Email: info@senostic.com
Web: www.senostic.com

Product Information Sheet for Product No. 1020.0101.0201

For *in vitro* academic research use only.

Not for use in diagnostic applications.
Not for use in humans.
Not for re-sale or re-import.

Human α-synuclein (1–140) in water

Source	Recombinantly expressed in *E. coli* from a plasmid vector containing a DNA sequence encoding human α-synuclein of amino acid residues 1–140 (see also UniProt P37840).
Amino acid sequence	GSMDVFMKGLSKAKEGVVAAAEKTKQGVAEAAGKTKEGVLYVGSKTKEGVVHGVA TVAEKTKEQVTNVGGAVVTGVTAVAQKTVEGAGSIAAATGFVKKDQLGKNEEGAPQ EGILEDMPVDPDNEAYEMPSEEGYQDYEPEA
Molecular weight	14604 kg · mol^{-1}
Chain length	142 amino acids
Purity	> 98% by SDS-PAGE
Supply	Finally dialysed in pure water, shock frozen in liquid nitrogen at a protein concentration of 2.5 $mg \cdot ml^{-1}$
Storage	– 80°C
Thawing	Gentle agitation at 37°C. Refreezing is not recommended and should be avoided.
Description	α-synuclein is associated with human neurodegenerative diseases, where it forms aggregates in nerve tissues. Diseases include Parkinson's disease, dementia with lewy bodies, and multi-system atrophy, but also other's disease like Alzheimer's Disease. Lewy Bodies are well-known cytoplasmic deposits of α-synuclein in Parkinson's disease.
Production	Product of Germany.
Term & Conditions	SeNostic terms & conditions (AGB) as of the date of product order apply. Go to www.senostic.com for details.

References

1. *Spillantini, M.G., et al., Alpha-synuclein in Lewy bodies. Nature, 1997.* ***388****(6645): p. 839-40.*
2. *Conway, K.A., J.D. Harper, and P.T. Lansbury, Jr., Fibrils formed in vitro from alpha-synuclein and two mutant forms linked to Parkinson's disease are typical amyloid. Biochemistry, 2000.* ***39****(10): p. 2552-63.*
3. *Walker, L.C. and H. LeVine, The cerebral proteopathies: neurodegenerative disorders of protein conformation and assembly. Molecular neurobiology, 2000.* ***21****(1-2): p. 83-95.*
4. *Vilar, M., et al., The fold of alpha-synuclein fibrils. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2008.* ***105****(25): p. 8637-42.*