SYGP1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-06911
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	SYNGAP1 KIAA1938
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
Specificity	SYGP1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	Neuronal RasGAP;Ras GTPase activating protein SynGAP;Ras/Rap GTPase-activating protein SynGAP;RASA 1;Synaptic Ras GTPase-activating protein 1; SYGP1;SYNGAP1 KIAA1938;Ras GTPase-activating protein SynGAP (Neuronal RasGAP) (Synaptic Ras GTPase-activating protein 1) (Synaptic Ras-GAP 1)
Observed Band	148 kDa
Calculated Molecular Weight	1343 aa, 148 kDa
Cell Pathway	cytoplasm,cytosol,postsynaptic density,intrinsic component of the cytoplasmic side of the plasma membrane,dendritic shaft,
Tissue Specificity	Amygdala,Brain,
Function	alternative products:Additional isoforms seem to exist,caution:It is uncertain whether Met-1 or Met-16 is the initiator methionine.,disease:Defects in SYNGAP1 are the cause of mental retardation autosomal dominant type 5 (MRD5) [MIM:612621]. Mental retardation is characterized by significantly sub-average general intellectual functioning associated with impairments in adaptative behavior and manifested during the developmental period. MRD5 patients show global developmental delay with delayed motor development, hypotonia, moderate-to-severe mental retardation, and severe language

	impairment.,function:Major constituent of the PSD essential for postsynaptic signaling. Inhibitory regulator of the Ras-cAMP pathway. Member of the NMDAR signaling complex in excitatory synapses, it may play a role in NMDAR-dependent control of AMPAR potentiation, AMPAR membrane trafficking and synaptic plastici
Background	The protein encoded by this gene is a major component of the postsynaptic density (PSD), a group of proteins found associated with NMDA receptors at synapses. The encoded protein is phosphorylated by calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II and dephosphorylated by NMDA receptor activation. Defects in this gene are a cause of mental retardation autosomal dominant type 5 (MRD5). [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2009],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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