Recombinant SYN1 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	542158
Synonyms	Brain protein 4.1; Synapsin I
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	P17600
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 36.27 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 36 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	113-420
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>85%, by SDS-PAGE with Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining.
Endotoxin	Not tested.
Activity	Not tested.
Stability	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70℃
Protein Construction	DNA encoding 113-420 aa (P17600) were fused with 6His tag.

Storage & Handling

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.25 μg/μl in sterile water for short-term storage. Reconstitution with 50% glycerol solution is recommended for longer term storage (see Stability and Storage for more details). If a different concentration is needed for your purposes please adjust the reconstitution volume as required (please note: the ion concentration of the final solution will vary according to the volume used). Note: Centrifuge vial before opening. When reconstituting, gently pipet and wash down the sides of the vial to ensure full recovery of the protein into solution.
Storage	Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	In general, recombinant proteins are provided as lyophilized powder which are shipped at ambient temperature. Bulk packages of recombinant proteins are provided as frozen liquid. They are shipped out with blue ice unless customers require otherwise.

Description

Description	Recombinant Synapsin-1 (SYN1) Fragment (aa 113-420) is a high-quality human protein fragment engineered for stability and solubility, ideal for investigating synaptic vesicle dynamics and neurotransmitter release mechanisms in neuroscience research. Synapsin-1 is a key neuronal phosphoprotein that coats synaptic vesicles and regulates their trafficking and docking at presynaptic terminals, directly influencing neurotransmitter release. It plays additional roles in axon outgrowth and synaptogenesis, with its dynamic dissociation from vesicles during neural activity being critical for synaptic function. Predominantly localized to synapses, Golgi apparatus, and synaptic vesicles, this protein serves as a fundamental component in understanding presynaptic physiology and neurodevelopmental processes.