

## **Product Data Sheet**

Product Name: Recombinant Human α-Synuclein (1-140), Biotin Labeled

Catalog Number: AS-55581 Lot Number: See label on vial

Amount: 200 μg

Source: The recombinant human  $\alpha$ -synuclein (1-140) (GenBank Accession # NP\_000336) was

expressed and purified from E. coli and conjugated with biotin. Recombinant protein

is produced without an affinity tag.

Purity: Greater than 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE and mass spectrometry.

DOS: See label on the vial

Storage: Biotinylated human  $\alpha$ -synuclein is supplied frozen at 1 mg/ml in 10 mM sodium

phosphate buffer (pH=7.4). Store at 2-4 °C for immediate use within 1 week or at

-80 °C for up to 12 months. Keep in dark and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Instructions: Parkinson's disease is predominantly a movement disorder resulting from degeneration

of dopaminergic neurons in the substantia nigra. The cause of the disease is unknown, but substantial evidence suggests that the aggregation of  $\alpha$ -synuclein is a critical step in the etiology of Parkinson's disease (PD).  $\alpha$ -Synuclein is an abundant brain protein of 140 residues that is present in high concentrations at presynaptic terminals and is found in both soluble and membrane-associated fractions of the brain. Several possible functions have been suggested, and it appears to be involved in vesicle release and trafficking. In vitro incubation of  $\alpha$ -synuclein in the presence of certain amounts of salt

(i.e. 0.1M NaCl) with agitation can form fibril structure.

## Related Products:

Product Name	Cat. #
EndoClear <sup>™</sup> Plus Human Recombinant human α - synuclein	AS-56081-100
	AS-56081-500
<u>EndoClear™ Human Recombinant human α - synuclein</u>	AS-55555-100
	AS-55555-500
	AS-55555-1000
Recombinant Human β - Synuclein (1 - 134)	AS-55458-100
	AS-55458-500
	AS-55458-1000
SensoLyte® Anti-a-Synuclein (Human) ELISA Kit	AS-55550-H
Recombinant human a - synuclein (1 - 140), HiLyte Fluor™488 labeled	AS-55457

## References:

- 1. Trojanowski, J. Q. & Lee, V. M. (2003) Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. 991, 107-110.
- 2. Masliah, E., et al. (2000) Science 287, 1265-1269.
- 3. Van Der, P. H, et al. (2000) J. Neurosci. 20, 6021-6029.
- 4. Feany, M. B. & Bender, W. W. (2000) Nature 404, 394-398.
- 5. Weinreb, P. H., et al. (1996) Biochemistry 35, 13709-13715.

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