



Rabbit Anti-Synaptotagmin-14 antibody

SL11765R

Product Name:	Synaptotagmin-14
Chinese Name:	突触Binding protein14抗体
Alias:	Synaptotagmin14; Synaptotagmin 14; SCAR11; Synaptotagmin XIV; Synaptotagmin-14; SYT14; SYT14 HUMAN; SytXIV.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,Sheep,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	62kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmicThe cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Synaptotagmin-14:477-555/555
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Synaptotagmins are a large gene family of synaptic vesicle type III integral membrane proteins that function as regulators of both exocytosis and endocytosis and are involved in neurotransmitter secretion from small secretory vesicles. Synaptotagmin XIV, also known as SytXIV, is a 555 amino acid single-pass type III membrane protein belonging to the Synaptotagmin family. With the ability to form heterodimers, Synaptotagmin XIV mainly exists as a homodimer and contains two C2 domains, an N-terminal

transmembrane domain and a putative fatty-acylation site. Synaptotagmin XIV is Ca²⁺-independent and may function in the trafficking and exocytosis of secretory vesicles to tissues outside the brain. Disruption of Synaptotagmin XIV may be affiliated with neurodevelopmental abnormalities. Synaptotagmin XIV exists as six alternatively spliced isoforms and is encoded by a gene on human chromosome 1q32.2.

Function:

May be involved in the trafficking and exocytosis of secretory vesicles in non-neuronal tissues. Is Ca(2+)-independent.

Subunit:

Homodimer. Can also form heterodimers

Subcellular Location:

Membrane; Single-pass type III membraneprotein. Note=Localized in perinuclear and submembranous regions.

Tissue Specificity:

Highly expressed in fetal and adult braintissue.

DISEASE:

Defects in SYT14 are the cause of spinocerebellar ataxiaautosomal recessive type 11 (SCAR11) [MIM:614229]. Spinocerebellarataxia is a clinically and genetically heterogeneous group ofcerebellar disorders. Patients show progressive incoordination ofgait and often poor coordination of hands, speech and eyemovements, due to degeneration of the cerebellum with variableinvolvement of the brainstem and spinal cord. SCAR11 is associatedwith psychomotor retardation.

Similarity:

Belongs to the synaptotagmin family. Contains 2 C2 domains.

SWISS:

Q8NB59

Gene ID:

255928

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 255928](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 329324](#)Mouse

[Oimim: 610949](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q8NB59](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q7TN84](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 658866](#)Human

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

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