

SYT12/Synaptotagmin-12 Protein, Rat (Cell-Free, His)

Cat. No.: HY-P702464

Synonyms: Synaptotagmin-12; Synaptotagmin XII; SytXII; Synaptotagmin-related gene 1 protein; Srg1

Species:

Source: E. coli Cell-free P97610 (M1-N421) Accession:

Gene ID: 191595 Molecular Weight: 50.7 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	
	MAVDVTEYHL SVIKSPPGWE VGVYAAGALA LLGIAAVSLW
	KLWTSGSFPS PSPFPNYDYR YLQQKYGEAY VEAKLKRVPP
	WNAQRTTTRG PPSRKGSLSI EDTFESISEL GPLELMGREL
	DLAPYGTLRK SQSADSLNSI SSVSNTFGQD FTLGQVEVSM
	DYDGASHTLH VAVLQGKDLL EREEATFESC FMRVSLLPDE
	QIVGISRIQR NAYSIFFDEK FSVPLDPTAL EEKSLRFSVF
	GIDEDERNVS TGVVELKLSV LDLPLQPFSG WLYLQDQNKA
	ADAVGEILLS LSYLPTAERL TVVVVKAKNL IWTNDKTTAD
	PFVKVYLLQD GRKMSKKKTA VKRDDPNPVF NEAMIFSVPA
	IVLQDLSLRV TVAESSSDGR GDNVGHVIIG PGASGMGTTH
	WNQMLATLRR PVSMWHPVRR N
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.22 μm filtered solution of Tris/PBS-based buffer, 6% Trehalose, pH 8.0.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration loss than 100 up/ml in ddll O. Fay lang town storage it is
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μ g/mL in ddH ₂ O. For long term storage it is recommended to add 5-50% of glycerol (final concentration). Our default final concentration of glycerol is 50%. Customers
	could use it as reference.
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Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is
Storage & Stability	recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
	recommended to neeze anymous at -20 e or -00 e for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

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Background

The SYT12/Synaptotagmin-12 protein emerges as a distinctive synaptic vesicle phosphoprotein that plays a pivotal role in enhancing spontaneous neurotransmitter release while having no impact on induced neurotransmitter release. Unlike other synaptotagmins, SYT12 does not bind Ca(2+) or phospholipids, setting it apart in its functional characteristics. Notably, it proves essential for mossy-fiber long-term potentiation in the hippocampus, underscoring its specific involvement in synaptic plasticity processes. Functionally, SYT12 operates as a homodimer and can also form heterodimers, adding to its dynamic role in vesicle regulation. Moreover, it interacts with SYT1, further highlighting its intricate involvement in synaptic mechanisms and suggesting potential crosstalk between different synaptotagmin isoforms in neurotransmitter release dynamics.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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