

Rabbit anti-Human SNCB Polyclonal Antibody | anti-SNCB antibody

Anti-SNCB Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

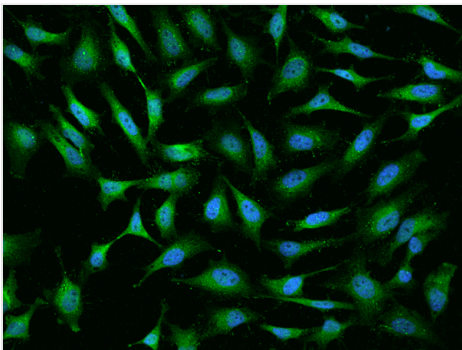
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA255865	Rabbit	Human	Immunofluorescence, Immunocytochemistry, Immunohistochemistry

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

SNCB; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-SNCB Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; SNCB Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; synuclein; beta; anti-SNCB antibody

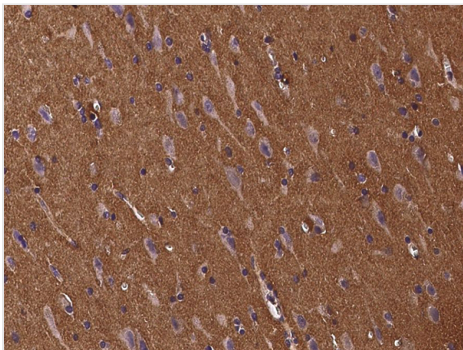
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human SNCB
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300
Applicable Applications for anti-SNCB antibody	IF (Immunofluorescence), ICC (Immunocytochemistry), IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunogen	E Coli-derived Human SNCB fragment
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E Coli-derived Human SNCB fragment, and purified by antigen affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.



IF (Immunofluorescence)

Immunofluorescence staining of SNCB in HeLa cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in PBS, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with rabbit anti-Human SNCB polyclonal antibody (dilution ratio 1:200) at 4 degree C overnight. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor488-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (green) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). Positive staining was localized to Cytoplasm.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human SNCB in human brain with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:300 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-SNCB antibody	Evidence of an age-related increase of beta-synuclein (SNCB) in several parts of the visual system including the retina has been reported. In general, the beta-synuclein protein, codified by the SNCB gene, acts as a regulator of processes triggered by alpha-synuclein, and its function is altered by variations in the gene sequence, while gamma-synuclein, codified by the SNCG gene, seems to play a major role in certain tumoral processes. The human alpha-and beta-synuclein genes (SNCA and SNCB) are key factors for the development of Lewy body diseases. Increased beta-synuclein (Sncb) expression has been described in the aging visual system. Sncb functions as the physiological antagonist of alpha-synuclein (Snca), which is involved in the development of neurodegenerative diseases, such as Parkinson's and Alzheimer's diseases.
References	Hadrian K, et al. (2019) Age-related distribution and potential role of sncb in topographically different retinal areas of the common marmoset callithrix jacchus, including the macula. Exp Eye Res 185 107676.Elcoroaristizabal Martin X, et al. (2011) [role of genetics in the etiology of synucleinopathies]. Rev Esp Geriatr Gerontol 46 Suppl 1 3-11.Brockhaus K, et al. (2018) Age-related beta-synuclein alters the p53/mdm2 pathway and induces the apoptosis of brain microvascular endothelial cells in vitro. Cell Transplant 27 (5): 796-813.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.