abcam

ab196379

Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-Synaptophysin antibody [YE269] - Synaptic Marker

Recombinant | RabMAb

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Conjugation	Alexa Fluor® 488
Excitation/Emission	Ex: 495nm, Em: 519nm
Storage buffer	pH: 7.4 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 30% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 1% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	YE269
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	0.5 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

Flow Cyt

Tested

Species	Rat
Dilution info	1/500
Notes	ab199091 - Rabbit monoclonal IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488), is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

Predicted

Species	Human, Mouse
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Rat
Dilution info	1/100
Notes	-

Expected

Species	Human, Mouse
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

IHC-P

Expected

Species	Human, Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information SYP

Function	Possibly involved in structural functions as organizing other membrane components or in targeting the vesicles to the plasma membrane. Involved in the regulation of short-term and long-term synaptic plasticity (By similarity).

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
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, Store in the dark

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.

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Supplementary info

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

Activity summary	Synaptophysin also known as SYP is a glycoprotein approximately 38 kDa in size. It is expressed abundantly in the presynaptic vesicle membranes of neurons and in neuroendocrine cells. Synaptophysin serves as a marker for synaptic vesicles and

	neuroendocrine tumors. The protein plays a significant role in synaptic vesicle cycling processes engaging in the release and recycling of neurotransmitters.
Biological function summary	Synaptophysin contributes to synaptic transmission and is engaged in the formation and maintenance of the synaptic vesicle pools. It is a part of the complex involved in neuronal communication and might interact with other vesicular proteins to ensure efficient neurotransmitter exchange. Researchers often utilize anti-Synaptophysin antibodies such as Alexa Fluor 647 labeled ones for visualization under confocal microscopy.
Pathways	Synaptophysin operates within pathways involving neurotransmitter release and synaptic vesicle cycle. It connects to proteins like Synaptotagmin and SNAP-25 integral to the facilitation of synaptic transmission and exocytosis. These pathways ensure efficient signal conduction across neurons which is critical for normal nervous system functioning.
Associated diseases and disorders	Synaptophysin shows a strong association with neurodegenerative diseases and certain cancers like neuroblastoma. Altered expression levels or dysfunction of Synaptophysin can serve as a diagnostic marker for these conditions. The protein is connected with proteins like Bcl-2 in neurodegenerative diseases affecting cell survival and apoptosis pathways.

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

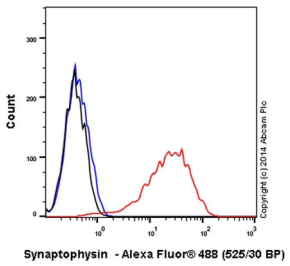
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

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.

2 product images

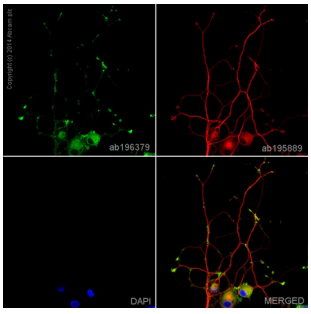


Flow Cytometry - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-Synaptophysin antibody [YE269] - Synaptic Marker (ab196379)

Synaptophysin Flow Cytometry staining using rabbit Anti-Synaptophysin antibody

Overlay histogram showing PC12 cells stained with ab196379 (red line). The cells were fixed with 80% methanol (5 min) and then permeabilized with 0.1% PBS-Tween for 20 min. The cells were then incubated in 1x PBS / 10% normal goat serum / 0.3M glycine to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (ab196379, 1/500 dilution) for 30 min at 22°C. Isotype control antibody (black line) was rabbit IgG (monoclonal) Alexa Fluor® 488 used at the same concentration and conditions as the primary antibody. Unlabelled sample (blue line) was also used as a control.
Acquisition of >5,000 events were collected using a 20mW Argon ion laser (488nm) and 525/30 bandpass filter.

This antibody gave a positive signal in PC12 fixed with 4% formaldehyde (10 min)/permeabilized with 0.1% PBS-Tween for 20 min used under the same conditions.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-Synaptophysin antibody [YE269] - Synaptic Marker (ab196379)

Synaptophysin Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-Synaptophysin antibody

ab196379 staining Synaptophysin in NGF-differentiated PC-12 cells. The cells were fixed with 100% methanol (5 min), permeabilised in 0.1% Triton X-100 for 5 minutes and then blocked in 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1%PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated with ab196379 at 1/100 dilution (shown in green) and ab195889, Mouse monoclonal [DM1A] to alpha Tubulin (Alexa Fluor® 594, shown in red) at 1/167 dilution overnight at +4°C. Nuclear DNA was labelled in blue with DAPI.
Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).

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