of Syntaxin 1a in synaptic transmission is significant. It forms a complex with other proteins such as SNAP-25 and VAMP enabling the docking and fusion of synaptic vesicles with the presynaptic membrane. This action results in the release of neurotransmitters into the synaptic cleft which then bind to receptors on the postsynaptic neuron to propagate neural signals. Syntaxin 1a ensures efficient synaptic activity and is indispensable for maintaining synaptic plasticity which is critical for learning and memory.
Pathways	Syntaxin 1a is pivotal in the regulation of neurotransmitter release within the synaptic vesicle cycle pathway. This pathway includes the assembly and disassembly of the SNARE complex which are processes vital for neurotransmitter exocytosis. Syntaxin 1a engages closely with proteins like synaptotagmin acting as calcium sensors and Munc18 which helps in initiating SNARE assembly. These interactions highlight the careful orchestration of vesicle trafficking and fusion events necessary for effective synaptic communication.
Associated diseases and disorders	Dysfunctions in Syntaxin 1a are linked to neurological conditions such as epilepsy and autism spectrum disorders. Alterations or mutations in Syntaxin 1a can lead to improper synaptic vesicle fusion and disrupted neurotransmitter release which are characteristics of these disorders. Additionally Syntaxin 1a interacts with proteins like Munc18-1 whose mutations are associated with similar synaptic transmission deficiencies further implicating the involvement of Syntaxin 1a in these pathologies.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

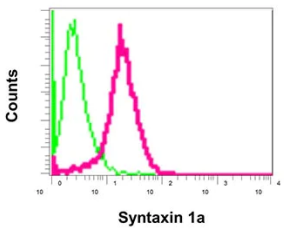
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

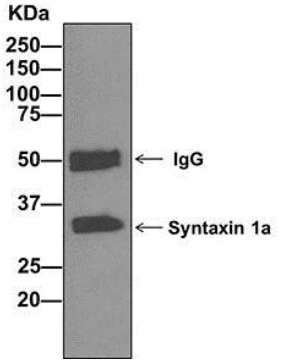
3 product images



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-Syntaxin 1a antibody [EPR11072(B)] (ab170890)

Syntaxin 1a Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using rabbit Anti-Syntaxin 1a antibody

Intracellular flow cytometric analysis of permeabilized SH-SY5Y cells labeling Syntaxin 1a with ab170890 at 1/10 dilution (red) compared to a rabbit IgG negative control (green).



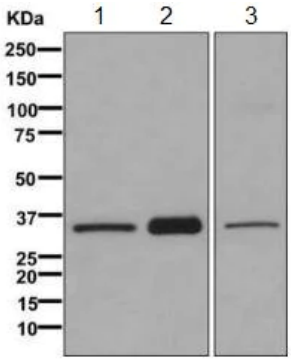
Immunoprecipitation - Anti-Syntaxin 1a antibody [EPR11072(B)] (ab170890)

Western blot analysis on immunoprecipitation pellet from human fetal brain lysate using ab170890.
Lane 1 Primary: ab170890, 1/10000 dilution
Sample: Immunoprecipitation pellet from Human fetal brain lysate

Predicted band 33 kDa

All lanes:
Immunoprecipitation - Anti-Syntaxin 1a antibody [EPR11072(B)] (ab170890)

Predicted band size: 33 kDa



Western blot - Anti-Syntaxin 1a antibody [EPR11072(B)] (ab170890)

Syntaxin 1a Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-Syntaxin 1a antibody

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-Syntaxin 1a antibody [EPR11072(B)] (ab170890) at 1/10000 dilution

Lane 1:
Fetal brain tissue lysate at 10 µg

Lane 2:
Human cerebellum lysate at 10 µg

Lane 3:
SH-SY5Y cell lysate at 10 µg

Secondary

All lanes:
Goat anti-rabbit HRP at 1/2000 dilution

Predicted band size: 33 kDa

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.