

Bassoon Antibody

Catalog # ASM10461

Specification

Bassoon Antibody - Product Information

Application WB, IHC
Primary Accession Q9UPA5
Other Accession NP_003449.2
Host Rabbit

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat Clonality Polyclonal

Description

Rabbit Anti-Human Bassoon Polyclonal

Target/Specificity

Detects ~420kDa. Multiple isoforms can be detected.

Other Names

BSN Antibody, ZNF231 Antibody, Neuronal double zine finger protein Antibody

Immunogen

NM 003458.3 (AA 786-1041) N-terminal his-tagged fusion protein

PurificationProtein A Purified

Storage -20°C

Storage Buffer

PBS pH7.4, 50% glycerol, 0.09% sodium azide

Shipping Temperature Blue Ice or 4°C

Certificate of Analysis

 $1~\mu g/ml$ of SPC-198 was sufficient for detection of Bassoon in 10 μg of rat brain tissue lysate by colorimetric immunoblot analysis using goat ant rabbit lgG:HRP as the secondary antibody.

Cellular Localization

Cytoplasm | Cell Junction | Synapse

Bassoon Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety

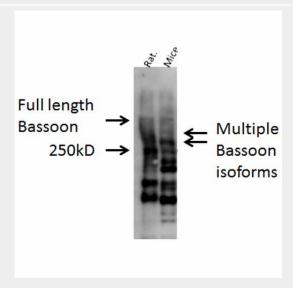


• Cell Culture

Bassoon Antibody - Images



Immunohistochemistry analysis using Rabbit Anti-Bassoon Polyclonal Antibody (ASM10461). Tissue: Muscle. Species: Mouse. Primary Antibody: Rabbit Anti-Bassoon Polyclonal Antibody (ASM10461) at 1:400. Secondary Antibody: Alexa Fluor 488 Goat Anti-Rabbit. Counterstain: BTX (red). Localization: Selective staining of the NMJ.



Western blot analysis of Mouse, Rat brain cell lysates showing detection of Bassoon protein using Rabbit Anti-Bassoon Polyclonal Antibody (ASM10461). Primary Antibody: Rabbit Anti-Bassoon Polyclonal Antibody (ASM10461) at 1:1000.

Bassoon Antibody - Background

Bassoon is a 420 kDa protein that is a localized at the presynaptic nerve terminals and is believed to play a role in the structural and functional organization of the synaptic vesicle cycle. Bassoon is predicted to contain two double-zinc fingers, three coiled-coil regions, and two polyglutamine domains. The polyglutamine domains in the C-terminus are of interest, since it is known that for some human proteins, such as Huntington, abnormal amplification of this region can cause late-onset neurodegeneration. Bassoon is concentrated at sites opposite to postsynaptic densities in synaptic terminals and in cultured neurons, it is found to co-localize with GABA (A) and glutamate (GluR1) receptors (1).

Bassoon Antibody - References

1. Anna Dondzillo et al., (2010) J. Comp Neur, 518(7): 1008-1029.