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## anti-Syncytin A (SYNA) (AA 460-510) antibody (Alexa Fluor 594)



#### Overview

| Quantity:            | 100 μL                |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Target:              | Syncytin A (SYNA)     |
| Binding Specificity: | AA 460-510            |
| Reactivity:          | Human                 |
| Host:                | Rabbit                |
| Clonality:           | Polyclonal            |
| Conjugate:           | Alexa Fluor 594       |
| Application:         | Western Blotting (WB) |

#### **Product Details**

| Immunogen:        | KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Syncytin 1 |
|-------------------|--|
| Isotype:          | IgG  |
| Cross-Reactivity: | Human, Mouse   |
| Purification:     | Purified by Protein A.   |

### Target Details

| Target:           | Syncytin A (SYNA)  |
|-------------------|--|
| Alternative Name: | Syncytin 1 (SYNA Products)   |
| Background:       | Synonyms: ENV, ENVW, HERVW, ERVWE1, HERV7Q, HERV-7q, HERVWENV, HERV-W-ENV,             |
|                   | Syncytin-1, Endogenous retrovirus group W member 1, Env-W, Envelope polyprotein gPr73, |

Enverin, HERV-7q Envelope protein, HERV-W envelope protein, HERV-W\_7q21.2 provirus ancestral Env polyprotein, Syncytin, ERVW-1

Background: This endogenous retroviral envelope protein has retained its original fusogenic properties and participates in trophoblast fusion and the formation of a syncytium during placenta morphogenesis. May induce fusion through binding of SLC1A4 and SLC1A5 (PubMed:10708449, PubMed:12050356, PubMed:23492904). Endogenous envelope proteins may have kept, lost or modified their original function during evolution. Retroviral envelope proteins mediate receptor recognition and membrane fusion during early infection. The surface protein (SU) mediates receptor recognition, while the transmembrane protein (TM) acts as a class I viral fusion protein. The protein may have at least 3 conformational states: pre-fusion native state, pre-hairpin intermediate state, and post-fusion hairpin state. During viral and target cell membrane fusion, the coiled coil regions (heptad repeats) assume a trimer-of-hairpins structure, positioning the fusion peptide in close proximity to the C-terminal region of the ectodomain. The formation of this structure appears to drive apposition and subsequent fusion of membranes.

Gene ID: 30816

UniProt: Q9UQF0

#### **Application Details**

Restrictions: For Research Use only

#### Handling

| Format:            | Liquid   |
|--------------------|--|
| Concentration:     | 1 μg/μL  |
| Buffer:            | Aqueous buffered solution containing 0.01M TBS (pH 7.4) with 1 % BSA, 0.03 % Proclin300 and 50 % Glycerol.             |
| Preservative:      | Sodium azide   |
| Precaution of Use: | This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only. |
| Storage:           | -20 °C   |
| Storage Comment:   | Store at -20°C. Aliquot into multiple vials to avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.                                      |
| Expiry Date:       | 12 months  |