SYGP1 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYmab-06911
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse
Applications	WB
Gene Name	SYNGAP1 KIAA1938
Protein Name	Ras GTPase-activating protein SynGAP (Neuronal RasGAP) (Synaptic Ras GTPase-activating protein 1) (Synaptic Ras-GAP 1)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
Specificity	SYGP1 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	147kD
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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